"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

THE WEATHER.
Fair, northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

Page 1.

Lemuel E. Quigg had a long conference with Col. Roosevelt at Montauk, and soon after took the train for New York. Neither would divulge the tenor of the talk.

Republican committeemen from the western part of the State called upon Senator Platt yesterday and represented to him that the sentiment in their districts in favor of Roosevelt for Governor was very strong. They further expressed the belief that, in view of the canal scandal and other drawbacks, he is the only man who could carry the State.

Some doubt was expressed by naval officers whether Admiral Sampson's squadron will reach port in time to permit the starting of the North River parade at 10 o'clock, the time fixed. In order to reach port this morning the squadron must have steamed ten knots an hour from Cuba, and there is doubt whether the Indiana, which is very foul, has maintained that speed, especially as Admiral Sampson was ignorant of the welcome prepared for his squadron. Nevertheless, all preparations have been completed on a grand scale. Several members of the Cabinet have arrived from Washington.

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Admiral Sampson's wife and children will view the parade from a private tug.

The hospital ship Relief arrived from Puerto Rico with 248 sick and wounded soldiers of Gen. Miles's army.

The rowing clubs that will visit Sampson's squadron to-morrow have agreed to rendezvous off Bay Ridge at 11:30 A. M.

Admiral Sampson will likely retain command of the North Atlantic Squadron while serving on the Havana Commission.

The Dock Department's launches will patrol the water front along the route of parade to prevent drowning accidents among spectators.

The shopping district will be almost idle to-day. With few exceptions, all the big stores will be closed all day long. Many are handsomely decorated.

In many New Jersey cities there will be a suspension of work to allow employes to view the parade. The railroads have prepared to bring thousands to New York.

President McKinley and Gov. Black will not be present at to-day's parade. The President telegraphed to Mayor Van Wyck his intention of paying a visit to the camps.

All the Exchanges except the Coffee Exchange will be closed to-day. The banks, Custom House, and Clearing House will take only their regular Saturday half-holiday.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board issued a statement that Riverside Park will be open to the public to-day without any restrictions except those necessary for the protection of the park and the crowds.

The sub-committees of the Citizens' Committee completed arrangements for the squadron's reception. A Committee of Seventeen was appointed to escort the Mayor aboard the flagship. Edward Lauterbach reported that there will be money in plenty.

Orders from Washington to Admiral Sampson fix the start of the parade at 10 o'clock, after the flagship has been boarded by Mayor Van Wyck and his committee. Secretaries Gage, Alger, and Bliss, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Smith are coming.

Chief of Police Devery issued a general order for the day, ashore and afloat. The Hudson River between Governors Island and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street will be kept clear after 10 o'clock this morning. Telephone and ambulance arrangements have been made to cover the entire river front. Fifty bicycle policemen will act as couriers. Policemen are instructed to proceed to no extreme measures in maintaining order. They must be "courteous and respectful."

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Gen. Tillinghast said that all the New York troops that are to quit service will be mustered out within the next thirty days.

Considerable quantities of Red Cross supplies were shipped to Montauk and other camps yesterday. An offer by the society to establish a water distilling plant at Montauk was declined.

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The commission inquiring into Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's sanity will take further evidence next week.

Page 5.

The steamer Philadelphia returned here yesterday from Santiago with half her cargo of provisions unsold. Several traders who went out on the vessel to look into conditions there did not even unload their goods. They found that the customs dues were too high and the commercial outlook anything but promising.

Page 12.

Mecero Dolana tried to kill his baby in the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. A policeman caught his hand and wrenched away his knife.

Mrs. Adele Royneal of 915 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, was stabbed yesterday by Joseph Vallin, a boarder, and is not expected to recover.

The work of completing the electric road in Sixth Avenue will be delayed somewhat by the uncovering of a fifty-year-old sewer near the surface of the street.

Warrants were issued for the arrest of James Wilkinson, a well-to-do Brooklynite, who is said to have threatened his wife's life, maltreated his servant girl, and butchered his cat.

Major Arnold Wyman of Brattleborough, Vt., a veteran of the civil war, shot himself in a bathtub in a Second Avenue lodging house. He had wandered from friends at the Astor House.

The Baron Le Matayer de Guichainville, a native of France, who became a British subject, yesterday renounced his title and received his papers as a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Stanley Davis, twelve years old, lost his father in Portland, Oregon, and made his way alone to this city, arriving yesterday. He was found sobbing on an up-town curb and given to his brother, a lawyer.

While staggering up stairs in an intoxicated condition last night, Henry Berger of 1,195 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg, fell backward upon his little son, breaking the boy's neck and fracturing his skull.

The man who offered Thursday to tell the whereabouts of John Pettit did not return to George Robinson's office to claim the $1,000 reward. The lawyer starts for Chicago to-night to search for Pettit.

By direction of the British authorities a new charge—that of stealing $65,000 in railway bonds and $1,500 in cash—was made yesterday against John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star Line steamship Britannic.

The preliminary examination of Dr. Kennedy, who is charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, began in the West Side Court yesterday. A witness was found yesterday, in the person of Robert Clark, a salesman in a hat store, who declares that he sold a straw hat to Kennedy on Monday.

The hearing of the application for an injunction restraining the Controller from delivering any of the new city bonds to any bidders except Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was adjourned in the Supreme Court yesterday. W. A. Read of the firm of Vermilye & Co. has replied in a public letter to certain statements said to have been made by the Controller, and characterizes them as false.

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To See the Battleships.

[illegible]

SPAIN'S PLANS FOR PEACE

Sagasta May Demand Compensation for Spanish Buildings in Cuba.

RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila's Capitulation Held to be Ineffective Because Made After the Signing of the Protocol.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—El Liberal publishes remarks made by Señor Sagasta on the diplomatic and political situation, quoting the Premier as follows:

"From a legal point of view, the present state of things is neither peace nor war, but merely a suspension of hostilities. An armistice would have allowed us to dispel better the obscurity of the situation, but the United States declined to agree to our making a step further in advance.

"The questions to be solved are numerous and complex. What we have done first is to lay down certain bases, on which each Minister may make any observations which study of the subject suggests. These will continue to be treated in daily Cabinet councils, it being held that the bases in question are the fundamental instructions for the guidance of the various commissions in the forthcoming negotiations, to be supplemented and rectified subsequently by telegraph.

"In Cuba, besides evacuation, there are many other problems. Spain may abandon her sovereignty over the Greater Antilles, but there will remain the question of edifices and all our properties. There are law suits before the tribunals affecting the interests of the Spaniards. Where and when will these be decided? In Havana, where a large number of criminals have been condemned by Spanish tribunals, what is to be done with them? Then there are other questions for which we have to fix a basis of discussion and agreement, regarding the Philippines. Besides these and other questions of greater importance, there is a preliminary question to be discussed.

"According to international law, as a suspension of hostilities has been signed, the surrender of Manila ought to have no legal efficacy. How will that principle be understood by the United States? This causes us much anxiety, and we give it great attention; but we are still awaiting the information demanded from Gen. Jaudenes, which has not yet reached us, on account of the difficulties of communication between Manila and Hongkong."

These remarks have all the appearance of being authentic, as they are in accord with information from other sources and in harmony with Senor Sagasta's usual style.

The public is still anxious for an explanation of Gov. Gen. Augustin's mysterious departure from Manila, but its curiosity is not likely to be satisfied for some time, the Government declining to say anything.

The Government has resolved to insist that the capitulation of Manila after the signing of the protocol shall have no effect in the peace negotiations unfavorable to Spain. In any event, the Government holds that the capitulation, having been signed by the commander of the town, does not entail the surrender of the whole of the Philippines.

All the indications are that the peace negotiations will be prolonged. The opposition factions are redoubling the agitation for convoking the Cortes, and it is said that Señor Sagasta begins to hesitate, although he shares the opinion of Duke Almodovar de Rio, the Foreign Minister, as to the inconvenience involved in a meeting of the Cortes and a series of debates during the peace negotiations. It is possible that the Cortes will meet after the elections to the Councils General, about the middle of September.

The Cabinet Council this evening decided to appoint Gen. Gonzales Parrado second in command in Cuba, Rear Admiral Luis Pastor Landero, who succeeded Admiral Navarro, the Spanish commander in Cuban waters, and Marquis de Montoro, Minister of Finance, in the Insular Cabinet, as the commission of evacuation for Cuba.

The Puerto Rican commission has not yet been appointed, the Government awaiting an expression of the views of Gov. Gen. Macias, but it has been decided that Admiral Vallarino shall be one of the Commissioners.

The Peace Commissioners have not been nominated, but it is believed the composition of the commission has been decided upon, though the names of its members will not be published yet, as the Government is resolved to take advantage of the delay granted by the protocol in order to avoid a Cabinet crisis.

It is rumored that the Government will instruct the Cuban Commissioners to present a strong case for the recognition of Spain's claim for compensation for the cession of public works in Cuba, the compensation to take the form of saddling upon Cuba the bulk of the Cuban debt existing in 1895.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Madrid gives the gist of an interview with Señor Sagasta similar to that published in El Liberal, adding that the Peace Commission will arrange for treaties by which Spanish foods will obtain advantages in Cuba and Puerto Rico in exchange for similar advantages given to the Americans in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—There were few developments of importance in the post-war situation to-day. The authorities are still waiting for Gen. Merritt's report on the list of casualties, and the State, War, and Navy Departments are interested in knowing the exact terms on which Manila was surrendered—whether the city alone, or if all the Philippines were included. It was stated by officials that nothing additional on this point had been received up to the close of office hours to-day.

The efforts to restore the Manila cable continue, but they have not proved successful thus far. The claim made in Madrid that the protocol, and not the capitulation, controls the status of affairs in the Philippines, will not be discussed by the State Department officials. The Madrid discussion is looked upon as rather academic, as it is taken for granted that claims will be made on both sides, and that the Paris tribunal will be the final arbiter of the case.

BASIS FOR PEACE TREATY.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—The Government has appointed a Spanish Commission to consider a definitive basis for a treaty of peace. The personnel of the commission, however, is not announced. It is reported that the questions to be discussed are as follows: [illegible] termination of conditions and indemnification by the United States against damage to public buildings, courts, and the State's lands.

"Second—Indemnity for war and navy material mutually agreed on to come into possession of the United States.

"Third—Conditions of and time for the evacuation by troops and volunteers, with the war material agreed on.

"Fourth—Commercial and custom house advantages to be conceded.

"Fifth—The recognition of property of all kinds of all Spanish citizens and the guarantees to be offered them during their stay in the island.

"Sixth—The form of government to be established in Cuba."

LONDON NEWSPAPER COMMENT

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Spectator in its issue this week prophesied that America will retain all the Spanish possessions she has captured, and thinks that "pressure from the Cuban loyalists will force the commission to stipulate that Cuba shall be governed by the United States for twenty years." The Spectator says:

"America will find herself at the end of the year in possession of the beginnings of an over-sea tropical empire. Long may she rule it in the interests of humanity and justice. While it is so ruled, Englishmen will never envy her possessions nor their expansion into a dominion as great as our own."

The Times this morning says editorially that it foresees circumstances which may compel the United States to a permanent occupation of Cuba, and adds:

"If America is prepared to undertake the responsibility of the government of the whole Philippine group, it is hard to see how any other power could legitimately interfere. If the United States repudiates such responsibility, a very perilous state of things might ensue, because it would not be easy to dispute the right of other powers to terminate the state of anarchy. Therefore, many difficulties will be avoided by American annexation. In any case, no European power need reckon upon finding the United States as easy to coerce as Japan."

THE MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Generals Appointed to Duty in Cuba and Puerto Rico Relieved of Work at Home.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Gen. James F. Wade, formerly in command of the Third Army Corps, at Chickamauga, and Major Gen. M. C. Butler, in command of a division of the Second Army Corps, at Falls Church, were to-day relieved of their present duties in order to enable them to enter upon the discharge of their important duties as members of the commission charged with the execution of the provisions of the peace protocol regarding the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops.

A similar order was also issued to-day in the case of Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, commanding a division of the Fourth Army Corps, who has been appointed a member of the commission in the case of Puerto Rico. No one has yet been selected to succeed these officers in their present commands, and it is not likely that any action in that direction will be taken for some time. Major Gen. Brooke, who is the other army officer on the Puerto Rican commission, is now in that country, and probably will not be relieved of his present duties until after the arrival there of his colleagues on the commission.

Neither the State Department nor the French Embassy has yet received word that Spain has chosen her military commissions for Cuba and Puerto Rico, and some doubt is expressed as to the accuracy of the names given in London press advices. The names given in these reports are those of Spanish Generals and the Admirals now stationed in Cuba and Puerto Rico, so that if the names are correct no time will be lost in bringing the Commissioners together. The understanding here is that the sessions will begin at Havana and San Juan about the first week in September.

Gen. Butler will go to Newport News to-morrow, and later will go to his home in South Carolina for a brief visit before going to Cuba. He issued an order at Camp Alger to-day expressing his appreciation of the high soldierly qualities of his troops, and thanking them for their support in the maintenance of discipline. They had not the opportunity, he said, to engage in active hostilities, but if they had had they would have acquitted themselves with credit. The troops composing the Second Army Corps, said Gen. Butler, are as fine a body of volunteers as he ever saw.

Charles W. Gould of New York has accepted the appointment of Special Representative of the Department of Justice on the Cuban military commission. Mr. Gould is a lawyer of prominence, and is said to have special qualifications for this important service.

As a close student of history, he is said to be familiar with the details of many events more or less similar to the prospective evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces. This information, together with his knowledge of the Spanish laws and language, will be of great assistance to the commission.

Charles W. Gould was graduated from Yale with the Class of '70, entered the New York bar in 1872, and has practiced here ever since that time. The pursuit and pleasure of his life, however, have centred in the study of the political and economic history of the world. He is especially familiar with the people and political institutions of Spain, Mexico, and Cuba, and has dealt personally with the natives during his wide travel in those countries.

Spain and her possessions have been an object of special study to him, and his acquaintance with their language and peculiarities fits him unusually well for the honor now tendered him. His studies have also carried him into the theory of civil law. Among other subjects of his research he has paid much attention to our previous absorption of territory. He comes from a family long associated with the legal profession. His grandfather was Judge James Gould of Litchfield, Conn., who had for years a chair in the Law School.

Mr. Gould has never taken an active interest in politics, and this appointment was a great surprise as well a gratification to him.

DON'T WANT THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Bacon Considers that Neither the Islands Nor the People Are Desirable Acquisitions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Bacon of Georgia does not believe in the retention of the Philippines, but says the United States ought to hold a good-sized "resting place" not only a coaling station, but enough territory to meet all needs in the future. He does not think the United States [illegible] ern and to acquire islands which it would be impossible to defend.

Senator Bacon says that in Cuba and Puerto Rico we have problems enough now, but thinks that they will work out in a satisfactory manner. He says that it is unfortunate that the Cubans come under our direct view at the worst possible time for them. Eighteen months ago, he thinks, they would have made a very much better appearance, for, since that time, they have undergone great hardships and have been unable to procure either food or clothing; hence the condition in which they were found by our troops at Santiago.

Senator Bacon believes that, when the insurgents fully understand the purposes and beneficent effects of United States intervention, all difficulties will be adjusted.

MEXICO NOTIFIED OF PEACE.

America Congratulated Upon the Conclusion of the War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 19.—United States Minister Clayton has notified the Foreign Relations Department of the conclusion of peace preliminaries with Spain, and Minister Mariscal formally replied, congratulating the United States Government that peace is now assured.

It is presumed that the Cubans will have many scores to pay off against Spanish volunteers in Havana, composed of a low class of Spaniards engaged in trade there, as these men have been more brutal in their treatment of the Cubans than the Spanish soldiers. It will require a strong hand on the part of the American military commander in Havana to prevent an outbreak of long-repressed rage of Cuban patriots against these volunteers.

THE CHURCH IN PUERTO RICO.

Archbishop Ireland Said to be Intrusted with Its Interests.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Archbishop Ireland was one of the notable visitors at the White House to-day. He arrived about 10 o'clock, and had a conference with President McKinley. He preserved his usual reticence as to his mission. It is understood, however, that the Archbishop is empowered to make representations to the Administration looking to the protection of the interests of the Church of Rome in our new territorial accessions, particularly in Puerto Rico. Though he did not affirm this when questioned, he attempted no denial of it.

HAVANESE FOR ANNEXATION.

Danger of Civil War If the Insurgent Party Is Allowed Control of the Island.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Times this morning publishes a letter from Havana, dated July 20, in which the writer says:

"The civil population has arrived at a deliberate opinion in favor of annexation to the United States, and probably the army will eventually follow the people's example, however reluctantly.

"While independence, which would signify the tyranny of the rebel party, would almost certainly be followed by the fiercest of civil wars, on the other hand, in the event of annexation the disappointed rebels would probably turn their arms against the Americans, and, as one of the highest Government officials told me, he would not be surprised to see the Spaniards, perhaps even the Spanish troops, assisting the Americans against the insurgents."

Declaring that the Cubans give open expression to suspicions of and threats against the Americans, the correspondent expresses the belief that the Americans could easily suppress a rebellion, and that, therefore, "annexation, which nine-tenths of the inhabitants desire because they dread independence above all things, seems to be the only solution that will bring peace to the war-wasted land."

In a letter to The Times from Santiago de Cuba, published this morning, the writer exonerates the Cuban leaders of any intention to interfere with or intimidate Spanish residents of the island who steer clear of politics.

The correspondent expresses fears that Gen. Garcia's resignation may lead to trouble and says that "a little more tact on Gen. Shafter's part would have averted all friction."

PUERTO RICO LUMBER COMPANY.

Enterprising Pittsburgers Plan to Make Money Out of Island Forests.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—A company, of which D. S. Gailey, President of the First National Bank, New Kensington, Penn., is the head, and consisting of five capitalists of Greensburg and Pittsburg, has been organized, with a capital of $500,000, to engage in the lumber business in Puerto Rico. From reports of an agent now there, the island abounds in rich forests of mahogany, rosewood, and magua.

KNOCKOUT DROPS FOR TROOPS.

Over 18 Men Picked Up Insensible in Jacksonville—A Saloon Keeper Roughly Handled.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 19.—Much excitement was created here last night by the use of knockout drops on some of the soldiers, over eighteen of the men being brought into the Provost Marshal's office suffering intensely. Many were brought in completely insensible, seemingly lifeless. Others were taken in almost screaming with pain and writhing in convulsions. The surgeons worked hard up to 1 A. M. to-day, and by that time all were out of danger, but many were very ill. The surgeons made a careful examination of the men, and stated that knockout drops of some kind had been freely used. The sight of their suffering comrades made the soldiers on the streets almost infuriated with rage.

A number attacked Pat Chappelle, keeper of a negro bar, alleging that it was done in his saloon. Only the quick work of Major Harrison, Provost Marshal, in ordering out a reserve guard, saved Chappelle's life. He was terribly beaten and kicked. The military and civil authorities are making a determined effort to ascertain who used the knockout drops, and will punish them to the fullest extent if discovered.

MONEY A BURDEN IN KANSAS.

Farmers Advised to Buy Farm Mortgage Notes Held in the East.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 19.—Bank Commissioner Breidenthal has received word from bankers in six counties in Kansas, saying that they had more money on deposit than they could use, and asking what he would advise them to do.

One banker wrote that he had $100,000 in the vault, and only $23,000 loaned out. Mr. Breidenthal replied that under the present crop conditions depositors could not invest their money better than by buying up farm mortgages now held by Eastern investors.

ROOSEVELT'S BOOM GROWS

Up-the-State Committeemen Apprise Senator Platt of the Colonel's Popularity.

HE ALONE CAN WIN, THEY SAY

The Republican State Committee Will Assemble To-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel—Mr. Quigg Visits Col. Roosevelt.

The Republican State leaders found themselves confronted last night on the eve of the meeting of their State Committee with a stronger sentiment for Col. Theodore Roosevelt than has been expressed for any other man whose name has been mentioned for the Gubernatorial nomination.

At Manhattan Beach Senator Platt was brought face to face with the problem which for the past six weeks is supposed to have disturbed his peace of mind. From the western part of the State there came yesterday committeemen who were filled with enthusiasm for the Colonel, and they called upon the Senator at the Oriental Hotel to lay before him the situation of affairs, and the extent to which the boom of the Rough Riders' hero had grown in the districts they represented.

They told him, so the story goes, that under the present conditions, and with the serious effects of the canal scandal, the Colonel was the only man who could carry the State. They told him further that the Republicans of their districts were almost unanimous for the Colonel's nomination. It was said that Senator Simon Seibert and State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Erie County, and Judge Coyne of Livingston County, were among those who called upon the Senator in Col. Roosevelt's interests.

Some of the committeemen from up the State brought down news that the Republicans of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties were circulating Roosevelt petitions to present to their delegates to the State Convention, and there are reports that Republicans of one or two other counties are considering such action.

There were various reports yesterday of Col. Roosevelt's view of his boom, but there was a rumor which became quite general that he had told several of his friends confidentially that he would not object to receiving the nomination. His continued silence on the matter is taken as being very significant.

"Why is it," said a man who was talking with Senator McCarren in the rooms of the Democratic Campaign Committee last night, "that if Roosevelt doesn't intend to take the nomination he refuses to say a word? He is playing the game of a pretty foxy man. There is no doubt that he has either made up his mind to run or is giving the question serious consideration, or there would be no reason for his refusing to talk about it."

So far as is known Senator Platt has not been in communication with the Colonel on the subject, although some time ago there was a report that Congressman Wadsworth of Geneseo had made his trip to Cuba partly with the object of calling upon the Colonel at the Senator's request. This report was not generally credited because the Congressman had himself been announced as a candidate for the nomination.

There was no end of Roosevelt talk about the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. Roosevelt buttons were in evidence, too, especially on the coat lapels of the independents. Lovell H. Jerome was around, as usual, looking after the Colonel's boom, and he was more hopeful last night than ever that the Colonel would be nominated. "Things couldn't be looking better," he said. "The reports are all good. The boom's getting bigger and bigger all the time."

The State Committee will meet, according to the call, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 12 o'clock noon. It was suggested yesterday that the meeting should be postponed until a later hour in the day to give the members an opportunity to see the naval parade. It is expected that this may be done this morning. The committee is called together for the purpose of issuing a call for the State Convention and for the transaction of "such other business as may properly come before it," but it is not expected that there will be much other business. The meeting may last only a few minutes.

There are thirty-four members of the committee, one from each Congressional district. Several up-the-State members were not expected to arrive until this morning. There were only a few who called at the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue last night. They were; John F. Parkhurst of Steuben County, Barnet H. Davis of Wayne County, Archie D. Sanders of Genesee County, and William Barnes of Albany County. John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, the secretary of the committee, also called.

QUIGG AND ROOSEVELT CONFER.

Platt's Chief Lieutenant Has a Long Talk with the Colonel at Montauk.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 19.—Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg called on Col. Roosevelt this afternoon and was closeted with him for over an hour. Neither of the two men would divulge anything that transpired. The Congressman left on the evening train for New York.

The visit of Congressman Quigg was the subject of much interest and conjecture among those who are acquainted with the present situation in New York politics. By many it was regarded as an evidence that the Republican organization is preparing to yield to the popular demand in that party for the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor.

Those who took this view of the matter declared that Mr. Quigg undoubtedly came as the emissary of Senator Platt, and was the bearer of a communication stating the terms on which Col. Roosevelt can have the nomination, though great doubt was expressed of the ability of the party managers to obtain any pledges from the Colonel.

Others were of the opinion that the organization had not yet reached the point of opening actual negotiations, and that Mr. Quigg came on his own responsibility, simply to "break the ice" and, by means of a friendly visit, to make himself persona grata to Col. Roosevelt, so that he may be in a position to meet him on cordial terms when the time comes for the organization to make a formal tender of its support.

Favor Danforth for Governor.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—In Madison County to-day, T. H. Beal, John Reidy, and Luke McHenry were chosen delegates to the Democratic State Convention. The delegation is not instructed, but all are in favor [illegible]

PLANS FOR A GREAT NAVY.

Secretary Long May Ask Congress to Undertake Work That Will Cost $60,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—British newspapers appear to be discussing with earnestness a programme of extension of the United States Navy as if such an extension has been determined upon definitely by the Administration. It is a pity to spoil the chapter so far as it has been written, but the facts need some new presentation to correct misapprehension.

A short time before leaving for his home at Hingham, Mass., Secretary Long sent to the members of the Naval Board of Construction a short note of scarcely three lines, in which he asked each of the members if he thought proper to consider the preparation of plans for vessels to be authorized by Congress. This was a question which might be answered in one word—affirmatively or negatively. The Board of Navigation and Construction consists of Chief of Ordnance O'Neil, Chief of Equipment Bradford, Chief Engineer Melville, Chief Constructor Hichborn, and the Secretary of the Navy. Three members of the board went right at work to make a broad plan. Chief Constructor Hichborn, who remembers that Congress has had small respect for plans of ships offered for approval, was prepared at once to respond to the question in the negative. He would first get the permission of Congress to do something and then make the plans.

There have been several meetings of the Board. When it began to discuss naval extension there was a suggestion that there be provided six big battleships of powerful armor and armament and high speed. This seems to have been the suggestion of the ordnance member. But this proposition was modified to provide for three improved battleships, of 13,000 or 14,000 tons' displacement, with 18 to 20 knots speed.

Battleships of Twenty-one Knots.

When engines came to be discussed and twenty-two knots were suggested the engineer-in-chief, who has great respect for high speed, curbed the ambitions of his fellows and got down to twenty-one knots as an average, although he aspires to twenty-two.

Armor of the Krupp-finish steel, by the use of which the protection can be secured with ten inches of steel that is now obtained by fifteen of less modern armor, was urged as the best to be used to gain weight for other purposes. Having given up the notion of having six big battleships and three having been made the figure, there was talk about armored cruisers to be of 12,000 tons' displacement, of great speed, certainly not less than twenty-two knots, full protection, many rapid fire guns, the ships faster and more powerful than the Brooklyn, with no guns heavier than eight-inch.

As protected cruisers have demonstrated a usefulness in the recent war, it was considered wise and useful to recommend the construction of a few, say three, vessels like the Olympia. These, it was first proposed, were to have 5,000 tons displacement, but Commodore Bradford wanted more coal space, so the vessels were cut in two amidships and a piece put in to give them more coal capacity and greater steaming radius. These six thousand-ton vessels are to be faster than the Olympia; their protection is to be much greater, and their largest guns are to be of eight-inch calibre.

Being catholic in the scope of its plans, the board decided to favor the construction of small cruisers, of something like the Detroit style, and a few cruisers similar to the modernized Chicago, without other protection than the protective deck. All the vessels were to have water tube boilers and to be sheathed to save frequent docking.

Congress Would Do Only Half.

When the board comes to answer the question of the Secretary, O'Niel, Melville, and Bradford will offer their suggestions as to the plans to be offered to Congress. Mr. Hichborn will say "No." Secretary Long will do as he thinks fit. If he approves of the plan without amendment and asks Congress to indorse the programme he will put in his annual report a proposition to Congress for three first-class battleships of 13,000 tons each; three armored cruisers of 12,000 tons; three protected cruisers of 6,000 tons; three protected cruisers of 5,000 tons, and six unprotected cruisers of 2,500 tons.

The cost of this programme, if carried out, will be not less than $60,000,000. The probability is that the programme will be greatly modified before Secretary Long accepts it. Congress will not take more than half of it at the next session. At all events there has been nothing done except to discuss and recommend.

After much discussion of the proposition to postpone asking bids for the battleships authorized by the last Congress, which were to be of the Iowa type, with 11,000 tons' displacement and sixteen knots' speed, the hope being to get more speed for the battleships, it has been decided not to postpone, and to be content with the speed authorized by Congress. Seven alternative plans of engines were offered by Engineer in Chief Melville to obtain greater speed, two of which met with some favor, but none of which was urged by the engineer himself. The Naval Board, excepting the Engineer in Chief, united in deciding to go on advertising, and not to accept the plans of the Engineer in Chief to gain a knot and a half or two knots of speed at sacrifices of coal capacity and other things.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in the Atlantic and West Gulf States and Ohio Valleys. The temperature has risen in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

The pressure is high off the North Pacific Coast and from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except a slight depression in New England.

Showers may be expected in the South Atlantic and West Gulf States and on the New England coast, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the Ohio, Middle, and Upper Mississippi Valleys and in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	66	74	74
6 A. M.	67	70	76
9 A. M.	70	71	78
12 M.	72	71	80
4 P. M.	72	78	79
6 P. M.	71	75	77
9 P. M.	71	70	74
12 P. M.	70	64	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	76¼
Weather Bureau	75
Corresponding date 1897	70
Corresponding date for last 20 years	73

The maximum temperature yesterday was 80 degrees at 2:30 P. M., and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 87 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 73.

ALL READY FOR SAMPSON

Great Preparations Completed for the Coming and Parade of His Victorious Squadron.

WARSHIPS NOT YET SIGHTED

They May Not Arrive Strictly on Time—Millions Will View the Spectacle from Land and Water—President Not Coming.

Rear Admiral Sampson's squadron of cruisers and battleships, which was expected to reach port yesterday, had not been reported up to an early hour this morning. The vessels were by many expected yesterday afternoon, and scores of yachts and excursion boats went down the harbor to welcome the returning sailors. They waited about until after sundown and then returned to the city.

The squadron left Santiago last Sunday, and according to the Navy Department in Washington, should have reached this port yesterday afternoon. Naval officers who are well informed of the condition of some of the battleships say, however, that they would not be surprised if the squadron does not arrive until this evening or to-morrow morning. The fleet passed Cape Maysi last Monday morning. The distance from Cape Maysi to New York is 1,300 miles. Steaming at the rate of ten knots an hour it would take until this afternoon to complete the voyage.

It is doubtful in the minds of some naval officers if the vessels can steam even ten knots an hour. The Texas, which was in much better shape than some of the larger battleships, only averaged ten and a half knots on her voyage home. The Indiana is in the worst condition of any of the warships, and one officer said she cannot possibly go ten knots an hour.

Admiral Sampson does not know of the arrangements that have been made for the reception of the squadron or he would undoubtedly try to get here on time. It is possible that the fleet may arrive early in the morning and, if it does, there need be little delay in beginning the parade up the North River. The navy yard tug Nina, bearing orders to Admiral Sampson, is waiting outside for the squadron, and it may not be necessary to anchor at Tompkinsville.

The battleship Texas left the navy yard yesterday afternoon. As she cast off a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of Read Admiral Bunce, and the battery on Cob Dock boomed out an answer of eleven guns for Commodore Philip. The big battleship steamed slowly down the East River, and then on to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, where the cruiser St. Paul was lying. The St. Paul fired a salute as soon as the Texas arrived. These two vessels will remain at anchor until the parade starts.

If started on time, the squadron will weigh anchor at 10 o'clock and then proceed slowly up the Hudson River to Grant's Tomb. The speed of the vessels will be eight knots an hour. This speed is necessary in order that they may have steerage way. At Grant's Tomb the vessels will take a sweep across the river toward the New Jersey shore and turn to go back. As they pass the tomb, each warship will fire a salute of twenty-one guns. They will then go back to the man-of-war anchorage off Tompkinsville and anchor.

The vessels will steam in battle formation—that is, they will be in order of the rank of their commanding officers. First will come the cruiser New York, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, and next will be the Brooklyn, the flagship of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. The Texas will follow next, and her new paint will contrast strongly with that of the scarred battleships.

The Texas will carry the flag of Commodore Philip. The Massachusetts, commanded by Capt. Higginson, will follow the Texas. The Oregon will be next in line, and she will be eagerly looked for on account of her exploits and the fact that she has not been seen on this side of the continent before. "Fighting Bob" Evans, with the Iowa, will follow next, and then will come the Indiana in command of Capt. Barker. The St. Paul will bring up the rear of the line, and Capt. Sigsbee, who had command of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, will be in command. This is the order that it was thought at the navy yard yesterday would be kept in the parade, but Admiral Sampson may change it more or less.

Millions Ashore and Afloat.

The vessels will be cheered by an immense crowd of sightseers from one end of the line to the other. In the Battery Park, along Riverside Park and Drive, on all the piers on the other side of the river—wherever human being can sit, stand, or cling—there will be thousands and thousands to cheer the returning heroes. It is estimated by the Park Department that there will be 1,000,000 persons in the Riverside Park alone.

On the river it is expected that there will be more vessels afloat than at any previous parade. It is estimated that there will be at least 400 excursion steamers of all kinds to follow the parade. One shipping man said that there would be a million persons afloat. Of the Starin Line there will be the Glen Island, Mohawk, Matteawan, and Corning. The Glen Island has a capacity of 2,200 and will have the Mayor and members of the Reception Committee on board. The Mohawk will have the Aldermen, Councilmen, and other city officials and their friends. This boat can take 1,200.

The Matteawan will carry representatives of the press, and the Corning will have excursionists. All the Iron steamboats will be out. The Cygnus has been chartered by the New York Yacht Club. The Sirius has been chartered by the Joel Parker Junior Order of United American Mechanics of South Amboy, and the company's other vessels will follow the parade with excursionists. The six vessels of the Iron Steamboat Company can carry 12,000 persons. These are only a few of the steamers that will be seen on the river to-day.

Cabinet Officers Arrive.

Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 9:30 o'clock last night. They left Washington at 4 o'clock on the Congressional Express, in company with Attorney General John W. Griggs, who went to Paterson to spend the night. At the hotel the two Cabinet officers were warmly greeted by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and went imediately to their rooms.

Mr. Smith, when asked how long he would stay in New York, said: "We will stay until the fun is over, and then hurry back for business." Mr. Bliss said he did not know whether he would be on the New York or not, but would try to be there. It is expected that Secretaries Gage and Alger will arrive here some time this morning. [illegible] too late last night, but were not positive that matters could be arranged.

Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast was ordered back to Albany late last night by Gov. Black.

President McKinley will not be present.

There was a great rush for tickets for admission to the municipal boat, the Glen Island, in the Mayor's office yesterday. All the afternoon people were piling over one another in their efforts to get to the desk where the tickets were being distributed. Nobody could get a ticket who was not a member of the committee, but there were scores of persons who sought them on one pretext or another. Men with "political pull" hung about the City Hall for hours, but their efforts were unsuccessful. The boat is expected to be none too large to accommodate the persons for whom it was intended, and each man who applied for a ticket had to prove that he belonged to the committee before he got one. The Mayor's private secretary had more work on his hands than he could attend to, and the Mayor himself took a part in superintending the business.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Movements of the Day—Committee to Escort the Mayor—No Lack of Money.

The Committee of Seventy-five and the Committee of Ten met at the City Hall yesterday morning and practically completed the arrangements for the reception of the returning squadron. This is the official programme of the Citizens' Committee, of which the Committee of Seventy-five and the Committee of Ten are parts:

The Citizens' Committee will leave the foot of Cortlandt Street on the steamer Glen Island at 8:30 o'clock sharp.

At Tompkinsville the Mayor and the Committee of Ten will go on the police patrol boat and proceed to the flagship.

The Mayor will then deliver an address of welcome to the commander of the squadron. After the ceremonies are over the Mayor and the committee will return to the Glen Island.

The police boats will lead the procession. Then will come the municipal boat Glen Island, which will be followed by the warships.

The saluting will be done under three divisions. The first division will fire the salutes required by the naval regulations of the ships of war, according to the rank of officers.

The second division will fire the National salute appropriate to the occasion. It will be fired by the United States batteries on both sides of the river as the ships advance.

The third division will consist of the salutes by the New York State batteries, the batteries of the State of New Jersey, and the salutes from the ships of war opposite Grant's Tomb, with the National salute repeated by all the batteries in the harbor.

After the ceremonies at Grant's Tomb the ships of war will return to their anchorage at Tompkinsville.

The programme ends with the earnest request of the committee that all vessels in the harbor be appropriately decorated.

Room for 1,000,000 Spectators.

The Committee of Ten met in the committee room of the Council at 10 o'clock. It was announced that Riverside Park would be thrown open to the public to see the parade. In the park and the roadways from Seventy-second Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street it is estimated that there will be room for more than 1,000,000 persons. There will be enough police in the park to preserve order and to prevent dangerous overcrowding at any point. President Guggenheimer, Chairman of the committee, received the following report from John W. Keller, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Arrangements:

I waited on Commodore Bunce at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 12:30 P. M. Friday, and at his request left with him the inclosed memorandum, which he forwarded to the Commander in Chief of the fleet. It is the opinion of Commodore Bunce, not officially given, that the fleet will not reach its anchorage before 12 M. Saturday. It will be necessary, however, for the programme, as outlined in the memorandum sent to the Commander in Chief, to be followed by the Mayor and his committee, as it is possible that the fleet may arrive before 9:30 A. M. Saturday.

The memorandum mentioned in the report is as follows:

Mayor Van Wyck will come to the anchorage of the fleet on the steamboat Glen Island, flying the municipal flag, before 9:30 A. M. Saturday. The Glen Island will be preceded by the police patrol boat. Two launches of the Police Department will be on hand to transfer Mayor Van Wyck and the Committee of Seventeen to the flagship, where the Mayor will deliver an address of welcome. After that formality the fleet will proceed.

The Committee of Seventy-five met at 11 o'clock, and approved the action of the Committee of Ten. President Guggenheimer reported that the Seventy-first Regiment Band had been engaged to play on the municipal boat, the Glen Island, and that a luncheon would be served on the boat.

Mayor's Secretary Alfred M. Downes, who is also Secretary of the Citizens' Committee, continued the distribution of tickets for the Glen Island last night in the Hotel Savoy. The bulk of the tickets, Mr. Downes said, had been distributed before 6 o'clock. The big badges ordered by the Arrangements Committee will be distributed on the boat this morning.

No Lack of Money.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that there would be no difficulty in raising enough money to pay the Citizens' Committee's expenses. The committee was informed that all the foreign Consuls in the city had been invited by the Mayor to attend the celebration as the city's guests, and that the Mayor had ordered that all the city departments should be closed to-day.

The following Committee of Seventeen, as an escort to the Mayor, has been appointed:

President Guggenheimer,
Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt,
William McAdoo,
Gen. Louis Fitzgerald,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,
Ex-Mayor T. F. Gilroy,
J. Sergeant Cram,
Andrew McLean,
George C. Clausen,
Ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster,
Herbert F. Gunnison,
Gen. Daniel Butterfield,
Maurice F. Holahan,
President Thomas F. Woods of the Board of Aldermen,
Police Commissioner Jacob Hess,
Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy,
Corporation Counsel John Whalen.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast has instructed Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith to afford Gen. Collis of the Citizens' Committee every facility at his command for firing salutes.

Capt. Wilson, Second Battery, National Guard of New York, reported yesterday to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast that arrangements had been made with Gen. Collis to have a salute of 100 guns fired at Seventy-third, Seventy-ninth and Ninety-sixth Streets, and at Grant's Tomb.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.

They Fix the Start at 10 o'Clock—Messrs. Gage, Alger, Bliss, Griggs, and Smith Coming.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Final orders were sent to-day to Admiral Sampson relative to the naval parade at New York City to-morrow. The ships will proceed to the anchorage at Tompkinsville and there await the arrival of Mayor Van Wyck and a delegation of citizens, who are to go aboard the flagship and deliver an address to Admiral Sampson and the men of his command. This ceremony will take place before 10 o'clock Saturday morning, as the orders contemplate a start up the North River at 10 o'clock. Anticipating a pressure to gain admission to the flagship during the review, the orders are that no one is to be allowed aboard except on the express direction of the President. The salute at the tomb of Gen. Grant will be the National salute of twenty-one guns.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen attended to-day's Cabinet meeting. He explained the plans for the naval review, and it was decided that Secretary Gage, Secretary Alger, Secretary Bliss, Attorney General Griggs, and Postmaster General Emory Smith should represent the Administration at the review. Secretary Alger, who may possibly be joined by Secretary Wilson, will leave for New York to-night. The others named will go this afternoon.

The navy yard tug Nina passed Quarantine, bound out, at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday to intercept incoming warships and deliver instructions relating to the naval parade.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Navy Department:

Hon. William McAdoo, 15 Wall Street, New York City:

Replying telegram of committee representing Government City of New York, Admiral Sampson has been informed through commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, that Mayor and committee will present the fleet an address of welcome before they leave anchorage at Tompkinsville. Department desires that fleet should leave promptly at 10 o'clock Saturday. Please communicate commandant navy yard, Brooklyn, concerning arrangements.

ALLEN.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

DAY'S POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

Chief Devery Issues Orders Covering All Conceivable Contingencies Ashore and Afloat.

Chief of Police Devery yesterday afternoon made the following announcement:

In order to properly regulate the movements of [illegible] Chief Devery has [illegible] for the day of the naval parade certain police regulations which must be obeyed to the letter. The vessels of the fleet will probably proceed at a speed of eight miles an hour, which speed will be necessary to give them steerageway. If the following directions are strictly observed, the amount of danger from these unwieldy craft will be reduced to a minimum.

The police boats will be distinguished by the police flag, and in addition each boat will carry a large placard on which will be prominently displayed the word "Police." Six of the police boats will form the upper line, which will be established at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street at 9 A. M. sharp, reaching across the river. After the establishment of this line no craft of any description other than those actually engaged in usual and necessary traffic will be allowed to pass the line. Ten of the police boats will form the lower line, across the bay at Governors Island. No vessel of any description other than those engaged in usual and necessary traffic will be allowed to pass this line after 9 A. M. The space between Governors Island and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street must be kept clear after 10 A. M. of all craft, excepting those engaged in usual and necessary traffic.

When the fleet under Admiral Sampson shall have passed the head of the police line opposite Governors Island and proceeded 100 yards, the police boats will follow in line at that distance and the flotilla of excursion boats will fall in behind the police line. Under no circumstances must any vessel attempt to precede or break through the police lines. The excursion flotilla will maintain this position until the police line reaches One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, when the police boats will break to the left and allow the flotilla of excursion boats following them to proceed on the east side of the channel, passing as rapidly as possible, and taking position in the rear of the upper police line at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in order to give the fleet an opportunity to take its position and fire the salute. The excursion fleet will remain north of the upper police line until that line moves forward as the fleet moves down the river. On the return the lower police line will precede the fleet, which will be followed by the upper police line, behind which will come the flotilla of excursion boats, proceeding in this formation to the anchorage at Tompkinsville, when the excursion flotilla will disperse.

If the commander of any vessel disregards these regulations, or any of them, he will be immediately arrested, a guard will be placed on the vessel, and it will be promptly docked.

The Hudson River front will be policed by the off platoons. In all there will be massed along the river front 2,500 policemen. At the Battery there will be 400 patrolmen under Inspector Cross, who will have general supervision of the territory between the Battery and West Houston Street. At other salient points as far north as Grant's Tomb policemen will be concentrated. Inspector Thompson will have supervision of the piers and wharves between West Houston and Fifty-ninth Streets; Inspector Donald Grant, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-sixth Streets, and Inspector McLaughlin between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets.

Telephones and Ambulances.

Telephone stations will be established along the line between the Battery and Grant's Tomb, and there will also be one at Tompkinsville. The telephone stations in the Borough of Manhattan are as follows: Pier A North River, foot of Canal Street, foot of Charles Street, foot of Fourteenth Street, foot of Thirtieth Street, foot of Forty-second Street, foot of Sixtieth Street, foot of Seventy-ninth Streets, foot of Ninety-sixth Street, foot of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Each telephone station will be indicated by a red flag.

At the following stations ambulances will be placed: Pier A, Charles Street, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, and Seventy-ninth Street. There will also be an ambulance at Grant's Tomb. There will be patrol wagons along the line in charge of police surgeons. There will be three police surgeons on the steamboat Patrol. In case of any casualty word may be conveyed from any point along the line to any other point. In case ambulances or patrol wagons or the services of surgeons are necessary, they can be made immediately available.

Fifty bicycle policemen will be on duty along the river front to act as couriers. In case of fire Fire Headquarters will inform Police Headquarters, which in turn will communicate with the signal station, and the men in the signal station nearest to any of the fire boats will signal with a red flag until the attention of the fire boat is attracted.

Chief Devery will be in command of all the forces, both on land and water, and will make the police steamer Patrol his headquarters during the day. Deputy Chief Cortright will, under Chief Devery, have command of the police force stationed along the river front, and will have his headquarters at Pier A.

Policemen Must Be Courteous.

Chief Devery yesterday afternoon sent the following to commanding officers:

Instruct the members of your command doing duty along the line of the naval parade that they must act in a courteous and respectful manner toward the general public; make use of no extreme measures whatever; and that their sole duty is to maintain police lines and to preserve order. This must be done in a gentlemanly manner.

THE PRESIDENT NOT COMING.

Mr. McKinley and Gov. Black's Secretary Telegraph Regrets.

The following telegrams were received yesterday:

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York:

The cordial invitation which you have extended, in behalf of the citizens and officials of New York, for the celebration of the 20th is deeply appreciated, and I sincerely regret that public duties will preclude an absence from Washington at that time. It would be a great pleasure to unite with the people in giving a home welcome to the officers and men of the American fleet, who return with such signal honor for themselves and their country after a memorable campaign of blockade and battle.

At some future day I hope to make a personal visit to the stations of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, to show, if only in slight degree, my appreciation of their heroic services to the Nation, and, while I cannot be present on Saturday, I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my hearty sympathy with New York's tribute to the fleet.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City.

In the absence of the Governor from the city, permit me to acknowledge your cordial invitation for him to become the guest of the City of New York on the occasion of the city's official welcome of the home-coming victorious American fleet on Saturday, Aug. 20. If he were here I am sure he would be pleased to join with you in rendering his tribute of praise to the gallant representatives of the American Navy who have won such renown. Permit me to express his thanks for your courteous invitation.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH,
Private Secretary.

Albany, Aug. 19, 1898.

Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor, New York City.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the citizens and officials of New York to be present to-morrow as the guest of the City of New York to welcome the return of the American fleet. I have, with other members of the Cabinet, been directed by the President to represent him on board the flagship New York upon that occasion. Accept my appreciation of your courtesy.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

Washington, Aug. 19, 1898.

SHOPPING DISTRICT IDLE.

The Big Stores, with Few Exceptions, Will Be Closed All Day and Decorated.

Most of the large stores in the shopping district will be closed all day long to-day. There was still some uncertainty late yesterday afternoon in the minds of some merchants in Broadway, West Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, and West Twenty-third Street, as to whether they would close all day or not, not a few of them being eager to know what their rivals in trade were going to do. "If the other large dealers close, we'll close, too," several merchants said. "We'll come down in the morning and see how business is, and if every one else is closed, we'll shut up shop, too, or not open at all," said others.

One argument frequently heard was that very many persons who go out of town over Sunday do their shopping on Saturday morning, and it would be inconveniencing them and losing money to close. The merchants who had decided to close argued, first, that it would be the patriotic thing to do, and secondly, that the great mass of people, rich and poor, would go to the river front, and business would be light anyhow.

The employes in many places were on the ragged edge of anxiety, and closely questioned the reporter when they overheard him talking with the proprietors or Superintendents. As the answer was favorable or otherwise, their faces beamed with smiles, or sagged down into expressions of greater or less resignation.

In Broadway, up from Eighth Street, through Union Square and to Madison Square, nearly all the large stores will be closed and the thoroughfare will wear a holiday aspect. The doors, and some of the front windows of John Wanamaker's store were decorated with flags, but it was said that the place will be open until noon to-day. At the store of James McCreery & Co. it was said that both that store and [illegible] will be closed all day. Decorations will be put in the windows.

The Keep Manufacturing Company decided [illegible], with three stores in Broadway, will close all. [illegible] & Co. will keep open until noon. Tiffany & Co. will not open to-day at all, and workmen were busy late yesterday afternoon arranging a handsome device of American flags over the front of the building. Edward Schuberth & Co. will be closed all day. So will G. Schirmer and Brentano. Reed & Barton said they would certainly close to-day, and Mr. Marcus of Marcus & Co. said: "I should not think of opening this store to-morrow." Ditson & Co., The Whiting Silver Manufacturing Company, and Aitken, Son & Co. will do no business. All show decorations. Arnold Constable & Co. said that their stores will be closed all day to-day and decorated, as did W. & J. Sloane. The stores of A. A. Vantine & Co. will not be opened and the front will show flags. McGibbon & Co. decided to close.

Herts Brothers will close both their factory and their store. Lord & Taylor had closing announcements in their windows. Gellé Frères, D. Collamore & Co., the Gorham Silver Manufacturing Company, and the Singer Sewing Machine Company have doors shut and flags flying. A. Besthoff & Son and Schumann's Sons made announcement of their intention to close.

Very little business will be done in the shopping block in Twenty-third Street between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. At the stores of James McCutcheon, Dr. Jaeger, the Aeolian Company, S. Koch & Sons, Dempsey & Carroll, J. Jacquelin & Co., and Scharles Brothers it was said that to-day would be given up to celebration. G. P. Putnam & Sons and E. P. Dutton & Co. will be open until noon. Theodore A. Kahn & Son will keep closed all day. Stern Brothers will not open for business, and the front of the stores will be gay with flags.

In the two shopping blocks in Fourteenth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, not many stores will be closed all day. At Le Boutillier Brothers, the store will be open until 1 o'clock. Ludwig Brothers will be open for a time. Hearn's will be closed all day, and flags will decorate the front. The Butterick Publishing Company will be closed all day. M. C. Boynton & Co. and J. & J. Dobson will close all day.

In Sixth Avenue most of the large houses will not open. J. Greggs & Co., at 253 Sixth Avenue, will close and fly flags. R. H. Macy & Co. will close all day, and no deliveries will be made, so as to give the drivers an opportunity to see the parade. The stores will be decorated. The Siegel-Cooper Company will keep open until 1 o'clock. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's will be closed all day, and flags will decorate the front. O'Neill & Co. had announcements in their windows that the place would be closed all day. Adams & Co. and Ehrich Brothers announced early their intention of closing all day.

The officers of the Merchants' Association have ordered that the main rooms and general business office of the association be kept closed to-day. Some of the large jobbing houses will be open in the morning, but they will close early.

EXCHANGES CLOSED TO-DAY.

Banks, Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House, and Federal Offices Have Half-Holiday.

All the Exchanges in this city, except the Coffee Exchange, will be closed to-day in honor of the coming of Admiral Sampson and his squadron. The members of the Stock Exchange set the example by drawing up a holiday petition, which was granted by the Governing Board at a meeting held at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Like action was taken at the Consolidated Stock, the Petroleum, the Mining, and the Cotton Exchanges.

At the Produce Exchange, a meeting of members was held at 2:20 o'clock, when it was resolved to open the market at 10 o'clock to-day, instead of 10:30. This was done because the by-laws require that to obtain adjournment other than from day to day a vote of members must be taken and twenty-four hours' notice of this ballot must be given. At 10 o'clock to-day a meeting of members will be held in the reading room to take action on resolutions presented yesterday. This will mean a prompt closing, and probably little business will be done except on the curb.

At the Coffee Exchange nobody took the initiative, and so there will be the regular Saturday session.

Business among the brokers will be at a standstill. The Boston Exchanges will be closed. London has a bank holiday, and quotations will probably not be received from the Continental Bourses.

The banks, Chamber of Commerce, Sub-Treasury, Assay Office, and Custom House will take only their regular Saturday half-holiday. The Clearing House will be busy, however, as the weekly report is made up to-day.

RIVERSIDE PARK OPEN TO ALL.

Secretary Holly Issues a Statement Telling of Necessary Restrictions.

Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Board gave out the following statement yesterday morning:

The Hon. George C. Clausen, President of the Park Board and Commissioner for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, is hurrying to the city, having cut short his vacation to serve upon the Mayor's committee for Saturday's reception of the naval heroes. In the meantime, under his instructions, arrangements have been made to throw Riverside Park open to the public without any reservation, except where absolutely necessary for the protection of the park or of the people themselves. It is realized that the greatest number of people can be accommodated without stands or artificial provision of any kind, and that the greatest feature of the demonstration, on account of the short time for preparation, will be in the outpouring of the citizens. So no attempt will be made to erect stands, and no permit for such stands will be issued. A portion of the park between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth Streets will be protected by barricades on account of having been recently planted.

The north portion of the park, west of Claremont, now in the hands of the contractor, with freshly planted slopes and work now going on, will necessarily be guarded by barricades in order to prevent accidents to the crowd, as the railing was removed to allow the contractor's men to work. Heavy spruce timber barricades will be erected at these dangerous points, and Chief of Police Devery has detailed a strong force of men for duty at them. With these exceptions, and under the general rules against tree climbing and the tramping down of shrubberies, Riverside Park is handed over to the citizens for the purpose of this demonstration, in the hope that they will make it their business to see that no harm comes to the property.

TO PATROL THE WATER FRONT.

Dock Department Will Help Police to Prevent Drowning Accidents.

At yesterday's meeting of the Dock Department President Cram said that arrangements had been made by which the employes of the department would render all possible assistance to the Police Department in preserving order along the river front during the naval parade.

While no formal action was taken by the board, Commissioner Cram said that all details had been perfected for placing the launches of the Dock Department at the disposal of the police. The river front will be patrolled to prevent loss of life among persons viewing the parade from the public piers and docks.

NEW JERSEY PREPARATIONS.

Thousands Will Invade New York To-day to View the Parade.

The residents of neighboring cities and towns in New Jersey do not intend that New York shall have a monopoly of to-day's celebration, or that the returning heroes shall wrongly conclude that there is no enthusiastic patriotism outside of New York. They purpose to join in the celebration with zest and vigor, and it is certain that among the many who will be in the city to-day will be thousands of residents of the New Jersey towns. The railroads running into Jersey City are preparing for a day of heavy travel and will put on extra coaches.

In Hoboken Mayor Fagan has issued an order closing all the public offices, while the day will generally be observed as a holiday there. In Jersey City, while no holiday has been proclaimed, many merchants will suspend business for a time during the day so that their employes may see the naval parade. A like spirit is reported from Plainfield, Paterson, Hackensack, and other places.

The Newark City Hall will be closed all day by order of [illegible], the Board of Works [illegible] will also be closed.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this proves that [illegible] dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, [illegible] and weakness than ever before.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRALS.

Sampson Likely to Retain Command of North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Admiral Sampson will probably come to Washington the early part of next week, but no orders have been issued thus far concerning his movements. It is understood that he will continue in command of the North Atlantic Squadron while serving as a member of the military commission at Havana. He will thus be enabled to select a flagship and proceed thereon to Havana, although it is more likely that the Commissioners will proceed together on a warship, probably the Dolphin. In that event the Dolphin would be the Admiral's flagship temporarily.

A high naval official said to-day that Admiral Luce at one time made a steam launch his flagship, and in this way came from New York to Washington. If the Commissioners do not proceed in a body, Admirals Sampson and Schley may take their respective flagships to Havana and San Juan pending the work of the Commission.

SAMPSON'S FAMILY AFLOAT.

Admiral's Wife and Children Will View Parade from Tug.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 19.—Admiral Sampson's family will witness the naval parade to-morrow. Mrs. Sampson, her sons and her married daughter, the wife of Lieut. Smith of the Indiana, will leave their home on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train. When they arrive at Hoboken they will be met by a Mr. Ferguson, whose tug will take them out to the flagship New York. Mrs. Sampson said she did not know where she would join her husband, nor could she tell if she would go aboard the New York.

Many villagers called at the Sampson house last night to arrange for a demonstration in honor of Admiral Sampson. Mrs. Sampson said that she did not know when the Admiral would return, and the celebration was postponed in deference to her wishes.

THE OARSMEN'S SUNDAY VISIT.

Rowing Clubs Will Rendezvous Off Bay Ridge To-morrow.

A meeting of oarsmen was held last night at 182 Front Street, to arrange for the demonstration off Tompkinsville to-morrow. The interested clubs will rendezvous off the Crescent Athletic Club's house at Bay Ridge, at 11:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. They will then proceed to the man-of-war anchorage, under command of some one to be appointed later, who will be designated as Commodore.

The Bloomingdale Boat Club sent word that it would be unable to participate, as its clubhouse was recently destroyed by fire. The Staten Island Boat Club sent word that it would have three barges in the demonstration. Clubs not represented last night will be assigned places at the point of rendezvous to-morrow.

Cuban Junta May Stay Ashore.

The members of the Cuban Junta and other Cubans in the city had hoped to view the naval parade from the decks of a small steamer, and a committee of four was ordered to hire one. A small, undesirable freight steamer was offered the committee, which decided to look further. No available craft could be found, all having been secured by speculators or others. When the committee went back for the freight steamer, that was gone, too. The Cuban Junta and the others will view the parade from the docks or rely on the excursion boats.

CUBANS MAKE A RAID.

Insurgents, Under Cover of the Darkness, Plunder a Village Located Between Two Forts.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—At 9 o'clock on the night of Aug. 14 a band of 100 insurgents under command of Jose Camejo entered a village between Forts Espana and Azcarraga. The insurgents, aided by the darkness, reached a store on Camaguey Street, plundering it without attracting the attention of the residents. While they were entering Cueves, near Fort Alamanso, a sentinel saw the insurgents and fired at them. They were also fired upon from the forts, and a number of shots were discharged at them from the village. One sentinel was killed.

The invaders plundered stores and private houses, including the residences of the village Mayor and Judge, from which were stolen clothes and jewels, leaving the inhabitants with only the clothing they had on. The insurgents burned the store of Manuel Hernandez, on Real Street, in revenge for the wounding of one of their officers. Owing to the suspension of hostilities, the attack was entirely unexpected.

On the night of Aug. 17 there arrived at Cayo Frances an American steamer, under command of Lieut. Ern, with provisions for the American Army operating in that province. While distributing bread in the forts protecting the railroad between Caibarien and Placetas, a party of insurgents who were ambushed in the woods fired upon and wounded several firemen of Havana, who were engaged in the work of distribution. The wounded were removed to the Red Cross Hospital.

The insurgents occupy the hills at Cueto, in Havana Province, and have hoisted a flag, the colors and design of which cannot be distinguished. While foraging at Hill San Adrian, in Matanzas Province, a Spanish squadron was attacked by insurgents. They replied to the fire of the attacking party, and the leader, Machado, was killed.

Yesterday the President and newly-elected board of the Spanish Casino paid their respects to Gen. Blanco. The President, in the name of all the Spanish residents in the island, requested Gen. Blanco to grant himself and his colleagues the lots given for the purpose of erecting quarters for the volunteers in order that they might build a sumptuous palace for the exclusive property of the Spanish colony, and in which the Spanish Consulate, the Casino, and other establishments belonging to Spaniards might be established.

He also requested Gen. Blanco to authorize the collection of funds by popular subscription for the purpose of increasing the Spanish Navy and erecting a statue in memory of Señor Canovas del Castillo and other works. Gen. Blanco answered that he found the petition logical and practical, and promised to interest himself in furthering the desires of the petitioners.

A Spanish steamer arrived from Caibarien yesterday, having on board Señor Rafael Vasallo y Rosa, the Civil Governor of Puerto Principe. A number of residents of Nuevitas were also on board the steamer.

Death of William Hinman.

WILLIAM HINMAN, senior member of the firm of Hinman Brothers, silk dealers, New York, died Thursday at his home, 46 Garden Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago. He was a descendant of Col. Benjamin Hinman of Revolutionary fame. His widow survives him. There were no children. Mr. Hinman was a member of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. The body will be taken to Southbury, Conn., for burial.

Bismarck's Surviving Foes.

From The London Chronicle.

Bismarck has gone, but two of his contemporaries and most stubborn foes still linger on the stage. One of these, Count Bernhard Rechberg, was the Emperor of Austria's chief adviser from 1859 to 1864, and in that capacity had a hard tussle with the "honest broker" over the Danish war and the division of the spoils. He keeps this month his ninety-second birthday, at Mauer, near Vienna. Then there is Count Benedetti, the great Chancellor's adversary in a yet more eventful struggle. He is eighty-two, and he retains his mental and physical powers almost unimpaired. Year after year a fresh volume of diplomatic studies comes from his untiring pen, and he is at this moment preparing, in view of Bismarck's recent revelations, a further account of his mission to Berlin and Ems in 1870.

Bismarck Overmatched.

From The London News.

Bismarck liked a bold answer, especially when it humored him in his scorn of sentiment. The King once handed him the Iron Cross to present to a soldier. "Which do you prefer," said the Chancellor to the man, "the Iron Cross or a hundred thalers?" "What is the Cross worth?" asked the soldier. "About three thalers," was the reply. "Well, then," returned the other, "I will take ninety-seven thalers and the Cross, too." He had both.

RELIEF COMES TO PORT.

Brings Two Hundred and Forty-eight Sick and Wounded from Miles's Army.

FOURTEEN DEATHS OCCURRED

Ten of These Died at Sea—The Ship's Log Tells a Story of Suffering and Distress—List of Arrivals.

The United States hospital steamer Relief, Major George H. Forney commanding, arrived here yesterday afternoon from Ponce, Arroyo, and Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, with 248 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Miles's army. She left Ponce on Aug. 14 and Mayaguez on the following day. The log of the vessel tells a tale of much suffering and distress. Nearly all the men are undergoing various stages of disease and many are suffering from wounds.

The Relief left New York on Aug. 3 with a corps of skilled surgeons to attend the sick and wounded in Puerto Rico, and it took her but a short time to gather a full number of our suffering heroes. While at the various ports only the most serious cases were taken on board, where, despite the unremitting care of the surgeons and nurses, fourteen deaths occurred. Four of these were at Puerto Rico, ten men dying at sea during the voyage northward. Those dying in port were buried on shore, and there were nine burials at sea.

The body of Major Lawrence Smith of the First Pennsylvania Regiment, who died at sea on Aug. 17 of malignant typhoid fever, was placed in a sealed metallic casket and brought to this port. The body was taken charge of here by a Stapleton undertaker, who will forward it to Philadelphia, where it will be taken in charge by his brother, E. D. Smith. Major Smith was only thirty-two years old, and was considered a very able surgeon.

Private John Clark, Company B, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, died of typhoid fever two hours after the vessel arrived in port. His body was sent to Fort Hamilton for burial.

The Relief crept slowly up the harbor with her pitiful freight, arriving at Quarantine shortly before 2 o'clock. There she was immediately boarded by Health Officer Doty, who held a long conference with Major Forney, regarding the sick on board. Major Forney reported that of the 248 sick and wounded, 164 were suffering from a severe type of typhoid fever and 80 men are suffering from malarial fever.

The typhoid patients will be removed to the Long Island College Hospital this morning, when the vessel is docked at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The quarantine steamboat James W. Wadsworth removed sixty of the convalescents to the military hospital at Fort Hamilton last night.

Among the sick on board the Relief is Capt. Arthur P. Lee, British Military Attaché, who went on board at Ponce, Aug. 10, suffering from intermittent malarial fever. Capt. Lee, who is convalescing, is still on board the Relief.

The Relief carried passengers, who were allowed to land as soon as the vessel reached Quarantine, and came to this city via the Staten Island Ferry. They are B. Tomatsari, Surgeon, Japanese Navy; Lieut. Col. Senn, Surgeon General Terry of Gov. Black's staff, Capt. W. P. Edgerton, returning to West Point; Ernest L. Tosca, late Secretary to Gen. Lee, but assigned to Gen. Miles's staff as interpreter; Richard Harding Davis, and Mr. Dunning of the Associated Press, and two servants.

There were also nine seamen who will be sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The following is a list of the deaths on board the Relief and buried at Ponce:

Private Theodore Bronson, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Private Charles A. Currier, Hospital Corps.
Private Aaron C. Sullivan, Company A, Fifth Cavalry.
Corp. Philip Kopp, Company K, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.

The following died during the voyage and were buried at sea:

Corp. Irving R. Campbell, Company C, Third Illinois.
Private John S. Barney, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Richard M. Stevens, civilian packer.
Private Royal Young, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
Private William W. Reed, Company K, Fourth Ohio.
Private Holland E. Thompson, Hospital Corps.
Private Clarence W. Ward, Company C, Sixteenth Infantry.
Private Leslie R. Brown, Company B, Sixth Illinois.
Quartermaster Sergt. George C. Wonden, Sixth Massachusetts.

The Relief also brought twenty wounded men, including three officers. The most of them were shot in the battle near Mayaguez on Aug. 10. The names of the wounded are:

First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, Eighth Cavalry, on Gen. Schwan's staff, wounded in foot.
First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery, wounded in chest.
First Lieut. Charles Hunter, First Artillery, wounded in thigh.
Corp. Amos Wilkie, Company M, Eleventh Infantry, wounded near spine.
Sergt. Willard H. Wheeler, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in chest.
Private Harry E. Assick, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Private Arthur Sparks, Company C, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in thigh.
Daniel J. Gray, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Joseph Ryan, Corporal, Company A, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
James Sanders, musician, Seventeenth Infantry, wounded in leg.
Paul J. Mitzkie, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
George Curtis, private, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in chest.
William Rossiter, private, Company G, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in neck.
John Branning, Corporal, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in wrist.
Samuel Frye, private, Battery D, Fifth Artillery, wounded in chest.
John L. Johnson, Corporal, Company D, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in leg.
Henry Garrick, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, wounded in elbow.
C. Frank, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, wounded in thigh.
Theodore Lubold, private, Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, wounded in elbow.
George Whitlock, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania, wounded in thigh.

The following officers, suffering from various kinds of fevers, also came on the Relief:

Major Morris F. Cowley, Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania, typhoid fever.
Capt. Edgar Barnes, Second Wisconsin, malarial fever.
First Lieut. Joseph Showalter, Sixth Illinois, remittent malarial fever.
First Lieut. Frank Dayton, Sixth Illinois, malarial fever.
First Lieut. Charles Green, Second Wisconsin, malarial fever.
Second Lieut. Ralph Sherman, Sixth Illinois, malarial fever.
Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Robbins, Sixth Illinois, typhoid fever.

The Relief will probably leave for Puerto Rico for another load of sick and wounded men as soon as she can be prepared for her return trip.

Major Morris F. Cawley, Surgeon, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Capt. Edgar C. Barnes, Second Wisconsin.
Capt. Arthur H. Lee, British Army.
First Lieut. Joseph C. Byron, A. D. C., Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. Frank E. Dayton, Sixth Illinois.
First Lieut. Joseph H. Showalter, Sixth Illinois.
First Lieut. John P. Haines, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, First Artillery.
Lieut. Charles Green, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Second Lieut. Ralph R. Sherman, Sixth Illinois.

Volunteers.

Lewis Armstrong, private, Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Fred Armstrong, private, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
William P. Appleby, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
William Adams, private, Company D, Sixth Illinois.
Fred W. Armstrong, private, Company H, Fourth Ohio.
William Allwarden, private, Company G, Third Illinois.
Arthur W. Breitzman, private, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
Crawford Burton, private, Company E, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
John Brookshire, private, Company C, Sixteenth Massachusetts.
Benjamin H. Brock, City Troop, Philadelphia.
Reuben Bulmer, Sergeant, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Allen B. Billing, private, Company K, Second Wisconsin.
Arthur W. Bartholomew, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
John Bowker, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
William F. Chesterfield, private, Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Benjamin B. Connor, Corporal, Company K, First Kentucky.
Patrick Connor, private, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts.
George H. Connell, private, Company C, Sixth Massachusetts.
Horace C. Carpenter, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
James Clarke, private, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
[illegible], private, Company D, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert C. Boyle, private, Company F, Third Wisconsin.
[illegible] L. Bomgardner, private, Company D, Sixth Illinois.
Francis C. Douglas, private, Company C, Sixth Massachusetts.
John Donovan, private, Company B, Second Massachusetts.
James Drummond, private, Company K, Sixth Massachusetts.
James A. Donohue, private, Company G, Sixth Massachusetts.
Claude Ekstedt, private, Company K, Third Illinois.
Robert E. Estabrook, private, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
Cloid Frank, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
James Pierce, Sergeant, Company M, Sixth Massachusetts.
Dolly Foster, private, Company I, First Kentucky.
Henry J. Fromholz, private, Company L, Second Wisconsin.
Hans Folsom, private, Company E, Third Wisconsin.
Frank Gray, private, Company L, Second Wisconsin.
William D. Grant, private, Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Walter E. Goodrich, Signal Corps, Seventh Illinois.
Jesse Gokey, private, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
Albert Gore, Sergeant, Volunteer Signal Corps.
George E. Gotsch, private, Company D, Sixth Illinois.
Otis Gragg, private, Company I, First Kentucky.
William Hennessey, Corporal, Company A, Third Illinois.
Edward E. Hungerford, private, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
Henry B. Hargraves, Corporal, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
Wilbur Helmer, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
Richard D. Hulse, private, Company C, Sixth Illinois.
Charles Hahn, private, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
Warren T. Hapgood, Sergeant, Sixth Massachusetts.
Fred A. Hallett, Hospital Corps.
Martin Haughe, private, Company A, Third Wisconsin.
John H. Johnson, private, Company L, Second Wisconsin.
Louie Jensen, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
Bert Justis, private, Company M, Sixth Illinois.
Joseph R. Johnson, private, Company H, Sixth Illinois.
John P. Jenett, musician, Company E, Second Wisconsin.
David G. Johnson, private, Company H, Fourth Ohio.
Henry J. Kahne, Company L, First Kentucky.
John Klass, Corporal, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
Melton C. Klass, private, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
Bedford J. Kinnie, private, Company I, Third Wisconsin.
Silas M. Lewis, Sergeant, Company L, Third Wisconsin.
Benjamin F. Lee, Volunteer Signal Corps.
Theodore H. Lubald, private, Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Gus Leaman, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
Robert L. Lanceskes, private, Company M, First Kentucky.
Frank Michaels, private, Company I, Third Illinois.
James Moore, private, Company D, Third Illinois.
John McDougall, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
John McKeon, private, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Robert Morton, private, Company A, Third Wisconsin.
Otto Miskel, private, Company G, Second Wisconsin.
Archie McColl, Corporal, Company I, Sixth Illinois.
Fred K. Mackenhausen, private, Company C, Third Wisconsin.
Daniel S. Mullally, Corporal, Company A, Missouri Artillery.
George W. Marshall, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
Adolph Nydegger, private, Battery A, First Illinois Artillery.
Joseph Nicholsen, private, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
Victor Olson, private, Company K, Third Illinois.
Edwin P. Owen, private, Company F, First Kentucky.
Frank E. Osborn, Corporal, Company H, Third Illinois.
John Plier, Sergeant, Company F, Second Wisconsin.
Gustave Pawasaret, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Nelson A. Parson, private, Company G, Third Wisconsin.
Frank Parker, private, Company H, Third Illinois.
Henry C. Rice, private, Company F, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Roscoe Riggs, private, Company L, First Kentucky.
Richard J. Ruthenberg, private, Company A, Second Wisconsin.
Stephen Richer, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
Frank Sauer, private, Company K, Third Wisconsin.
Fred A. Sapp, Corporal, Company C, Third Illinois.
Herbert S. Sternberg, Corporal, Company D, Second Wisconsin.
Floyd G. Shoop, private, Company M, Third Illinois.
William R. Shell, private, Company D, Fourth Pennsylvania.
Clarence P. Sweeting, private, Company I, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
William Selb, private, Company L, Sixth Illinois.
Oscar J. Choffin, Hospital Corps.
Henry Taylor, private, Company F, Sixth Massachusetts.
Henry H. Uran, Hospital Corps.
George H. Upham, Corporal, Company I, Second Wisconsin.
Charles F. Videts, private, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts.
Walker E. Wise, private, Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania.
George F. Wilklow, Hospital Corps.
James F. Wingate, private, Company H, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Lawrence Welch, private, Company H, First Kentucky.
Dales Wallace, private, Company M, Sixth Illinois.
Walter Weise, private, Company C, Second Wisconsin.
Henry Wright, private, Company M, Second Wisconsin.
Clarence Warren, Corporal, Sixth Massachusetts.
John H. Weaver, private, Company C, Third Illinois.
Gus Williams, private, Company B, Sixth Illinois.
Frank L. Weaver, private, Company I, Sixth Illinois.
Thomas F. White, private, Company E, Sixth Massachusetts.
George M. Whitlock, private, Company C, Sixteenth Pennsylvania.
Bernard J. Yount, private, Company I, Third Wisconsin.
Adam B. Yoho, Corporal, Battery A, First Illinois Artillery.
Thomas B. Young, private, Company B, Second Wisconsin.
Emil Zimmerman, private, Company D, Second Wisconsin.

Regulars.

Harry E. Arrick, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Andrew Benson, private, Battery B, Fourth Artillery.
John Brauning, Corporal, Battery D, Fifth Artillery.
William J. Bright, Corporal, Company G, Nineteenth Infantry.
Robert A. Barnett, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
Frank D. Brown, Company G, Eleventh Infantry.
Wallace H. Bradley, private, Battery B, Fifth Artillery.
Carl A. Beers, Hospital Corps.
George Ballen, private, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
—— Bingle, Ninth Infantry.
Eugene Bondinet, private, Company M, Nineteenth Infantry.
Thomas Burk, private, Company B, Eleventh Infantry.
Samuel G. Burk, private, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry.
George Curtis, private, Battery D, Fifth Artillery.
Lemuel B. Cobb, private, Company I, Eleventh Infantry.
George Clinglesmoth, private, Company I, Eleventh Infantry.
Henry Cade, private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
John W. Clark, private, Company B, Ninth Infantry.
James Connell, musician, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
Joseph W. Donelson, private, Seventeenth Infantry.
Arthur Davis, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Joseph A. Davis, private, Company B, Eleventh Infantry.
John Evans, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
John C. Edwards, private, Battery C, Third Artillery.
Samuel G. Frye, Corporal, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
Alpha W. Felter, private, Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
Nelson G. Fowler, private, Company H, Eleventh Infantry.
William G. Fingede, private, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
George Fist, Corporal, Battery D, Fifth Artillery.
Henry Garrick, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
John Gardner, private, Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
John F. Gronan, private, Company B, Ninth Infantry.
Daniel J. Gray, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
Hugh Granike, Corporal, Company C, Eleventh Infantry.
Israel Greenstone, private, Company A, Seventeenth Infantry.
Sterling Gorgas, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
William Hart, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
Thomas Hartigan, private, Company H, Eleventh Infantry.
Robert E. Haring, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Daniel Haughey, private, Battery B, Third Artillery.
Arthur Hartman, private, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
George Heinrich, musician, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
Charles Hoag, private, Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
Michael Houlahan, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
Richard J. Harmon, private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
John E. Heinaman, private, Company I, Eleventh Infantry.
William C. Irvine, Troop B, Second Cavalry.
Howard Johnson, Hospital Corps.
Anthony J. Jack, Battery B, Fourth Artillery.
Brad K. Klinger, private, Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
[illegible] Keller, Acting Hospital Steward.
George [illegible], private, Company C, [illegible] Infantry.
[illegible] W. Little, private, Company I, Eleventh Infantry.
Joe Loewenhill, private, Company B, Eleventh Infantry.
[illegible], private, Company B, Eleventh Infantry.
William J. Mitchell, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Simon Marcan, private, Company L, Eleventh Infantry.
Charles F. Magner, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Edward Magnyre, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Edward V. Moran, private, Troop B, Second Cavalry.
James E. Maxwell, Hospital Corps.
Benjamin F. Minturn, private, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry.
Frank Mullen, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Archie Miller, private, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
Paul J. Mitskie, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Robert G. Mabell, private, Company L, Nineteenth Infantry.
Charles E. Mallory, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Franklin E. Mann, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
Henry McQuinn, private, Company B, Eleventh Infantry.
Patrick McLane, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Thomas McHale, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
David H. Nation, private, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry.
Patrick J. O'Keefe, private, Battery B, Fifth Artillery.
Cornelius J. O'Leary, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Clarence Pratt, private, Company D, Eleventh Infantry.
George B. Petteys, private, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry.
William Rossiter, private, Company G, Eleventh Infantry.
Peter Rowells, Hospital Corps.
Joseph P. Ryan, Corporal Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
George N. Rushton, private, Company B, Nineteenth Infantry.
Elmer Showerman, Corporal, Company C, Nineteenth Infantry.
Arthur Sparks, private, Company C, Eleventh Infantry.
James A. Sanders, private, (unattached,) Seventeenth Infantry.
William K. Smith, private, Company E, Eleventh Infantry.
Floyd E. Stokes, private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
Henry Schmeltikopp, Hospital Corps.
George Twaddle, private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
Edward E. Thomas, private, Battery F, Third Artillery.
Holland E. Thompson, Hospital Corps.
Alvin Tanner, private, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry.
George J. Weaser, private, Company H, Eleventh Infantry.
Frank C. Woodard, private, Company K, Eleventh Infantry.
John C. Walker, private, Company C, Seventh Infantry.
Charles A. Watkins, private, Company L, Nineteenth Infantry.
Julian K. Wigginston, Hospital Corps.
Amos Wilkie, Corporal, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
Willard H. Wheeler, Sergeant, Company A, Eleventh Infantry.
George Wolves, private, Company M, Eleventh Infantry.
Benjamin F. Yount, private, Battery C, Third Artillery.

Navy.

William B. Bucher, apprentice, United States monitor Puritan.
John M. Bearn, chief machinist, United States cruiser Columbia.
Kiernan Daly, coal passer, United States steamer Saturn.
Patrick J. Hogan, apprentice, United States monitor Puritan.
Frank R. Howe, coal passer, United States cruiser Columbia.
Michael W. Hassary, fireman, United States monitor Puritan.
William B. Leidolf, coal passer, United States monitor Puritan.
John G. Murphy, coal passer, United States cruiser Columbia.
Edward J. Ryan, electrician, United States cruiser Columbia.

Civilians.

Charles P. Ames, cook.
Milton Bohall, packer.
Charles B. Bodwell, clerk, Quartermaster's Department.
Arthur Emerson, teamster.
Daniel L. Ellison, packer.
James Lyons, teamster.
Charles V. McLaughlin, packer.
Michael P. O'Neill, Acting Hospital Steward.
George Parsons, civilian.

OLIVETTE AT HAMPTON ROADS.

Seven Deaths on the Hospital Ship—She Will Take Her Sick to Montauk Point.

NEWPORT NEWS, Aug. 19.—The hospital ship Olivette, from Santiago, with 200 sick soldiers on board, arrived in Hampton Roads at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Pettus, surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital Service at Fort Monroe, immediately boarded her and proceeded to ascertain the condition of the sick. The examination made by the doctor was satisfactory, for when he came ashore he spoke in high praise of the ship and her officers. The vessel, he said, was in excellent condition in every department.

She is in charge of Major A. H. Appel, Surgeon, United States Army. It was not expected that the Olivette would put any of her sick ashore at Old Point. She had orders before leaving Santiago to call at Fort Monroe for orders. Fever and dysentery are the prevailing ailments on board, and on the voyage up the coast seven men died and were buried at sea. Major Appel was very anxious to bring north for interment the body of Major Conrad, who expired shortly after the ship sailed, but he found it impossible to do so, and the remains were deposited with military honors in the sea.

The Olivette sailed for New York tonight at 9 o'clock. The patients on the vessel will be landed at Montauk Point.

While the Olivette was at sea the following men died and were buried:

Corp. Emery Brown, Company E, Tenth Cavalry, malarial dysentery, Aug. 14; Charles Waldman, Company C, First District of Columbia, malarial dysentery, Aug. 16; James H. Spencer, Company I, First Illinois, remittent fever, malarial dysentery, Aug. 18. Major Casper H. Conrad, Eighth Infantry, remittent malarial fever, dysentery, died off Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 15; Herbert H. McCormick, Company I, First Illinois, malarial dysentery, Aug. 18; Homer Covery, Company F, Thirty-fourth Michigan, malarial dysentery, Aug. 19.

The following is a list of the officers aboard the vessel:

First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Charles L. Bent, First Infantry; Capt. Hallett A. Borrowe, staff; First Lieut. John C. Hines, Second Indiana; First Lieut. Davis O. Baker, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. G. H. Estes, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. R. K. Evans, Twelfth Infantry; Capt. R. S. Walsh, Thirty-fourth Michigan; First Lieut. James S. Wilson, Thirty-fourth Michigan; First Lieut. Austin H. Brown, Fourth Infantry; Second Lieut. William Tiffany, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. H. F. Benjamin, First Infantry; Capt. Harvey C. Carbaugh, Fifth Artillery; First Sergt. G. H. Johnson, Ninth Cavalry.

First Lieut. James W. Frier, Seventeenth Infantry; Second Lieut. Lorain C. Richardson, Twentieth Infantry; Second Lieut. Fred B. Hart, First Illinois; First Lieut. Peter O'Shea, Ninth Massachusetts; Capt. Charles S. Holden, Second Massachusetts; Capt. Elliott L. Gyger, Eighth Ohio; Capt. Anthony D. Mitlon, Ninth Massachusetts; Capt. Edmund J. Slate, Company D, Second Massachusetts; First Lieut. McCluare, Second Infantry; First Lieut. John A. Bobb, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Leroy Herron, First District of Columbia.

Among the troops on board are the following: James E. Brown, Company I, Seventy-first New York; A. M. Massiter, Company E, Seventy-first New York; Stanley Forsuth, Company E, Seventy-first New York; Charles A. Jones, Company L, Seventy-first New York; Titus F. Bates, Company B, Seventy-first New York.

SICK MEN SENT TO NEW HAVEN.

Conveyed from General Hospital at Montauk on the Red Cross.

MONTAUK, L. I., Aug. 19.—The following men were transferred from the general hospital to New Haven, Conn., in the Red Cross yacht Red Cross to-day:

Agnew, A., private, Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry.
Biyer, J., private, Company I, Second Infantry.
Brewer, C. B., private, Sixth Cavalry.
Day C. B., private, Company C, Rough Riders.
Ferris, B., private, Company F, Sixth Infantry.
Hering, E., private, Company L, Sixth Cavalry.
Hill, F. B., private, Company D, Sixth Infantry.
Jarbos, C., private, Company C, Sixth Cavalry.
McGuire, F. J., private, Company H, Thirteenth Infantry.
Miller, F. N., private, Company M, Sixth Cavalry.
Picturno, F., Corporal, Company D, Second Infantry.
Romaine, C., private, Company E, Twentieth Cavalry.
Weir, L. G., private, Company D, First Cavalry.
West, W. H., private, Company I, Third Cavalry.
Withaw, E. L., private, Company F, Third Cavalry.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

OUR REFORMS IN SANTIAGO

Money Values Puzzle Americans and the Local Merchants.

STREET CLEANING UNDERTAKEN

Warning Given that Customs Violations Will Be Severely Punished—Our Post Office Facilities Bad.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 11.—The past week in Santiago de Cuba has seen the furtherance of reforms and improvements already under way. New complications have arisen, which we are called upon to settle, and there has been a slow and steady increase in the death rate.

The question of Spanish and American money and their respective values continues to agitate the town; and this will probably last until little of the Spanish money remains. Notwithstanding Gen. Wood's announcement that Spanish gold would be deprived of its Cuban increase of 6 per cent. on its face value and that silver was at 50 per cent. discount, many have persisted in considering the centen (25f.) as worth $5.30, as formerly; and at no money changer's could one get ten dollars in silver for five dollars in gold. Nine dollars in silver was offered, and this only on small amounts.

There has been a meeting of merchants in the palace, with the object of discussing this matter of values with Gen. Wood; and the question of its legality was raised, further assurance that the measure applied to all transactions being asked for. The question of legality, however, was not discussed, as the merchants were assured that this ruling applies to all transactions, so that the meeting was rather abruptly terminated. It is being recognized that American money will be the money of the future in Cuba. Workmen are publicly advised to insist upon the wages being paid in that currency. But until the financial situation is cleared up by the disappearance of Spanish coin and the entrance in a sufficient quantity of American coin, abuses in the way of exchange will probably continue. Already small change is becoming very scarce. One cannot exchange gold for Spanish silver, and there is so little American silver that small sales are hard to consummate, and the poor are always imposed upon by the money lenders. Harsh measures from the palace could remedy this, by a stringent application of the law and severe treatment of offenders.

Price of Food Reduced.

One abuse that has been rectified was the exorbitant prices asked for food—$1 a pound for meat, $3 for a bag of charcoal that once sold for 80 cents, and a general continuation of blockade prices long after their justification had been removed. This matter the palace has ably taken in hand, and, after a careful consideration and a discussion of the subject with leading wholesalers and retailers, a tariff in gold money on provisions has been arranged. Retailers have been notified that infringements of this tariff, or schedule, will be severely punished, and the community at large is requested to report any overcharge. The prices given out are a great reduction from those prevailing hitherto, but even in the new arrangement there is ample opportunity for good profits, even to 50 per cent. in some instances. Thus, the retailer has no right to complain. At some future day, when the commercial situation of Santiago is improved, a further reduction will probably be made.

This measure of Gen. Wood is naturally very popular, and, except from those who are prevented from longer indulging in their shameful robbery of the people, there is no complaint. Wholesalers are pleased because the new prices will promote wholesale consumption.

The advent of an American trust company is considered rich in promise of future prosperity. "During four centuries of Spanish control," says El Cubano, "we have not had an agricultural bank; such an institution is absolutely indispensable in a country where agriculture is the source of all wealth. We have been in the hands of usurers, who have robbed us on all sides. The operation of this new bank, which is to be the savior of the land and which will help our farms and plantations to produce, as with the touch of a magic wand, will be in American money. What we have not obtained from Spain in four centuries has been given us by the United States in three weeks."

Merchandise Returned to Shippers.

Much of the merchandise sent here from the United States during the last three weeks is being returned to the points from which it came. As there was no entry at the port the payment of customs dues was avoided. Probably some cargoes will be sent to Puerto Rico in the hope of a sale there.

The cleaning of the city and the health of the people are receiving much attention. Probably the strangest odor Santiago ever knew—and Santiago has had an unusual experience in odors—is the new odor of disinfectants that are being scattered through the city. The Street Cleaning Department has been hampered by lack of carts, and as a result the piles of dirt each householder carefully brushes into the street every morning are apt to remain for some days before removal. Now people are saying that as long as the Americans do not fulfill their part of the contract and expeditiously remove the dirt it might have been better to let it remain where it was before. The house cleaning operation was a novelty, and the people entered into it with a certain amusement. They thought it would be fun to see the teams come every day and carry off the refuse, but as the teams do not come regularly, and the refuse steams in the sun or is washed away by the rains, many are getting tired of the experiment. Still, much is being done in this respect, and the city is much cleaner than when the Americans entered it.

The death rate continues very high—from fifty to sixty cases per day. There are nearly 30,000 inhabitants, and this rate, if continued, would carry off half the population in a year.

Complain of Our Mail Service.

The natives think they are not being so well served by our Post Office Department as they were under the old Spanish régime. In those days lock-boxes were used and there was a regular house-to-house delivery of letters. Now all that has been abolished, and the people say the American clerks are so busy attending to the American mail matter that they have no time to attend to anything else. A complaint on the subject has been addressed to Gen. Wood through one of the daily papers. The fact that neither letters nor cablegrams will be forwarded to Spain or to Cuban points causes considerable distress among those who simply wish to inform relatives or friends that they are alive. Many a man who left his family behind in Spain has not been able to communicate with them for months.

This restriction greatly retards, too, the resumption of business. Santiago's business in the future may be almost entirely with the United States; but hitherto it has been largely with Spain and there are many in Spain who would return to Santiago if they knew its present conditions. On the same principle there are many here who will go to Spain. The French steamer Ville de Marseilles left yesterday for Santander, carrying over a hundred passengers, and, although she took away no regular mail, the number of letters she carried to be posted in Spain was large. These letters will contain the first news sent from residents of the captured city, and doubtless will make many criticisms of our conduct here that would be interesting reading for ourselves.

OUR TROOPS LEAVE SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 19.—A portion of the First Regiment of Infantry left this morning on the steamer G. H. Miller. This afternoon 500 of the District of Columbia troops sailed on the transport Hudson, 500 of the Seventh Infantry on the Yucatan, and six companies of the Thirty-fourth Michigan on the transport Santiago. The troops are going forward as rapidly as possible. Owing to the increase in sickness there is much need of hospital ships. The number of those sick is large and there are not sufficient accommodations for them.

The embarkation of the Spanish troops continues. One thousand will leave on the Ville de Verdi to-night. Next week smaller transports will take the Spaniards at Guantanamo Bay.

ENOUGH TROOPS AT SANTIAGO.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Gen. Shafter [illegible] the War Department that has been concluded that it will not be necessary to send any more troops to Santiago for the preservation of peace and good order.

This statement is made with the understanding that the present military force will shortly be reinforced by the arrival of the Fifth Regular Infantry and the Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers.

SPANISH PRISONERS EMBARK.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The War Department has received the following cable dispatch giving information of the departure of Spanish prisoners:

> Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 19.
>
> H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington.
>
> Covadonga sailed this morning with 2,148 men, 109 officers, 44 women, 45 children. Two others are loaded and probably will sail this afternoon.
>
> SHAFTER, Major General.

Volunteers Mutiny at Breakfast.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The volunteer troops in garrison at Fort Sam Houston mutinied this morning at breakfast and marched out of the mess hall in regular order as a protest against the food furnished them. The matter is now under investigation.

Spanish Lines to Resume.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—All the local shipping firms sailing under the Spanish flag to Cuban and Puerto Rican ports have announced the resumption of regular trips within the next few weeks.

THE SEGURANCA FOR SANTIAGO.

Will Take Supplies for Gen. Lawton and Return with Sick Soldiers.

The transport Seguranca will leave this port on Monday with a light cargo of medical, subsistence, and Quartermaster's supplies for the troops of Gen. Lawton's command at Santiago. She will also take the Third Company of the Volunteer Signal Corps under Capt. Wingate. On returning from Santiago she will bring 350 or 400 sick soldiers.

Col. Kimball said yesterday that the Seguranca would take anything that any person may send to the soldiers, and any of the relief societies that want to forward supplies can do so on the Seguranca.

The transport Vigilancia will leave for Santiago next Wednesday with the Twenty-fourth Regiment of Kansas Volunteers on board.

Missouri Goes to Santiago Monday.

The hospital ship Missouri, which has been fitting out for several weeks, has been ordered to sail for Santiago next Monday. Col. Hecker arrived in town yesterday morning and gave the order. Major Arthur, who has charge of the vessel, said that the Missouri was not ready, but Col. Hecker said the vessel must sail, as there are so many sick and wounded men at Santiago who must be brought back.

Funeral of a Santiago Soldier.

James Scanlon, twenty-six years old, a hero of Santiago, was buried yesterday from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Broadway and Aberdeen Street, Brooklyn. Scanlon ran away from home to go to the war, and when a Mauser bullet pierced his skull he prayed that he might live to see his mother. He arrived on the Relief on the trip preceding her last, and was taken to St. Peter's Hospital, where he died Tuesday night. The body was escorted to the church yesterday by the members of the Leo Battalion, which is attached to the Church of St. Francis de Sales. Five members of Company K, Third Cavalry, of which Scanlon was a member, and six members of the Seventy-first Regiment acted as a guard of honor. The coffin containing the body was draped in a big American flag. The body was then taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

TOTAL SICK AT SANTIAGO, 1,245.

Gen. Shafter Reports Ten Deaths, Two from Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—In his dispatch to the War Department to-night concerning the health conditions of his troops, Gen. Shafter reports the death of ten men. Following is the text of the dispatch:

> "Santiago, Aug. 19.
>
> "Sanitary Report for Aug. 19.—Total number sick, 1,245; total number fever cases, 915; total number new cases, 91; total number fever cases returned to duty, 136. Deaths—Aug. 15, Private Cornelius Hanks, Hospital Corps, United States Army, typhoid fever; Aug. 16, Private Charles Combert, Company K, Seventy-first New York, remittent fever and amygdalitis; Aug. 17, Private Robert H. Armstrong, Company D, Eighth Ohio, yellow fever; Private Allie D. Van Dyke, Company A, Thirty-third Michigan, yellow fever; Humphrey Montgomery, Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, typhoid fever; Private J. D. Moriarity, Company E, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Ashley Field, Company M, First Illinois, pernicious malarial fever; Aug. 18, Private Arthur Burnham, Company K, Second Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Anton Anderson, Company E, Third Infantry, typhoid fever; Private Millard Taft, Company H, Third Infantry, pernicious malarial fever."

HOSPITAL READY FOR 100 MEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Dr. John V. Shoemaker, representing the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, to-day wired Surgeon General Sternberg that the hospital he represented was prepared to receive and care for one hundred soldiers at once.

Dr. Shoemaker had tendered the hospital for Pennsylvania soldiers only, and Surgeon General Sternberg had replied that it would be impracticable to gather the scattered Pennsylvanians and, intimated that if the offer would be made general he would be glad to accept it. This was immediately complied with, the only restriction being that whenever possible Pennsylvania soldiers be given a preference.

Hospital Train Reaches Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 19.—The hospital train having 160 Maine soldiers, sick, from Chickamauga, arrived here at 9:15 this morning. The train was met at the union station by Mayor Randall, Adjt. Gen. Richards, and a large delegation of citizens. Only eight cases required hospital treatment, the others being sufficiently well advanced to permit their removal to their homes.

Death of Sergt. Sharratt.

Sergt. E. L. Sharratt of Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, who died at Santiago, was a well-known real estate dealer of the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn. Mr. Sharratt was thirty-two years old and had been a member of the Seventy-first Regiment for about seven years. Besides his wife, Mr. Sharratt leaves a child.

VERDI IS STILL COMPOSING.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Giuseppe Verdi, the great Italian composer, although not completely recovered from the blow of his wife's death, whom he so devotedly loved, has, however, returned for the season to Montecatini, the Italian Carlsbad, and is, of course, the object of general attention and admiration. But unfortunately there is nothing that annoys him so much as this personal homage of the crowd. He at once draws into his shell, and becomes gruff and almost rough. There is no one, for instance, who so irritates him as the person who tries to please him by praising his musical works and career. As to the photographer, professional and amateur, he positively loathes the species. Notwithstanding they hunt him down in the most barefaced way.

Only the other day at Montecatini, a naive gentleman, evidently not acquainted with the peculiarities of the great maestro, approached him, hat in one hand, camera in the other, and, bowing profoundly, said, "Commendatore." (Verdi is Commendatore and Senator, but detests being called by either title.) "Commendatore, may I have the honor of photographing your immortal features?" Verdi turned as though to slay him, and snapped out, "My dear sir, bad deeds are done, but not spoken of," and, turning on his heel he marched off.

The maestro, who is such a bear to strangers and those whom he suspects of flattering him, is one of the most genial and witty men among his friends and intimates. Very surprising is his vast and thorough knowledge of all manner of subjects. He speaks with the same competency of the causes of the Milan rebellion, of the consequences of the Hispano-American war, as of the economic reasons of Italian emigration and the future development of African colonization. And through these topics one can lead him on to speak of music and of his own work. It was in this way that he came to confess that he had not yet [illegible]

CAMP MEADE FILLING UP

Thirty Thousand Men Are Expected in Ten Days and More Ground Is Needed.

THIRD NEW YORK'S SICK LIST

Twelve Per Cent. of Its Men Confined to Their Quarters—Water Supply of Fifteen Gallons a Day for Each Man.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Aug. 19.—Word was received at Camp Meade to-day that the entire Second Corps of Volunteers would be ordered to the new camp near Middletown. There have been added to Gen. Graham's corps the Tenth Ohio, First Delaware, Second West Virginia, and Eighteenth Pennsylvania. The companies of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania are now scattered in Ohio and Michigan, and will be brought to Camp Meade as soon as transportation can be secured for them. The land at present taken by the Government will have to be largely added to if the troops to come are to be accommodated, as it is expected 30,000 men will be here in the next ten days.

The Tenth Ohio arrived in camp this afternoon and was followed by the Third Battalion of the Third New York from Camp Alger. The balance of the regiment is now at Thoroughfare Gap. A detachment of the Twenty-second Kansas and one from the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana also arrived to-day, and the Fourth Missouri and Sixth Pennsylvania are expected this evening.

The Provost Marshal is enforcing strict discipline, and numerous arrests of disorderly soldiers have been made in Harrisburg. The Third Battalion of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, which did not get away to Puerto Rico, will probably be mustered out and sent home, there being no need for their services.

Gen. Gobin is mentioned for promotion as Commander of the First Division of this corps, Gen. Butler having been made one of the members of the Cuban military commission. In that event, it is expected the Eighth, Fourteenth, and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiments at Camp Alger will be ordered to Middletown.

Private George Westbrook, Company I, Third New York, died this evening of heart disease. He was seized with an affection of the heart last night en route to Camp Meade from Newport News, and expired soon after reaching the corps hospital. The body will probably be shipped to Olean, N. Y., where Westbrook's wife and two children reside. There is very little sickness among the 8,000 troops in camp. The greatest number of cases is in the Third New York, 12 per cent. of the men being confined to their quarters. The New Yorkers are anxious to return home, and will petition President McKinley to muster them out.

There were no arrivals in camp this afternoon. Word was received this evening by Major Gen. Graham that the first detachment will be in to-morrow from Lexington, Ky., and that two regiments would be forwarded during the night from Camp Alger. Pipes are being laid through the camp to supply the troops with drinking water. The Pennsylvania Canal and Susquehanna River are within easy reach of the camp, and are being utilized for bathing.

The water supply will be ample to accommodate as many men as may be brought to camp. The first well bored is 211 feet deep and has a continuous flow of fifty gallons of water per minute. There is an average of 189 feet of water in it. The second well is about 55 feet in depth, and the men are making remarkable progress with the work. Another one will be commenced to-morrow, and when completed it is thought by those in authority that the water supply will be wholly adequate to accommodate each man with at least fifteen gallons of water a day.

TO MUSTER OUT TROOPS.

Gen. Tillinghast Says Those Soldiers Who Are to Quit Service Will Go Out Within 30 Days.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast returned to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday after a visit to Washington, where he had an interview with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General. He said, among other things, that all those New York troops that are to quit service in the near future will be mustered out within thirty days. His visit there, he declared, was highly gratifying to him, inasmuch as he found the Administration thoroughly in accord with Gov. Black and his own wish that at least a portion of the New York State troops should be mustered out of service as soon as found expedient by the Government.

"I requested merely," Gen. Tillinghast said, "that the troops who had seen actual service, and those who have been in camp in localities where fever is prevalent, and those who for commercial reasons are mostly needed at home should be mustered out first. I did not presume to specify particular regiments, but I found the Government thoroughly in accord with these ideas.

"I also made a request that the troops should be moved from Fernandina, where the prevalence of fever has become marked since the troops arrived there. As proof that our request has been respected, I received a telegram from the Adjutant General of the Army this morning that the Second Regiment would be moved to Sand Lake, New York. This is of the courtesies which were extended by the Government the most gratifying, because of the epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out there. Only this morning I received a telegram from Col. Hardin to the effect that his men could endure the place no longer, and that something would have to be done. He informed me in the same dispatch that a private of the name of McArthur of Company A had died.

"In regard to the request which was made to have regiments remain in service for a time, I asked that the Two Hundred and First, the Two Hundred and Second, and the Two Hundred and Third should remain in service. These three regiments are at Camp Black. The regiments are composed of very loyal men, who desire to remain soldiers as long as possible. Every regiment has made a request to me to be allowed to remain in the service for a time longer, and said they were ready to go wherever the Government saw fit to send them. Such loyalty, I think, both the National and State Governments are inclined to reward, at least so far as is in their power."

Gen. Tillinghast left for Albany last night on a summons from Gov. Black. Before leaving he said the Governor desired an inspection both by himself and Major Storey, United States Army, and a committee of State military officers of the camp ground at Sand Lake in Rensselaer County.

TROOPS STARTING FOR HOME.

Regiments Ordered to Leave Camp Thomas and Other Places to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Orders were given to-day for the return to their State rendezvous of the following-named volunteer regiments: The First Illinois Cavalry and the First Maine Infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Second New York Infantry, now at Fernandina, Fla. The First Illinois is ordered to Springfield, Ill.; the First Maine to Augusta, Me., and the Second New York to Troy, N. Y. These regiments were mustered into the military service of the Government at the outbreak of the war at the places mentioned, and their return there is considered as conclusive evidence that they are to be mustered out. The movement of these regiments will begin as soon as the necessary transportation can be provided. Another regiment which has been ordered to return to its recruiting rendezvous is the First Vermont Infantry. That regiment, now at Chickamauga, is under orders to proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and left Camp Thomas to-day. Similar orders will be [illegible] obtainable at the War Department in advance of the issue of the orders. It is said, however, that the Third Georgia Infantry, the Third Alabama Infantry, and the First Maryland Infantry are among the number already selected for mustering out.

CHICKAMAUGA, Aug. 19.—Gen. McKee's Second Division of the First Corps and Gen. Sanger's Third Division of the First Corps will proceed, respectively, to Knoxville and Lexington early next week, according to present orders. The various regiments are now making their preparations for departure. Within ten days the army here will be reduced one-half.

The work of sending away the sick soldiers is now being prosecuted in all divisions of the army. It is the disposition of the department to send home all sick men on thirty days' furlough.

The hospital train which arrived last night from Philadelphia left to-day with 100 sick men from the First Pennsylvania.

MILITARY TRIALS IN VIRGINIA.

Two General Courts in Session at Thoroughfare—Troops Leaving.

THOROUGHFARE, Va., Aug. 19.—Arrangements are being made with the Southern Railway to furnish cars for the transportation of one brigade of the Second Division to Middletown, Penn., Monday next. The greater part of the week will be required to move the division.

A check roll call was made last night in the Sixth Pennsylvania to account for the canteens belonging to the men of the regiment. Sixteen canteens full of brandy were taken from a colored cook by the provost guard, and as several had the "keystone" marked on them the roll call was taken to identify the owners. Information as to the guilty parties was not given out.

A hospital train left Thoroughfare yesterday afternoon for Fort Myer, carrying seventy patients who had been under treatment in the field hospital. Over thirty of the number were suspected typhoid cases.

Two general courts will be in session during the remainder of the stay at Thoroughfare.

Private James Tinan, Company B, Seventh Illinois, in company with some companions yesterday "roughhoused" a peddler and distributed his wares among the crowd. Private Tinan was captured by the provost guard, and under directions from Gen. Davis will be turned over to the civil authorities.

DISBANDMENT OF THE ARMY.

Cabinet Considers the Question to the Exclusion of Others.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Cabinet session to-day was brief. The disbandment of the army was the main point of discussion. Secretary Alger stated the details were being worked out, and that considerable difficulty was being experienced in selecting the regiments to be put on the mustering-out list, but he expected the matter would be in shape for the issuance in a few days of the necessary orders. Contrary to expectation, the selection of the personnel of the Peace Commission to meet at Paris was not taken up. It had been expected there would be a discussion of the names proposed for the commission, but the matter was not formally broached. There were no dispatches from the front laid before the Cabinet. Acting Secretary of State Moore had been over just before the meeting to confer with the President on State Department matters, though none of them, it was said, was of general significance. There were no important State matters discussed by the Cabinet.

IOWA REGIMENT SENT HOME.

Ordered from Chickamauga, as It Was Exposed to Disease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered the Fifty-second Iowa Regiment, now in camp at Chickamauga, to proceed at once to Des Moines, Iowa, where it eventually will be mustered out.

The order follows conferences which Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Representative Hull of Iowa had to-day with President McKinley and Secretary Alger. There is illness in the camp there, with which the Iowa troops are threatened, and therefore the dispatch of the Iowans home was expedited.

Major Perry Belmont's Resignation.

Major Perry Belmont's resignation as Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. M. C. Butler has been tendered to the President, in view of Gen. Butler's withdrawal from the command of the First Division, Second Army Corps, to become Military Commissioner to Cuba. Major Belmont who, as his superior officers testify, has proved an active and efficient officer, has, in common with many other civilians who joined the army, relinquished his military duties because of the practical accomplishment of the purposes of the war.

Major Gen. Kent Transferred.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Gen. Kent has been transferred from the Fifth Army Corps to the Seventh, and has been ordered to report to Gen. Lee for assignment to duty.

Battery M, U. S. A., at Sandy Hook.

Battery M, Fifth Artillery, returned to Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon from Tampa, Fla. The battery left here May 19 to go to the front.

Bismarck and the Next War.

In an article on the policy of Prince Bismarck, and the problems which he has left behind him for solution, the Berlin correspondent of The Times says: The war which I foresee and consider inevitable unless all the statesmanship of Europe joins in warding it off will be—like the Franco-Russian alliance, like the Anglo-French discord, like the coolness between France and Italy, France and Austria, Austria and Russia—the result of Prince Bismarck's work. It will break out at the death of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is now sixty-eight, whom cares and conflicts, military defeats, and Court troubles have so severely tried, and who is the chief, almost the only, link holding together the Austrian Empire in its present form. Yet, but for the creation of the German Empire, the 6,000,000 Austrian Germans would not now be yearning to form part of Germany and to bring to it their intelligence, strength, and resources, thus making it the most formidable national power on the Continent. Can any sensible man suppose that France could look on passively at this irresistible expansion of the German Empire, which would then number 60,000,000 souls? Can any rational being suppose that Russia will fold her arms at this threatening transformation of Germany, and that the Austrian Slavs, including those confronting Montenegro, will also fold their arms? I will not dwell on this at greater length. I might fill columns, but, after Prince Bismarck's death, I cannot refrain from saying that his immense work has, like every human device, its seamy side, and that in the ardor with which people extol him they forget that he has bequeathed to Europe two immense problems, which threaten a general conflagration of epic grandeur resulting in German "unity." This, like the present "union," cannot be created except by a diversion abroad—that is to say, by a war. For the devolution of the inheritance of the Austrian Empire will inevitably be the cause of a general conflagration unless—I scarcely venture to come to this conclusion for fear of being considered Utopian—Russia, Germany, France, Italy, and even England settle in time the differences which divide them. Let them succeed in this, and they may not only stave off an apparently inevitable war, but may bring about a general compromise insuring universal peace for many generations.

New White Star Leviathans.

From The London Telegraph.

A Belfast correspondent telegraphs: "It is stated on good authority in Belfast that the White Star Line of Liverpool, whose magnificent fleet of steamers was built in this city by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, contemplate the construction of two Leviathan liners 800 feet long for their Liverpool-New York service. It would seem that nothing has yet been definitely settled on the subject, but it is said with some amount of confidence that negotiations are in progress for the construction of the vessels in Belfast. Messrs. Harland & Wolff have at present in hand for the White Star Company the huge steamer Oceanic, which, when finished, will be the longest vessel in the world. She is rapidly approaching completion at the firm's North Yard. [illegible]

70 WARSHIPS IN ONE PORT

A Great Fleet Will Be Assembled Under the Stars and Stripes at Fort Monroe.

PATROL OF THE NEW COASTS

Some Auxiliary Vessels and Old Monitors to be Used—New Dry Dock to be Sent to Pensacola.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The largest fleet of warships ever assembled in an American port will be brought together in the next few days at Fort Monroe. Already fifty-seven warships are under orders to rendezvous there, and the orders still to be issued will raise the total to the neighborhood of seventy. Naval officials say it is difficult to realize the extent of such a marine aggregation in one harbor.

The orders began issuing last Monday, when five ships were ordered to Fort Monroe; on the 16th another ship was added; on the 17th eight more were sent, and on the 18th seventeen ships were added. To-day's orders include seventeen more ships. Before the orders began issuing there were eight warships at Fort Monroe, so that the total up to to-day is fifty-seven.

Those included in to-day's orders are the Newport, Rodgers, Lebanon, Wampatuck, Morris, Grim, Lancaster, Machias, Osceola, Peoria, Massasoit, Sioux, Cheyenne, Waban, Chickasaw, Helena, Detroit, and Yankton.

These and the ships previously ordered are mainly small craft, although there are a number of large cruisers and gunboats, including the San Francisco, Helena, Detroit, Topeka, Marietta, and Castine.

They will now be put in thorough repair, and their crews will be gradually changed from Naval Militiamen to sailors of the regular navy.

The Navy Department has not yet determined what ships will go to Havana, San Juan, and other points of Cuba and Puerto Rico. There is felt to be no hurry about this until the authority of the United States is fully established throughout the islands. In the meantime the matter of policing the shore points is being considered, and in due time a number of the light-draught auxiliary craft and some of the single-turreted monitors will be used for this coast patrol.

It is found, however, that only four of the old monitors of the civil war are fit for this service in southern waters. As many naval vessels will be centred about the West Indies from this time forward, the Navy Department will send the new floating dock, recently bought in New York, down to Pensacola, Fla., where it will be kept for docking the warships. At that point also there are good naval workshops to be used in conjunction with the floating dock. The dock is now being inspected, and will be towed to Pensacola as soon as the September gales are over.

BOOKS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Thousands of Volumes Distributed by the Business Men's Association—A Letter from Sampson.

The following letter has been received from Admiral Sampson by A. Wakeman, Secretary of the Business Men's Association:

> UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, FIRST RATE,
> Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Aug. 10, 1898.
>
> My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 26th of July, informing me that you have shipped by the Solace 10,000 volumes of reading matter for the men of this fleet. A more suitable method of expressing your thanks, as you are pleased to put it, could hardly be imagined. The men of this and other ships of the fleet have been on board ship for a term of seven months or more, without setting foot on shore. They are naturally tired of this long service, and look forward with pleasure to the time when they can be free to stretch their legs once more, and the addition of so many books will serve to occupy the time—since we are now awaiting peace developments—will do much toward shortening their time of waiting and make it seem less irksome.
>
> I will see that these books are distributed to the different vessels as you direct.
>
> Thanking you in behalf of all my men, I remain, very truly yours, W. T. SAMPSON,
> Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander in Chief United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station.

The association has so far collected over 60,000 volumes, besides about 20,000 copies of illustrated papers. Besides the 10,000 sent to Admiral Sampson, 10,000 have been forwarded to Admiral Dewey, 10,000 to Puerto Rico, 800 to the battleship Texas, and about 5,000 have been distributed among the different naval and military hospitals. This week 10,000 will be shipped to Gen. Merritt's troops at Manila, and 10,000 to the camp at Montauk Point.

Any hospital having as patients soldiers or sailors will be supplied with reading matter by applying to A. Wakeman, 98 Wall Street. Further contributions of books and magazines are still being solicited.

LONG REST FOR CAPT. CLARK.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Aug. 19.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, late commander of the battleship Oregon, is coming to St. Joseph to meet his wife and daughters and seek rest and recuperation. He will be the guest of his brother, Lloyd Clark, custodian of the United States lighthouse station at this port. Mrs. Clark and her daughters arrived here from California a month ago, and have been awaiting the close of the war and the Captain's return. He is expected here within a few days. He has telegraphed his brother that he was in good condition.

Mr. Lloyd Clark says:

"The Captain's reported illness is not at all so serious as might be supposed on account of the medical board of survey's report. He was worn out by his long cruise and the supreme excitement of the battle. The strain caused a recurrence of a trouble he contracted while engaged in a survey along the South American coast some years ago, and the doctors recommended as timely and wise that he be released from duty for a period, which would enable him to recover completely. He received six months' leave of absence."

Mrs. Clark's daughters, who are with her, are counting the hours until he arrives, are the wives of Lieuts. Robison and Hughes, at present on duty with Admiral Dewey's fleet.

STOREHOUSES FOR THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The close of the war and the consequent coming of many warships North makes exceptional demands upon the Navy Department for warehouse facilities. Three warehouses will be built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to cost respectively $75,000, $60,000, and $30,000. The largest will be 250 by 60 feet, three stories high, and fireproof. This will be used for storing the torpedoes and ordnance stores. The $60,000 building will be two stories high and will be used for sails, rigging, &c. At the League Island yard also another warehouse will be built.

NAVAL RESERVES GOING HOME.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The naval reserves of Rhode Island, who have been on duty at League Island on board the monitor Manhattan, left the navy yard to-day for Rhode Island. They will report aboard the training ship Constellation at Newport, after which the men will be honorably discharged. The Maryland Naval Reserves, who are on board the Monitor Ajax, expect to leave for home late to-day or to-morrow morning. The Michigan Naval Reserves will leave to-morrow.

Cavite Cannon for Baltimore.

John D. Glueck, a Custom House broker, received word yesterday that the cannon captured at Cavite by a boat's crew from the cruiser Baltimore shortly after Admiral Dewey's bombardment of that place, is now on its way to this country. The cannon, which is a six-pounder of rare old bronze, comes as a gift to the City of Baltimore from Capt. N. Mayo Dyer of the Baltimore. It was shipped from Hongkong [illegible]

RED CROSS SUPPLIES.

Quantities Shipped to Montauk and Other Camps—Offer of Distilling Plant for Montauk Declined.

Supplies were shipped from the Red Cross supply depot, 352 Broadway, yesterday, as follows:

To Montauk Point, three ambulances, 1,000 suits of underwear, 100 equipped cots, one case of slippers, 400 packages of tobacco, and a large quantity of delicacies; to Fort Hamilton, 60 chairs; to Chickamauga, an ambulance; to Tampa, a lot of hospital supplies; to Jacksonville, 800 suits of pajamas.

Tobacco and pajamas are in greater demand than any other articles. Auxiliary No. 22, at a meeting a few days ago, appropriated $500 to buy pajamas for troops at Montauk. The member sent out to purchase them called at the supply depot yesterday and said that she had been able to find only six dozen suits in the city. Three soldiers called at the depot, and were told by Mr. Dodge to help themselves to anything they desired. They took tobacco.

W. T. Wardwell and Douglas Robinson of the Red Cross Executive Committee went to Montauk Point Thursday and offered to establish a water distilling plant. The Surgeon in charge told them that he had made other arrangements, and this ended the matter, Mr. Wardwell said yesterday. He expressed himself as well pleased with the arrangements for Red Cross work at Montauk, and said that there was no friction between the society and the officers in charge of the camp. He also stated that no money had been appropriated by any Red Cross committee to establish a water distilling plant, as was published by an afternoon paper yesterday.

The Red Cross has now thirty nurses at Montauk, and will send others every day or two until the demand has been supplied.

Red Cross contributions yesterday were as follows: Auxiliary No. 5, $50; Mrs. Nelson Roberts, $5; Loyal Citizens' Association, Oyster Bay, $150; citizens of Lake Preston, S. D., $35; Auxiliary No. 54, Pottstown, Penn., $10; Auxiliary No. 42, Flatbush, L. I., $50; Henry Eifert, $5; Jacob Kindlemann, $5; proceeds baseball game by doctors and lawyers of Perth Amboy, $89.

MISS BARTON TO GO TO HAVANA.

Provisions Sent to Baracoa, Sagua, and San Luis.

A cablegram from Miss Clara Barton was received by Stephen E. Barton of the Cuban Relief Committee Thursday evening, in which she said:

> Slow discharging of schooner Morse is most providential, and of greatest value to thousands. She will take the Port Victor's cargo as soon as possible; will be some delay in loading, as Government supplies on top of ours are not likely to be unloaded. Baracoa, Sagua de Tanamo beef supply by transports. Gibara will be supplied when we have a chance. Small fruiter asks $2,000 to take cargo there. Am shipping to-day supplies for 10,000 persons to San Luis by rail; these will be distributed by pack mules in a radius of forty or fifty miles. Will neglect no points reasonably reached. The people are working with us, both men and women.

The following cablegram from Miss Barton, dated the 19th inst., was received yesterday morning:

> Secretary Alger telegraphs that the Government sends me 2,000 tons of supplies to Havana as soon as they can be loaded at Port Tampa. Shall leave here Saturday on Government transport, taking all mules and greater part of staff with me; have asked Secretary Alger for ten wagons and harness. I take but small part of our supplies with me. Supplies here can be distributed to coast towns soon on regular liners.

In a telegram received by the Committee Thursday noon Miss Barton briefly outlined her plans and those of the Government as detailed in the foregoing dispatches, and concluded her telegram as follows:

> Have completed my work in this end of the island for the present, and am now preparing to start for Havana. The President has provided for transportation. My judgment is confirmed and plans approved by experienced civil and military men, who have the best interests of our Government and humanity at heart.

A Tip for Fashionables.

From The London Mail.

The Duchess of Aosta, a daughter of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, is an enthusiastic balloonist, and considers aeronautism the most suitable high society sport. The Duchess is now staying at Arco, and has hired a balloon for a month, besides engaging two aeronauts to initiate her into the mysteries of ballooning. She makes an ascent every day, accompanied by her maid. She has ordered a balloon of her own, and at the expiration of the month intends to undertake some longer trips.

Ballooning, she declares, is far superior to mere yachting, and must inevitably become the sport of the aristocracy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major J. Estcourt Sawyer, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty at Key West, Fla., and, after turning over his accounts to the Quartermaster at Key West Barracks, will at once report to the Quartermaster General of the army for instructions.

First Lieut. James H. Bacon, Third United States Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to St. Augustine, Fla., and report to Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd, Corps of Engineers, for duty under his immediate orders.

Second Lieut. Thomas Talbot, Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, will proceed at once to Newport News, Va., and there report for transportation on the United States transport Obdam to Puerto Rico.

Second Lieut. B. A. Hayden, Sixth California Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Frederick A. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Chicago and report to the commanding General, Department of the Lakes, for assignment to duty as Chief Commissary of that department, to relieve Major Oskaloosa M. Smith, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Army.

First Lieut. Louis R. Dennis, Sixth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, having tendered his resignation, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Aug. 18.

Leave of absence for one month on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. Edwin T. Cole, Sixth Infantry.

Major Gen. Jacob F. Kent, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Fifth Army Corps, and will proceed to Jacksonville, Fla., and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for assignment to duty with that corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence R. Day, Tenth Cavalry, is transferred to the Seventh Cavalry, Troop E, and upon his relief from recruiting duty at Omaha, Neb., will proceed to join his troop.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty as Chief Surgeon of that department.

The resignation of Major Henry G. Fish, Surgeon, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry, has been accepted to take effect Aug. 15.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Col. James J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. George B. Walker, Sixth Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Col. John D. Page, Third Infantry, is extended one month on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieut. William F. Stewart, Jr., First Artillery, is relieved from further temporary duty at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and will proceed without delay to Key West Barracks, Florida, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty with Battery A of his regiment.

Acting Assistant Surgeon George W. Pattison, United States Army, will proceed from Buffalo, N. Y., to Fort Myer, Virginia, and report to the commanding officer of the United States general hospital at that post for duty.

The following-named officers, having tendered their resignations, are honorably discharged the service of the United States: First Lieut. W. E. G. Saunders, Quartermaster Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. William H. Wilkinson, Fifty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. T. Frank Kemery, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. H. B. Lewis, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted Capt. Frank B. Jones, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month on account of sickness.

Leave of absence for twenty days on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, United States Volunteer Signal Corps.

Leave of absence for two months on account of sickness is granted First Lieut. William J. Lutz, Second Infantry.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Garvin Machine Company, New York City, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of machines in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. (then Second Lieut.) Wilbur E. Dove, Twelfth Infantry, is extended two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieut. Walter Bates is transferred from the Second United States Infantry to the Seventeenth United States Infantry. He will report by letter to the commanding officer of the latter regiment for assignment to a company.

First Lieut. Lewis S. Sorley, Sixteenth Infantry, [illegible] present sick leave, to Montauk Point, L. I., N. Y., and join his regiment.

The army retiring board appointed to meet at Camp Alger, Va., is dissolved and Paragraph 31 of said order, directing Capt. William P. Goodwin of the Fourteenth United States Infantry to report for examination by the board, is revoked.

Navy.

Movements of Naval Vessels.—Arrivals—Gloucester at St. Thomas, Alliance at New London, Foote at Charleston, Sylph at League Island, Hercules at Port Royal, Maple at Norfolk, and the Talbot at Southport. Departures—The Vesuvius sailed from Caimanera for Tompkinsville, the Suwanee from Caimanera for Norfolk, the Badger from Caimanera for Montauk Point, the Resolute from Caimanera for Montauk Point, the Zafiro from Hongkong for Manila, the Vicksburg from Key West for Newport, R. I., and the Kanawha from Key West for Guantanamo.

Naval Cadets L. Moore, F. R. Naile, H. L. Wyman, C. Hutchins, Jr., J. P. Jackson, T. H. Wheeler, A. P. Fairfield, J. Rodgers, H. T. Winston, and R. A. Abernathy are detached from the Columbia, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets D. P. Mannix, S. B. Thomas, C. E. Morgan, C. W. Cole, H. H. Evans, F. P. Helmn, Jr., and E. B. Larimer are detached from the Indiana, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets A. B. Keating, J. H. Comfort, F. D. Berrien, J. A. Spilman, J. F. Helweg, and J. G. Church are detached from the Cincinnati, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. E. Bailey is detached from the Bancroft, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet R. D. White is detached from the Wilmington, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberley is detached from the Wasp, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets H. H. Royall, J. B. Gilmer, J. T. Beckner, G. A. Bissett, C. C. Bloch, and F. O. Branch are detached from the Iowa, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. S. Case is detached from the Princeton, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets J. W. Greenslade, A. E. Watson, Z. H. Madison, and C. Fisher are detached from the Montgomery, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets S. I. Major, J. K. Taussig, E. B. Fenner, H. E. Lackey, C. E. Courtney, A. Buchanan, detached from the New York, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets J. E. Lewis, S. W. Bryant, W. R. Sayles, Jr., J. E. Matwes, W. S. Miller, A. W. Johnson, J. C. Kress, detached from the Massachusetts, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets L. Noa and C. S. Freeman, detached from the Harvard, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets W. G. Mitchell and C. Shackford, detached from the Maple, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets C. S. Landram and H. G. Cocke, detached from the Yale, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets F. Morrison and L. S. Shapley, detached from the Texas, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets J. T. Bowers, C. W. Forman, J. W. L. Clenment, C. H. Woodward, and R. W. Vincent, detached from the Brooklyn, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets H. Ellis, J. J. Hyland, W. H. Shea, and J. W. Timmons, detached from the Minneapolis, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet W. H. Steinhagen, detached from the St. Louis, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets W. M. Hunt and A. F. Yates, detached from the Detroit, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadets P. M. O'Reilly, E. J. Sadler, and J. J. Fitzpatrick, detached from the Fish Hawk, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet J. D. Wainwright, detached from the Free Lance, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Naval Cadet P. Foley, detached from the Amphitrite, ordered home, and granted leave until Sept. 30.

Mate C. T. Chase, detached from the Powhatan, and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Mate G. B. Hendrix, detached from the Choctaw, and ordered to the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Capt. C. A. Doyen, United States Marine Corps, promoted to be Captain, June 2.

Lieut. Commander S. C. Paine, leave extended for three months.

Lieut. W. H. Faust, ordered to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. W. O. Hulme, detached from the command of the Choctaw and ordered immediately to the Southery.

Lieut. J. N. Jordan, detached from the torpedo station, and ordered to continue duties as Inspector of Ordnance at Hartford and New Haven.

Ensign H. G. McFarland, ordered to duty as watch and division officer on the Oregon.

Ensign O. Grille, detached from the Powhatan and ordered immediately to the Pensacola yards.

Chief Engineer J. R. Edwards, orders modified; to duty on the Lancaster instead of the Supply.

Chief Engineer J. W. Thomson, retired, detached from the Lancaster and ordered home.

Ensign H. H. Smith, detached from the Arctic and ordered immediately to the St. Louis.

Ensign E. H. Dickson, detached from the Arctic and ordered immediately to the St. Louis.

Ensign D. F. Mallory, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Ensign J. H. Brown, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Ensign C. M. Newman, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Lieut. Eger, detached from command of the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Lieut. W. S. Belling, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Assistant Paymaster W. R. Heath, detached from the Ajax, ordered home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Lieut. G. C. Stout, detached from command of the Arctic, ordered home, and wait orders.

Past Assistant Engineer R. B. Dick, detached from the Arctic and ordered immediately to the St. Louis.

Lieut. R. Waterman, detached from the Southery and ordered immediately to the Boston Navy Yard.

Ensign A. W. Russell, Jr., detached from the Arctic and ordered immediately to the St. Louis.

Assistant Surgeon F. E. Wagner, detached from the Ajax and ordered immediately to the Yale.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Sailer, detached from the Arctic and ordered immediately to the St. Louis.

Ensign M. W. Hall, detached from the Manhattan and ordered immediately to the Constellation.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, detached from command of the Puritan and ordered home to await orders.

Lieut. W. H. Willard, detached from connection with the Coast Signal Service and ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard.

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Women's Shoes.—Of dark tan kidskin. Value, $3.50. $1.75 here.

Men's Clothing.—$5 and $6 trousers of fine English worsteds are marked $3.50. $10 linen suits at half price.

Boys' Clothing.—Suits of blue serge and fancy worsteds for boys 3 to 12, at $5; were $7.50 and $8. $4 and $5 double-breasted jacket suits, at $2.75; for boys 8 to 16.

Women's Stockings.—Three pairs for a half dollar; of black cotton, medium weight, fast color. 38c. a pair regularly.

Women's Vests.—Of lisle thread; light weight, low necks, prettily trimmed. 25c. a week ago. Now, 3 for 50c.

Handkerchiefs, Men's and Women's.—Exceptional values. All-linen handkerchiefs at smaller prices than you're accustomed to. Four good offerings—two each for men and women. Make inquiries at the handkerchief store, Broadway.

Four Offerings in Men's Furnishings.—End-of-the-week bargains—the kind that never fails to fill the Men's Furnishing store.

Night shirts at 40c. Of good muslin, with woven trimmings and pearl buttons. Prepared for a two days' selling of these last week, but the stock lasted only three hours.

Bathing suits at $2.50. $5 wool suits are now $2.50. Plain blue, $3 sorts, now $2.

Negligee shirts—Madras, good patterns, detachable cuffs. Good value at a dollar. Half that price on this lot.

Neckwear—English twills, 50c. and 75c. until last week. A small lot at 2 for 25c.

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NO EXTRA SESSION OF SENATE.

Senator Cannon of Utah Assured that the Body Will Not Be Convened This Fall.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Senator Cannon of Utah, who has been in Washington since Congress adjourned, will leave for his home in a day or two, having received positive assurance that there will be no extra session of the Senate this Fall, as had been for some time anticipated. Senator Cannon believes that an extra session will follow adjournment on March 4.

Senator Cannon saw the President to-day and had a talk regarding the military plans. The President told him of his purpose to disband a portion of the volunteer army and explained that the troops to be mustered out would be determined on the basis largely of the inclinations of the organizations and the condition of their equipments. Senator Cannon has been conferring with the War Department officials with a view to bringing together the two batteries of Utah troops now at Manila and the one battery left at San Francisco. The latter will be dispatched to join the others if there is an opportunity.

The President was told that the only colony of native Hawaiians in the country was situated in Utah, and that proportionately there were more people in Utah who were familiar with Hawaii than in any other State, a fact which was pressed as a basis for recognizing the State when Hawaii comes in for more definite administrative attention.

MRS. WILMERDING'S SANITY.

The Commissioners Need More Evidence to Form a Judgment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The commission appointed by Supreme Court Justice Keogh to determine Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding's sanity has not yet decided whether or not Mrs. Wilmerding should be released from Bloomingdale. Drs. MacDonald and Schmitt, and Lawyer Travers, the Commissioners, met here privately this morning and, after a short consultation, it was given out that further evidence would be taken on Thursday and Friday of next week.

The evidence already presented has not satisfied the experts one way or the other, and some points now in doubt must be cleared.

CASSINI NOT INFORMED.

Russian Ambassador Not Informed that He Will Leave America.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 19.—There is no official confirmation at the Russian Embassy here of the report that Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, would succeed M. de Staal, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain. M. P. Rogestvensky, an attaché of the embassy, says that all Count Cassini and the legation know of the announcement is what they have read in the papers to-day.

The Proposed Steel Combination.

A member of the Illinois Steel Company's special committee said yesterday that all the more important details toward a combination of that corporation and the Minnesota Iron and Steel Company had been satisfactorily adjusted. He declined, however, to state the terms of consolidation. The plan will probably be published early next week. Nothing definite concerning the absorption of the Johnstown Steel Company by the combination developed during the day.

Strike at Depew Settled.

DEPEW, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The strike of the molders of the Gould Coupler Company was settled by the State Board of Arbitration this morning. The strikers say they have gained everything they asked for. To-morrow evening the non-union men who filled the strikers' places will leave the shops, where they have been confined since July 5. The works will be closed down for a week or two, when the locked-out employes will go back to work.

Imports from Germany Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Consul Mason at Frankfort, Germany, reports that the German exports to the United States in seventeen large mercantile towns in that district have fallen off heavily within the last year, the exports for the year up to June 30 being $31,025,501, as against $37,623,383 for the year previous, a decrease of $6,598,882 for the year.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:35 A. M.—27 Scammel Street, Thomas Dongside; damage slight.

11 A. M.—139 Cherry Street, Jacob Buttonwalser; damage slight.

2:40 P. M.—407 East Thirteenth Street, Edward Bernard; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—212 Henry Street, Julia Aaron; damage slight.

6:20 P. M.—166 Norfolk Street, Nathan Havel; damage, $5.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL POLICY

Discussion of the Doctrine of Colonial Extension at the Saratoga Convention in All Phases.

AGGRESSIVENESS IS FAVORED

National Conference of Representative Men to Discuss the Nation's Future Plans in Foreign Lands—The Nicaragua Canal Favored.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—The National conference on the foreign policy of the United States convened here this morning, with an address by Henry Wade Rogers of Chicago, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. Mr. Rogers, in opening his address, said that the conference was called to consider some of the most momentous questions in the history of the Republic. He spoke of the war, and returned prayerful thanks for the peace now at hand.

While peace has arrived, there were many serious problems to be considered. He referred to the close friendship between the Americans and the British, which would promptly lead to international arbitration, and finally to universal peace. The speaker spoke favorably of the Nicaraguan Canal, which, he argued, should be built and controlled by the United States Government. That canal would shorten the distance by water to San Francisco by 10,000 miles. His reference to the trip of the battleship Oregon elicited hearty applause.

Mr. Rogers said that the principal problem before the present conference was that of territorial expansion, on which many distinguished men of National reputation hold widely divergent views. Indirectly he referred to the positions respectively held by the expansionists and the anti-expansionists. Whether we should annex the colonies that are lost to Spain or control them by carpet-bag Governments is a problem that has become the most serious one to Americans, who should ponder wisely over it, in order not to make a mistake. Commercial interests urge that we adopt a colonial system, but business alone ought not to control our conduct.

The Discussion Outlined.

Speaking along this line, Mr. Rogers said: "The Supreme Court of the United States in the days of Chief Justice Marshall forever settled the question that under the treaty-making power new territory can be acquired. But the anti-expansionists tell us that Congress, in justifying the war before the public opinion of the world, made proclamation of high purpose, that it was to be a war of humanity, and the idea of any self aggrandizement was disclaimed. If our official declarations have been misinterpreted by the anti-expansionists, there seems to be another phase of the matter which is worthy of respectful consideration. The Government of the United States is established upon the principle that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed. Congress has recognized that principle as to Cuba.

"Upon what theory do we concede to Cubans the right to determine what shall be their form of government while we deny the same right to the people of Puerto Rico, or of the Philippines? A European State, not founded upon the principle that Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed, might, with entire consistency forcibly annex these islands. But is it not a serious question worthy of the thoughtful consideration of the conference, whether a Government like ours can do so without stultifying its own professions? I shall not presume to answer the question. I simply ask it.

"We are told that we are entitled to take Puerto Rico or the Philippines as an indemnity. If Spain were not bankrupt we might perhaps be justified in asking for a money indemnity from its Government. But does it accord with the principles of our political philosophy that we should deprive the people of Puerto Rico or of the Philippines of their inalienable rights that we may pay ourselves for helping the Cubans secure theirs?

"If it be conceded that these people are incapable of self-government, as to which there seems to be no adequate evidence as yet, and if we grant that circumstances have made us guardian over them, may we not inquire whether there be no other way of discharging that duty than by incorporating them into our body politic through annexation. England has maintained order and good government in Egypt without the annexation of its territory to the British domain.

"Before we incorporate in our body politic distant and alien people who are unlike ourselves in customs, manners, morals, religion, and habits of thought, and undertake to rule them as an inferior race, we may well take counsel of our past. It will be proper for us to inquire whether we find encouragement for the task in that chapter of our history which records our dealings with the American Indians. Before establishing carpet-bag Governments in the Philippines it will be wise to read again that chapter in our history dealing with the carpet-bag Governments of the South.

"Commercial reasons are advanced for the annexation of the Philippines. But trade interests are not the only interests to be consulted, although entitled to all due consideration. Those who urge them most strongly will probably concede that they are not necessarily decisive.

"If we wish to extend trade, let us inquire of the political economists whether there are not other and better ways of doing it than by annexing colonies. They will in all probability give united testimony that it is not necessary that a country should own the markets in which it sells. If we want free trade with the Philippines, does not the present situation enable us to dictate without annexation that they shall keep 'open door' so far as this country is concerned?"

Nicaragua Canal Favored.

The question of the Nicaragua Canal was taken up and Warner Miller of New York took the platform. He briefly spoke of his persistent advocacy of the canal. Necessity, he said, demands that the continent be pierced at this point. Events of the past three months demanded its immediate construction, and he believed Americans were now universally in favor of it, as is also all of Europe. He spoke of the numerous surveys made of every proposed route to cross the isthmus.

There are two points, he contended. First, is it feasible; second, is it desirable. The route by the way of the Nicaragua Canal has received the greatest consideration as both feasible and desirable. Mr. Miller gave the history of the Nicaragua route, beginning with the Administration of Gen. Grant and continuing down to the present time. Had not the canal treaty been blocked by antagonistic legislation years ago the canal would have been already built and now in actual operation. Financial distress for a number of years also hindered the work. Distinguished Senators have for years urged the building of the canal, but Congress did not act favorably upon it.

The Nicaragua route is looked upon as the most feasible and far preferable to that of Panama. The canal can be built for from $100,000,000 to $140,000,000, as shown by statements made by experts. Is the canal desirable? That the canal would reduce the distance between New York and San Francisco 10,000 miles is alone a sufficient answer in the affirmative. The railways and canals of the country have made all sections accessible and available and have increased the wealth of the United States. Railways have been built in advance of the population and have carried emigrants to the Western lands, where there is now a teeming population developing the broad acres.

Mr. Miller referred to several canals that have materially aided in opening up the country. The Nicaragua Canal would alone save us 10,000 miles; would be a great outlet for those States on the Pacific Coast. The continent is gridironed with transcontinental roads, but these do not alone afford the advantages that could be secured by a canal. It is a question of cheap transportation, and the Nicaragua Canal would solve the problem. Within ten years after the completion of the canal the population of the Pacific States will have increased to 10,000,000. One of the best results of the Spanish-American war is that it will compel the building of the Nicaragua Canal.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of Washington, followed Warner Miller and expressed himself as opposed to the Nicaragua Canal project.

The morning session was devoted to a discussion of the Nicaragua Canal.

Colonial Extension Discussed.

The colonial extension problem was taken up at the afternoon session. Carl Schurz of New York spoke at length, giving the views of the [illegible]

[illegible] will be largely determined by the peace soon to be concluded with Spain. We have to remember that the war with Spain was virtually initiated by the resolution adopted by Congress which declared that the people of Cuba should be free and independent; that, moved by the sense of duty, the United States demanded the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba, that the President should use the army and navy and militia "to the extent as may be necessary, to carry these resolutions into effect"—that is, to liberate Cuba—and that such liberation and pacification of Cuba accomplished, the United States, emphatically disclaiming disposition or intention to annex Cuba, would leave the government of the island to the people thereof."

Here the speaker asked if it would not be hypocrisy on the part of the Nation to annex any of the Spanish possessions in the face of these professions.

"What shall we do with these Spanish colonies if we do annex them?" he asked. "Are these colonies or any of them such that we could with safety make States of our Union of them? I challenge the advocates of annexation to show me a single instance of a tropical country in which people of that kind have shown themselves able to carry on democratic government in a manner fitting it for Statehood in our Union.

"Let the thought of annexing those islands and their population to the United States, either as States or as subject provinces, be abandoned. Let Cuba and Puerto Rico be occupied by our military forces under able and discreet commanders until they are thoroughly pacified and until the people thereof, with such aid on the part of the United States as may be necessary, will have formed effective civil governments and an armed force of their own for the maintenance of public order and security. Let, then, in accordance with the explicit promise given in the resolution of Congress, the control of those islands be turned over to the people thereof; and let this final settlement include agreements with them, securing to American citizens on the islands the fullest protection in their right of owning property and carrying on all kinds of business, and, if you please, of establishing and maintaining churches and educational institutions and whatever other agencies of civilization there may be. In this way we shall do our full duty to them without disregard of the superior duty which we owe to our own Republic.

"The problem of the future of the Philippines is no doubt much more complicated. But as to the main point that concerns the United States, I shall say that the same principle should be adhered to as in the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico—that is, we should obtain, by means of agreement, the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences with the least political responsibilities and entanglements; in other words, we should not annex, but secure the opening to our activities of the territories concerned.

"As to the future foreign policy of the United States beyond the problems immediately devolved upon us by the Spanish war, I think the following few maxims are eminently worthy of respect—precepts laid down in Washington's farewell address:

"'Europe has a set of primary interests which to us have none or very remote relations. Hence it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships and enmities. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. Harmony, and a liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest.'"

Expansion Doctrine Defended.

Mr. Schurz was opposed by Judge P. S. Grosscup of Chicago, who is an earnest expansionist, and who spoke at great length. Upholding the plan of colonial extension Judge Grosscup said, among other things:

"I am among those who believe that the people of the United States can, without breach of faith to the promises of our past, or serious danger to the expectations of our future, hold permanently all, or a portion, of the territory that has been occupied by our troops during the progress of the war. I am ready to go a step further, and assert that the obligations of our duty toward mankind; and, especially toward the particular peoples who have been drawn within the sphere of our operations, and toward the future usefulness of ourselves, demand that we should hold permanently so much of these, the captures of war, as are needed to round out the moral purposes for which it was inaugurated, and the greater destiny upon which, as a Nation, we are about to enter. I challenge, at the outset, the statement so liberally indulged by our opponents, that in taking this stand the American people are moved by emotionalism, or are deceived by generalities.

"Wars are the thunderstorms of civilization. They never subside without clearing the atmosphere of much of its sultriness. The one through which we are just passing seems to have enveloped the people of America in a new atmosphere. We see more clearly than ever before the things that in this world can be called our own, and the things that stand apart from us—the possessions of others; ourselves, and our relations to the other nations of the world as distinct from ourselves. The air through which we look is clearer, our vision longer, and the outlines of the future have taken on a distinctness that leaves us no longer in doubt which way to take our course.

"The true question is not whether Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines are intrinsically worth the responsibilities incurred by their occupation; whether their commerce and resources will counterbalance the new dangers that their acquirement would introduce into our political systems. For I see behind them, in the horizon toward which we are headed, looming up from the Pacific, in mountainous interest and opportunity—against which the outlines of the Philippines are but a handspeck—something more than islands, nothing else than a continent. Within Asia lie the interest and the opportunity that, by its largeness, dwarfs every other prospect.

"I favor the acquisition of Puerto Rico, partly because the moral purpose of this war demands that it should no longer be a political plague spot in the otherwise purified Caribbean Sea, but chiefly because it is at the gateway to the Caribbean—a sea that when the commerce of Asia is fully developed and the Nicaragua Canal opened, will, from both a naval and commercial view, become the most important water on the face of the globe. I favored the acquisition of Hawaii, and I favor the acquisition of the Philippines, or so much of them as may be needed, solely because in the new career of commercial activity upon which, I trust, we are about to enter, we need, clear across the Pacific, a line of naval stations and home ports, stations in every sense our own, carrying under the soil the American title, and over it the American flag. I favor the retention of the Philippines, or, at least, a part of them, that they may stand as a tangible continuing demonstration of the physical presence of the Republic in Asiatic waters."

After paying notice at great length to objections urged by opponents of annexation, Judge Grosscup continued:

"I come now to what is in my judgment the most interesting and important object of our future foreign policy. I refer, of course, to the immediate future of Asia. It is in that quarter that we will find a situation open to American enterprise, a commerce waiting for American venture, and eventually a people and institutions ready for a graft from the tree of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty. Outside of those countries that are already European dependencies the populations of Asia number already 400,000,000 souls.

"They have, up to the present time, lived almost apart from mankind. The breaking of the seal upon their ports is to us of Europe and America the discovery of a new continent. In the nature of things, great results must follow. The discovery of unpeopled America broke up the deepest foundations of European life; the opening of Africa, peopled only by savages, has stirred every corner of European enterprise. But here in the Far East, swinging inward are doors that will admit us to one-half of the desirable territory and one-third of the population of the earth. It is a land without railroads, without manufactories, without cities built on modern lines, without fields cultivated by modern implements. It bids for every character of American enterprise."

When Judge Grosscup had finished there was a brief discussion by himself and Mr. Schurz, after which F. B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, spoke. He favored expansion, summing up his ideas in the following:

"To come down to specific propositions, it seems to me that we have taken the first step in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. The next should be the retention of all the islands of the Pacific under Spanish rule, or at least the Ladrones and the Island of Luzon, with Manila as a naval and commercial base of operations. Third, pacify Cuba and give it an independent government as soon as it shows a capacity for self-government. Fourth, annex Puerto Rico and the other Spanish islands in the Atlantic. Fifth, and contemporaneously, aid the construction of a Pacific cable and the Nicaragua Canal; develop a navy equal to our importance in the world's affairs, and a commercial marine as a basis for it—a marine which will be self-supporting in time of peace and furnish a militia of the seas in time of war."

During the evening William Dudley Bull of Indiana made a strong speech favoring territorial expansion. Among others who took part in the general discussion were Harry C. Garfield of Cleveland, John W. Coughlin of Fall River, J. Davis Duffield of Fall River, F. Shack of New York, and others.

Immorality of Prize Money.

Congressman Frederick H. Gillett of [illegible]

Vio-Violet

Lundborg's—has the natural fragrance of fresh Violets.

Money." Among other things he said:

"Should not the law on sea conform to the law on land, and the general rule be recognized that harmless private property is exempt from capture? Logic demands it, common sense demands it, and the whole trend of international law and of civilization demands it; only the selfishness of some nations forbids it. There is a special reason why we in the United States should be interested in it, for from the foundation of the Government until now it has received the attention and support of our leading statesmen, and its adoption has been repeatedly urged upon European Governments until it has become known as the American doctrine. In our war with Spain it was clearly against our interest to adopt this rule, but I thought we could well afford to sacrifice the spoils of a few Spanish merchantmen to prove to the world that we could be virtuous even when it was not for our advantage, and that we were sincere in our purpose to lead the van of civilization. It was a little odd that this last war was between the only two nations of consequence that did not sign the Paris agreement of 1856 abolishing privateering, and yet neither nation took advantage of the fact or commissioned a single privateer. Does it not indicate that the public opinion of the world has weight, and that nations do not like to oppose it, even when they have formally refused to accede to it? And hence any awakening of public opinion is helpful."

LITTLE CHANGE IN SPANISH 4S.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours opened at 40⅝ and closed at 40⅝, unchanged from yesterday's closing price.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours opened at 40.75 and closed at 40.55.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The general market to-day was hesitating throughout. Spanish fours fluctuated during the morning, but in the afternoon showed improvement.

In the mining market Rio Tinto was in good demand. De Beers Diamond shares were again attacked at the opening, but closed better.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Boerse was extremely quiet to-day. Foundries recovered on the bears repurchasing. Spanish fours fluctuated considerably, owing to a wrongly reported low London quotation, but they closed steady. Northern Pacific Railway shares were easier and Canadian Pacific shares firm.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 19.—To-day's market was somewhat irregular, though internationals were steady and Mexicans advanced. Spanish fours were easier, and Americans held their own and were in good demand.

LISBON, Aug. 19.—Gold was quoted to-day at 77½.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 64.

TWO MEN HURT BY DYNAMITE.

One of the Forcite Company's Buildings Blew Up at Landing Station.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J., Aug. 19.—An explosion at the Forcite Powder Mills, located on the banks of the lake near Landing Station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, occurred at 11:45 o'clock this morning. Two of the workmen, Axel Anderson and Alfred Johnson, were severely injured. The explosion shook the country for miles around.

The Forcite Powder Company manufactures dynamite. The building in which the explosion occurred was for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, which is an ingredient of dynamite. What caused the accident is not known.

DIED IN HIS SISTER'S ARMS.

Bridgeport Druggist Taken Ill While Walking on the Street.

Charles Egerton Shelton, fifty-three years old, a druggist of Bridgeport, Conn., was seized with a hemorrhage last night at the Boulevard and Eighty-second Street, and died in his sister's arms before an ambulance could be called.

Mr. Shelton was visiting his sister, Mrs. Cemerdon, of 178 West Eighty-first Street. After dinner they started to take a short walk on the Boulevard. They had not gone far when he complained of feeling ill and they turned about to go home. They got only as far as Eighty-second Street when he sank to the sidewalk.

A large crowd gathered, and a policeman sent in a hurry call to Roosevelt Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Cole responded, but before he arrived the man died. The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and later removed to Mrs. Cemerdon's flat.

TENNESSEE MINING FAILURE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19.—The Black Diamond Coal Company, one of the largest coal mining concerns in East Tennessee, is in the hands of a receiver, appointed to-day upon application of three Knoxville jobbing houses, creditors of the company. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $165,000, and the assets, exclusive of real estate and leased coal lands, are placed at $22,000.

The property excepted above is covered by a mortgage to secure a bond issue of $160,000, which, however, has never been issued further than $40,000. T. H. Heald, President of the company, is receiver. He denies the insolvency of the company, and says it will pay every dollar of indebtedness. He also claims the embarrassment is temporary. The principal creditor is the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, from which the coal lands are leased. This company has a claim for royalties amounting to $45,000.

PROF. HATFIELD'S SEA SERVICE.

He Leaves the Naval Reserves for the Northwestern University.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Prof. James Taft Hatfield, who left his chair at the head of the German department of the Northwestern University in June to become a seaman in the navy, arrived in Evanston yesterday. When the protocol was signed he received an honorable discharge, in order to return to the university and arrange his work for the coming year.

He was warmly welcomed by his friends in Evanston and congratulated for the manner in which he showed his patriotism. He is bronzed and rugged from his short ocean experience, but expresses himself as feeling better because of it. Although he went on the Yale with the Chicago reserves as an ordinary seaman, he was soon made Chief Yeoman, in which position he had the assistance of a clerk in directing the floating commissary department. He secured his discharge from the navy in New York.

Paymaster Sails for Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Major Smith, one of the Paymasters at Santiago, who was sent to that place to pay Gen. Shafter's army, sailed to-day for Montauk Point. Owing to the departure of the army, only about one-third of the troops were paid while at Santiago. As soon as the Paymasters are released from quarantine at Montauk they will begin the payment of the remainder of Gen. Shafter's army.

Command Changes at Montauk.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—When Major Gen. Shafter arrives at Montauk Point, L. I., next week, he will relieve Major Gen. Wheeler of command of the troops at that post by reason of seniority in rank. Gen. Young, who was originally in command of the camp, relinquished the command to Gen. Wheeler as his superior in rank, and Gen. Wheeler will follow the same course upon the arrival of Gen. Shafter.

The Miami to be Disinfected.

The United States transport Miami, No. 1, which landed the Rough Riders at Montauk, [illegible]

SHIPLOAD OF SICK MEN

Sixteen Hundred Soldiers Packed on the Transport Mobile Suffered Terribly.

TEN DIED ON VOYAGE HOME

Six Hundred Sufferers Landed at Montauk—Dr. Magruder Shocked at Vessel's Condition—Rough Riders and 71st Men on Furlough.

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Ten deaths on the voyage and 600 sick men on board was the record with which the steamship Mobile, officially known as Transport No. 21, which arrived here last night from Santiago, came up from Fort Pond Bay and made fast off the iron pier. In all she carried 1,600 men, over 700 of whom belonged to the Second Massachusetts Volunteers, the rest being equally divided between the Eighth and Twenty-second United States Infantry. Gen. Ludlow was the senior officer on board.

That the ship was crowded beyond its capacity was evident as soon as she hove in sight. Men crowded the rails and at every port hole three or four anxious faces could be seen peering out upon the shores which they hoped would bring them much needed relief.

The Mobile started from Santiago on Aug. 13, and most of the men, who were packed like sardines on her decks, were hardly in a condition to leave the city. One after another they broke down until the sick ward was crowded to overflowing and berths had to be provided anywhere and everywhere for the sufferers. Many men who bravely fought off incipient attacks of fever became sick from witnessing the agony of their comrades.

When Dr. Magruder, the Chief of the Marine Hospital Service, boarded the transport this morning he was shocked with the condition in which he found her, and his report stated that she was grossly overcrowded. His first step, after examining the men and ascertaining that there was not one case of contagion, was to order the ship to the pier at once to unload the sick men.

Landing the Sick Men.

The Mobile was warped alongside of the dock, where ambulances and wagons that could be used to transport the sick were in waiting. Those who were able to walk were helped down the dock, and into the wagons, and the sick were carried out on litters and placed in the ambulances. They then started across the hills to the detention hospital, where room had been made for them by the transfer of those already there to the main hospital, where the cases warranted, and of those on the road to recovery to tents set close by where they can be within reach of the doctors.

At the main hospital some of the less sick typhoid patients were sent away to New Haven to be treated there. This gave considerable more room. The work of extending the hospitals is going on as rapidly as possible, and Dr. Forwood hopes to have plenty of accommodation before the next fleet of transports arrive.

The last to die on the Mobile was Private Harry C. Collins of the Second Massachusetts. His body will be buried in the camp cemetery pending orders from his home.

The Comanche, which also arrived last night, had on board a portion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry and 488 members of different cavalry regiments. Gen. McKibben was in command. On her were 114 sick. There were no deaths on the voyage and no cases of sickness which were contagious. The Seneca had on board 73 sick and 416 well men of the Fourth Infantry, under Major Baker.

The well soldiers from the three transports will come ashore to-morrow. Some of them would have disembarked to-day had not the whole energy of the camp been diverted to the care and transportation of the sick.

Gen. Wheeler Assumes Command.

Without any fuss or ceremony the camp this morning passed from the command of Gen. Young to Major Gen. Joe Wheeler. Things went on just as usual, and if the change had not been announced only those immediately concerned would have known anything about it.

Had Gen. Wheeler not taken command of the camp it would have passed into the command of Gen. Kent as he ranks Gen. Young, and in a day or so will be out of the detention camp.

The railroad station was full of Rough Riders and Seventy-first men to-day waiting to take trains for New York. Both regiments are now out of detention and arrangements have been made to give each man a furlough.

The cheering news that ten men in each company of the Rough Riders would get ten days' furlough at once brought forth a flood of applications. Among the favored ones were Woodbury Kane, Wrenn and Larned, the tennis cracks; Craig Wadsworth, Reggy Reynolds, Charles Knoblock, and Capt. Osborne.

They left camp immediately after their applications were received this morning. Before they went, however, Woodbury Kane treated his comrades to four cases of champagne, and there was a decidedly noticeable change in the spirits of the Rough Riders when they left camp, while those who remained bore their disappointment with marked cheerfulness.

There was relief from one end of the camp to the other to-day after Dr. Booth, the yellow fever expert, had examined the patients set down as suffering from yellow fever and pronounced the cases almost certainly severe cases of malarial fever. Dr. Booth explained that malarial fever of the type these men appeared to be suffering from so closely resembled yellow fever that it was not easy to tell them apart. There was a vast difference, however, in results and little danger of a spread of the disease.

Teams and Wagons Arrive.

The ferryboat Nevada came into Fort Pond Bay this morning and to the dock bringing one of the most welcome cargoes that have yet reached the camp. She had on board 100 double teams and 100 wagons especially fitted for use over the sand of Montauk. The arrival of these wagons places the Commissary Department on its feet, and it will now be able to feed the entire camp. In the past there has been a dearth of horses and wagons for this work and resulting delays in the delivery of food to the far-away commands.

As far as the Long Island Railroad is concerned its service to the camp is thoroughly efficient. All freight shipments are promptly handled and delivered without delay. Regular supply trains leave at stated hours, and the consignments reach the commissary building six or seven hours afterward. The railroad has been not only able to handle all the supplies sent here, but has run as many as twelve additional full trains into the camp in one day without delay.

Some ladies, among them the wives of prominent officers, sent a joint telegram to the War Department to-day, asking that some arrangement be made to give the men landing from the transports something to eat as soon as they land. The ladies were impelled to this action by witnessing the longing looks of the men toward the restaurant as they filed near it after landing. As things now are, the soldiers land hungry and tired, and have to march miles in some cases before they can get food. The ladies who sent the telegram have personally spent hundreds of dollars in supplying the newly arrived troops with sandwiches.

A consignment of 8,000 loaves of bread arrived in camp yesterday in a spoiled condition, and had to be rejected.

Col. Arthur McArthur, Assistant Paymaster General, came to camp to-day to pay off some of the troops.

DIET KITCHEN AT MONTAUK.

$10,000 Given and Six Cooks Secured from a Hotel in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The Volunteer Aid Association has appropriated $10,000 to establish a diet kitchen at Montauk Point, to cook proper food for the convalescents. Six cooks from Young's Hotel have already gone to the scene.

A gentleman who desires his name withheld has contributed to the association a [illegible] to ply between New London and Montauk Point, and [illegible]

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Major Gen. J. Ford Kent, United States Army; Lieut. George S. Cartwright, United States Army; A. C. Murray, United States Army; W. H. Kelly, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

FIFTH AVENUE—C. N. Bliss, Secretary of State, Washington; Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster General, Washington; Judge Thomas B. Kennedy, Chambersburg, Mo.; Judge J. T. Parkhurst, Bath, N. Y.; ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GILSEY—Major C. W. Miner, United States Army; Jeoffrey Buckley, Paris; Charles Van Rensselaer, Hudson, N. Y.

GRAND—Major F. A. Smith, United States Army; F. C. Marshall, United States Army; George H. Morgan, United States Army; C. L. Beckwith, United States Army; John Sandford, Sydney, New South Wales.

HOFFMAN—Don M. Dickinson, Detroit; W. S. Simpson, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

HOLLAND—E. D. Christian, Jr., First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

MANHATTAN—Guy Murchie, First United States Volunteers; Major Josiah Quincy, Boston; Theodore F. Kane, United States Navy; Dr. T. F. Goulding, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—Louis R. Burgess, United States Army.

NETHERLAND—Israel Putnam, Saratoga.

SAVOY—J. L. Worden, Rough Riders, United States Army.

WINDSOR—Brig. Gen. Charles Miller, United States Army; Col. W. C. Brown, Canton, Ohio; Abner McKinley.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Arky & Marks, Meridien, Miss.; Emil Arky, suit furnishing; 49 East Ninth Street.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods, 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. W. Morton, dress goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Branch Brothers & Bath, Monroe, Ind.; M. G. Branch and A. Taylor, general merchandise; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Sherman, white goods and linens; 438 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Coleman, H. J., Marshall, Mich.; general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Coleman, H. J., Marshall, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Coleman, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Collier, J. C., Company, Barnesville, Ga.; J. C. Collier, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Carson & McKee, Listowel, Ont.; J. E. Carson, general merchandise; 558 Hancock Street, Brooklyn.

Cartwright & Hendington, Portland, Ind.; Charles F. Hendington, dry goods and clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Crawford, D., & Co.; E. S. Newman, dry goods.

Edwards, C. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Powers, laces and embroideries; Park Avenue Hotel.

Eisenman, C., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. Eisenman.

Elden, E., East Liverpool, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Erdman, Mrs. J. M., Los Angeles, Cal.; millinery; 14 East Sixteenth Street.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; Miss Imunzer, jewelry; Holland House.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; P. Bartholomy, upholstery goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Forst, Louis, general merchandise.

Good, L. S., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, dry goods, &c., 443 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Grant Dry Goods Company, the, Zanesville, Ohio; S. A. Murdock, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Grass, Isadore, Canton, Miss.; general merchandise; Lincoln Hotel.

Gray, W. W., La Grange, Ga.; dry goods; 231 West Twenty-third Street.

Greener, H., South Cator, Ill.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hall, J. H., Wheeling, West Va.; fancy goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel P. Halle, cloaks and furs; Gerard Hotel.

Herpolsheimer & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; Otto A. Mohrenstecher, department store; Grand Union Hotel.

Herz, A., Terre Haute, Ind.; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits, &c., St. Andrew Hotel.

Hier, C. H., Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; T. H. Hier, dry goods; Hotel Netherlands.

Hower & Higbee, Cleveland, Ohio; W. L. Foster, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Johnson, Parmelee & Whiting, Cleveland, Ohio; W. I. Parmelee, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Johnson, Parmelee & Whiting, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. B. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Kantrwitz, J., Greenwood, Miss.; clothing.

King, H. B., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Kullman, I., Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lepper, S. R., Marshall, Mich.; V. A. Lepper, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Linn & Scruggs Dry Goods and Carpet Company, Decatur, Ill.; A. Murdoch, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

L. Schick, Tiffin, Ohio; R. Taylor, dry goods and millinery; 484 Broadway.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. B. Johnson, gloves, 45 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

McGehee Brothers, Clarksville, Tenn.; J. W. McGehee, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Meckes, John, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Meckes, dress goods; Union Square Hotel.

Meek, M., Springfield, Mo.; millinery.

Menke Dry Goods Company, Quincy, Ill.; H. B. Menke, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Monson, A. O., Osceola, Neb.; general merchandise; 232 East Thirty-second Street.

Monson, A. O., Osceola, Neb.; C. A. Olson, general merchandise; 232 East Thirty-second Street.

Moore & Schuderer, Utica, N. Y.; F. M. Schuderer, notions; Hotel Albert.

Morgenroth, C., Kenton, Ohio; B. Morgenroth, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Newcomb, Endicott, & Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Scott, cloaks and suits; 341 Broadway.

Pina, A. F., & Son, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; F. Pina, dry goods and shoes; Sinclair Hotel.

Runner, Samuel, Canal Dove, Ohio; dry goods; Gerard House.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; C. R. Stenger, dry goods and notions; 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Saul, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Schick, L., Tiffin, Ohio; E. Taylor, dry goods and millinery; 484 Broadway.

Schick, L., Tiffin, Ohio; R. Taylor, dry goods and millinery; 484 Broadway.

Schmidt & Heinly, Danville, Ill.; H. Schmidt, dry goods; 529 Broadway; Hotel Metropole.

Siegel-Hillman Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. H. Black, dry goods.

Siegel-Hillman Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Hillman, dry goods, &c.; Imperial Hotel.

Siegel & Hillman Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna B. Hill, St. Denis Hotel.

Smith, P. E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; D. C. Arlington, house furniture and wall paper; Gilsey House.

Smith, P. E., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. H. Hammond, house furniture and wall paper; Gilsey House.

Sonneborn, M., Wheeling, West Va.; clothing; L. Sonneborn, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

Taylor, J. W., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Taylor, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

The Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; James L. Haynsworth, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.

The Sumter Dry Goods Company, Sumter, S. C.; G. A. Lemmon, dry goods; 234 East Eighteenth Street.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; C. W. Prescott, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.

Ullman Brothers, Talladega, Ala.; A. Ullman, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Ullman Brothers, Anniston, Ala.; A. S. Ullman, fancy goods; Hotel Vendome.

Wahl, John, Commission Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Henry Greve, commission; Gilsey House.

Wahl, John, Commission Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. John Wahl, commission; Gilsey House.

Wahl, John, Commission Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. H. Likenmier, commission; Gilsey House.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaven, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Celia Grauman, dry goods; Hotel Gerlach.

Whitney, L. T., & Son, Oberlin, Ohio; C. K. Whitney, clothing; J. V. Hill, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; R. C. Rose, cloaks and suits; Westminster Hotel.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building, 346 Broadway.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M. P. M. A. M.
Sun rises....5:15|Sun sets....6:50|Moon rises....8:00

High Water This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook....9:11|Gov. Isl'd....9:24|H. Gate....11:13
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook....9:24|Gov. Isl'd....9:35|H. Gate....11:24

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 20.		
Adirondack, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Albert Dumois, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanrose, Cuban ports	....	
Arecuna, Mexican ports	....	1:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
George W. Clyde, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Macedonia, Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	....	7:00 A. M.
Salerno, Newcastle	....	
Thingvalla, Christiansand	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Victoria, London	....	7:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Algonquin, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	....	[illegible]
[illegible]		
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.		
Abydos, Puerto Rico	....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, Ponce, Puerto Rico	....	3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Noordland, Southampton and Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, AUG. 25.		
Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
H. H. Meier, Southampton and Bremen	....	12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	....	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, AUG. 26.		
Carib, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
State of Texas, Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, AUG. 27.		
Alleghany, Kingston		
Boadicea, London		
Idaho, Hull		
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Patria, Hamburg	....	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. §8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8, at 6:30 P. M. Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) AUG. 20.

Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, Aug. 17.
Cufic, Liverpool, Aug. 10.
Forest Brook, Antwerp, Aug. 2.
Leander, Hamburg, Aug. 6.
Queen Margaret, Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
Russian Prince, Antwerp, Aug. 5.
Umbria, Liverpool, Aug. 13.

SUNDAY, AUG. 21.

Bellarden, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Cymric, Liverpool, Aug. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Aug. 16.
La Gascogne, Havre, Aug. 13.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Aug. 18.
Rosse, St. Lucia, Aug. 14.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 11.
Vera, Gibraltar, Aug. 7.

MONDAY, AUG. 22.

Algoa, Shields, Aug. 3.
Allianca, Colon, Aug. 15.
Menantic, Swansea, Aug. 10.
Neustria, Gibraltar, Aug. 9.

TUESDAY, AUG. 23.

Lucerna, Hull, Aug. 10.
Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24.

Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 13.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Arrived—Friday, Aug. 19.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Rotherfield, (Br.,) Cox, Tampico, &c., Aug. 6, with mdse. to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Bona, (Br.,) Muir, Baltimore Aug. 17, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald.

SS Goldsboro, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS G. W. Clyde, Robinson, Charleston Aug. 16, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS F. W. Brune, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Strathairly, (Br.,) Henderson, Shields, &c., July 7, to Barber & Co. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 11:25 A. M.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Geestemunde Aug. 5, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Caspian, (Br.,) Beard, Greenock Aug. 6, in ballast to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Curtis, Santos, &c., July 27, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 P. M. 18th.

SS City of Birmingham, Berg, Savannah Aug. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Fuerst Bismarck, (Ger.,) Albers, Hamburg Aug. 11 and Southampton and Cherbourg 12th, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:07 A. M.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Rusch, Hamburg Aug. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Forth, Hull Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the bar at 5:30 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Aug. 19, 9:30 P. M.—west, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Kansas City, for Savannah.
SS Leon, (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Cydonia, (Br.,) for Pensacola.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Seminole, for Charleston, &c.
SS City of San Antonio, for Brunswick.

Miscellaneous.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Bark Retriever, (Br.,) Capt. Cove, which arr. at Oporto on Aug. 11 from Harbor Breton and stranded when leaving that port as before reported, has been floated and towed to Leixoes, having apparently sustained no damage from the mishap.

Later advices received from Montivedo say that the report of the bark John Gill, (Br.,) Capt. McKenzie, from Boston, having stranded on the rocks during a terrible hurricane, when entering that port about Aug. 14, was not correct.

ADEN, Aug. 19.—SS Venus, (Br.,) Capt. Dwyer, from Baltimore July 14 via Port Said Aug. 11 for Vladivostock, has arrived here, entirely out of coal. She reports that twenty-five tons of cargo were consumed for fuel in order to reach here.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Wadsworth, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Island, (Dan.,) Capt. Skjodt, from New York for Christiansand, &c., passed Butt of Lewis yesterday.

SS Therese Heymann, (Br.,) Capt. Key, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kenmore sld. from Greenock for New York yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br.,) Capt. Mills, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Prölle, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Griffin, from New York, arr. at Leith to-day.

SS Knight Errant, (Br.,) Capt. Williams, from New York, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Westernland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed Scilly at 2:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Aug. 16.

SS Alsatia, (Br.,) Capt. Ward, sld. from Naples for New York yesterday.

SS Afridi, (Br.,) Capt. Golding, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 6:00 P. M. to-day.

SS Fortuna, (Nor.,) Capt. Christophersen, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, arr. at Singapore Aug. 12.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Capt. Aitkenhead, from New York via Venice, arr. at Trieste Aug. 14.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, from New York, arr. at Aarhuus Aug. 17.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York, arr. at Liverpool yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

[illegible]

Let praise and honor go out to the victors.

Our stores closed to-day.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.
Broadway, Corner 13th,
Corner Canal,
Near Chambers.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.
8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

PUERTO RICO'S NEW TARIFF

President McKinley Orders Duties Collected as Fast as We Occupy the Island.

LOWER RATES THAN FOR CUBA

Tax on Merchandise for Harbor Improvements at San Juan and Mayaguez, and Other Spanish Dues Retained.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following executive order was issued to-day:

"Executive Mansion, Aug. 19, 1898.

"By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States of America, I do hereby order and direct that upon the occupation and possession of any ports and places in the Island of Puerto Rico by the forces of the United States, the following tariff of duties and taxes to be levied and collected as a military contribution, and regulations for the administration thereof shall take effect and be in force in the ports and places so occupied.

"Questions arising under said tariff and regulations shall be decided by the General in command of the United States forces in that island.

"Necessary and authorized expenses for the administration of said tariff and regulations shall be paid from the collections thereunder.

"Accurate accounts of collections and expenditures shall be kept and rendered to the Secretary of War.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"Upon the occupation of any ports or places in the Island of Puerto Rico by the forces of the United States the foregoing order will be proclaimed.

"R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War."

Custom Dues in Puerto Rico.

The War Department to-day issued regulations covering the collection of customs duties, taxes, and other charges in Puerto Rico. The tonnage and landing charges are practically the same as provided in the Cuban regulations, but, speaking generally, the customs duties are lower. The Spanish tax of 50 cents on each ton of merchandise landed at San Juan and Mayaguez for harbor improvements is continued. The following articles are admitted free:

Trees, plants, and moss, in a natural or fresh state.

Gold and silver ores.

Samples of felt, painted paper and tissues, when they comply with specified conditions. In order to avoid abuses, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

Gold, silver, and platinum, in broken-up jewelry or table services, bars, sheets, coins, pieces, dust, and scrap.

Also the following, under conditions:

Natural manures and guano.

Natural products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use; bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels, and table services bearing evident signs of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportioned to their class, profession, and position.

Travelers and Their Baggage.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them, the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove to the satisfaction of the customs officials that the effects are destined for private use.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and destined for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Specimens and collections of mineralogy and botany and small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Receptacles which have been shipped from the island with fruit, sugar, molasses, and spirits and which are reimported empty, including receptacles known as "pipotes," of galvanized iron, intended for the exportation of alcohol.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.

Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

Foreign articles coming to exhibitions held in the island.

Submarine telegraph cables.

Pumps intended exclusively for the salvage of vessels.

Parts of machinery, pieces of metal, and wood imported for the repair of foreign and national vessels which have entered ports in the island through stress of weather.

On Alimentary Substances.

On alimentary substances the customs tariffs, are as follows in pesos:

Live and dead poultry and small game, kilos, net, .05.

Meat, in brine, 100 kilos, net 2.55.

Pork and lard, including bacon, do., 4.50.

Other kinds of meat, do., 3.50.

Jerked beef, 100 kilos, net, 2.35.

Butter, do., 6.75.

Salt cod and stockfish, also fish fresh, salted, smoked, or marinated, including the weight of the salt or brine, 100 kilos, gross, .90

Oysters of all kinds and shellfish, fresh or dried, do., 1.

Fish and shellfish in oil or preserved in any way in tins, including the weight of immediate receptacles, 100 kilos, gross, 11.50.

Rice in the husk, 100 kilos, gross, 1.95.

Rice, without the husk, do., 2.70.

Wheat, do., 3.15.

Wheat flour, do., 4.

Other cereals, (with the exception of millet,) do., 3.15.

Flour of same, 100 kilos, gross, 4.

Millet, do., 3.15.

Flour of millet, do., 4.

Pulse, dried, do., 3.

Pulse and garden produce, pickled or preserved in vacuo, mushrooms, &c., including the weight of immediate receptacles, 100 kilos, 13.

Olive oil, in earthen jars or tins, 100 kilos, gross, 3.45.

Olive oil in bottles, including the weight of the bottles, 100 kilos, 5.25.

Alcohol and brandy, hectol, 25.

Liqueurs, cognac, and other compound spirits, in casks or in demijohns, hectol, 9.

Liqueurs, cognac, and other compound spirits in bottles or flasks, do., 14.

Beer and natural or artificial cider, in casks, do., 5.50.

Beer and natural or artificial cider, in bottles or flasks, do., 7.75.

Sparkling wines, liter, .80.

Wine from the grape, red or white, dessert or liqueur wines, in casks or similar receptacles, liter, .15.

Wine from the grape, red or white, dessert or liqueur wines, in bottles, do., .40.

Other wines, in casks or demijohns, hectoliter, 3.

Other wines, in bottles, do., .10.

Spanish Taxes Retained.

In addition to the customs duties on beverages the following Spanish consumption tax is retained:

Gin and hollands, from .12 to .40.

Alcohol and commercial spirits of potato, grain, &c., do., .20.

Cognac, brandy, rum, &c., do., .20.

Beer and porter, do., .05; common wines, red or white, do., .015.

Wines from foreign countries, do., .10.

Wines imported in bottles or flasks pay a surtax of 50 per cent.

In consideration of the nature of such goods and the danger through fire, which might result from their being deposited on the wharves, to the prejudice of private persons and of the State, a wharf and unloading due of 25 centavos per kilogram has been imposed on matches.

The following are the export tariffs for the Island of Puerto Rico:

Coffee, 100 kilograms, 1.

Woods, do., .15.

Tobacco, do., .22.

The following articles are prohibited importation:

Arms, projectiles, ammunition, and dynamite, [illegible] by special [illegible] [illegible] alimentary purposes, compounded or adulterated with margarine or oleomargarine.

Paintings, figures, and all other objects offensive to morality.

Artificial wines, not medicinal, and adulterated wines.

MORE TROOPS REACH PONCE.

The Concho Arrives with the Remainder of Gen. Grant's Brigade.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Aug. 18.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Concho, with the remainder of Gen. Grant's brigade on board—the Third Kentucky and the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana—arrived to-day.

The Florida has sailed for Santiago de Cuba to embark troops. Arrangements have been perfected to suppress the threatened riots.

TRADING SCHOONER'S RICH HAUL.

The Bessie Willis Gets $24 a Barrel for Flour in Puerto Rico.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—The schooner Bessie Willis arrived from Arecibo, Puerto Rico, yesterday. At San Juan she was fired at by an American cruiser while endeavoring to run the blockade.

The boarding officer ordered her to Arecibo, where she discharged her cargo, realizing big prices. Flour brought $24 per barrel and poor tea sold for $1 per pound. The vessel left on the day that the city surrendered to the Americans.

POSTAGE TO NEW TERRITORY.

Troops Alone Have the Privilege of Domestic Rates—Offices Sought.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day issued an order that letters and other mailable matter addressed to persons connected with the United States forces at the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, shall continue to be subject to United States domestic postage rates. All other mail addressed to these places shall be subject to the postage rates heretofore announced, namely:

First-class matter, 5 cents per half ounce.

Postal cards, single, 2 cents; double, 4 cents.

Second and third class matter, 1 cent for each two ounces.

Fourth-class matter, 1 cent for each ounce.

Registration fee, 8 cents.

The Post Office Department is experiencing much trouble from the numerous applications being received from persons in all parts of the country for appointments in the mail service of our new possessions, and for positions as Postmasters and to fill other place in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. The department cannot make any such appointments.

Every one chosen for such employment has been and will be taken from the force already in the service of the Government.

CARGOES BACK FROM CUBA.

Traders Who Ventured to Santiago Found Customs Dues Too High and Prospects Discouraging.

The Red D Line steamer Philadelphia, which was chartered by the Ward Line and sent to Santiago de Cuba on July 15, returned here yesterday morning. She took out a cargo of provisions and nearly half were brought back again. It was found that there was not a great demand for provisions at Santiago. The Philadelphia brought back four barrels and four cases of tobacco, two packages of gold coin, a lot of bullion, and some hides. She had on board thirty-eight passengers, among whom was George Kennan, Vice President of the National Red Cross Society. Mr. Kennan while in Santiago was ill with malarial fever. He said that, under the direction of Major Barber, the Red Cross was cleansing the City of Santiago as well as it was possible to in the present circumstances.

"As there is no system of sewerage in Santiago, nor in Havana either for that matter," said Mr. Kennan, "the task is a difficult one. The Red Cross has now in its employ about 300 native Cubans, who are cleaning the streets and other places in the city which need purifying. The society pays these men in provisions, of which they are badly in need, and in that way does a good service. The condition of the American soldiers who were there when we left was good. The condition of the residents of Santiago was not so good as it ought to be, but is improving every day.

"Although the Philadelphia was the first steamer to leave this port for Santiago, she was not the first to arrive there after the surrender. The steamship Brattsburg was the first in with provisions after the Red Cross steamer Texas was permitted to enter. The Captain of the Brattsburg told me he was in a quandary as to whether or not he should unload his provisions.

"He found that the Spanish import duties which were then in force were so heavy, and ready money in the city appeared to be so scarce, that he was afraid that the goods could not be disposed of at a profit. Between the surrender and the time we came away, Aug. 12, about half a dozen steamships had arrived at Santiago. Some of these landed their cargoes and others went away without doing so because they figured that the customs duties would eat up all the profits."

Dr. Smith, the ship's surgeon, said, referring to the commercial conditions in Santiago:

"The Philadelphia took down with her 125 passengers, mostly persons who wished to get some kind of a foothold in Santiago. Many of them took merchandise with them in the hold of the ship. We brought back with us about a dozen of these prospective traders who, after viewing things ashore, decided to return to this city. They did not even unload their goods. Many of the others who went with us took passage for home on other vessels. Until there are modifications in the customs duties at Santiago or the people can get back to productive work these traders thought that the field was well supplied with tradesmen."

LIEUT. DOUBLEDAY RESIGNS.

He Denies that He Was Influenced by Trouble with an Officer.

Lieut. Nestell B. Doubleday, Second Lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, New York Volunteers, now stationed at Willets Point, has resigned from the army. The cause of the Lieutenant's resignation is believed at the military post to have originated from complications which followed after he had granted permission to the soldiers doing guard duty, last Friday, to leave their posts and take dinner at a near-by hotel, a short distance from the reservation.

On their way there the men were met by Lieut. Lynch of Company M of the Thirteenth Battery, who asked them what they were doing away from their post. They informed the officer that the necessary permission had been obtained from Lieut. Doubleday, officer of the guard. Upon meeting Lieut. Doubleday, Lieut. Lynch, it is reported, voiced his sentiments of the affair, and preferred charges against the officer, which were to the effect that he had no right to grant the men permission to leave their posts.

Lieut. Doubleday returned to New York on Thursday, and corroborates the story of the trouble. He claims, however, that it had nothing to do with his resignation, which he says was prompted by the monotony of garrison duty and the close of the war. He desired to go back to his business, and felt that as the war was over there was no further use for his services as an officer of the United States Army. He also said his resignation only concerned the army, and did not affect his Lieutenancy in the National Guard.

HOBSON VISITS ANNAPOLIS.

His Possible Return to the Naval Academy Next October.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19.—Lieut. Richmond P. Hobson arrived to-day on the 9 o'clock train from Washington. He had two interviews with Superintendent McNair. It is divined that Lieut. Hobson's visit was in relation to the question of his returning to the academy next October. He left on the 12:10 o'clock train for Washington.

A representative of a New York firm was in Annapolis to-day acting for Mrs. Bagley, mother of the late Ensign Worth Bagley, to take measurements for the memorial window to be erected in honor of the brave Ensign. Upon advice of Commander White the matter was delayed in order that the window be placed in the new chapel.

Ex-Minister Phelps Improving.

RUTLAND, Aug. 19.—Ex-Minister to England Edward J. Phelps, [illegible]

VICTIMS OF A CLOUDBURST.

Six Children Supposed to be Drowned Near Pittsburg—A Woman's Brave Struggle.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 19.—A cloudburst up Sawmill Run this morning caused a flood in that stream and endangered the lives of a dozen persons. Six children are missing, and they are supposed to have been drowned. They are Irene Loftus, Regis Loftus, Genevieve Shaughnessy, Margaret Shaughnessy, Anna Holsapfel, and Nellie Sauls.

The water in the run began to rise this morning, and at 9 o'clock a great volume of water came down. The missing children, together with some older persons, were standing on a porch of the brick tenement house on Violet Alley, in the rear of Main Street, near West Carson. This porch overhung the run. When the great wave, twenty feet high, came down, the porch was carried away and the people went with it.

Mrs. John Loftus, mother of the two children first named, and two men, were the adults in danger. The woman made a heroic effort to save her children, but to no purpose. Near the mouth of the run the sand dredge Pittsburg was moored, and when the men in it saw the wreckage coming down the stream and the people struggling for life, they stopped all else and went to the rescue. The men and the woman were carried out into the Ohio River, but were saved by the sand diggers.

There was a heavy and continuous downpour of rain throughout Western Pennsylvania from midnight until 8 o'clock this morning, and considerable damage was done by washouts and the overflowing of small streams, but as far as known there were no other casualties.

Mrs. Loftus, mother of the two Loftus children, is dying from the effects of the shock and exposure. The body of Regis Loftus was recovered this evening.

SCIENTISTS AT BOSTON.

Astronomers and Physicists Resume Their Conference.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The astronomers and physicists of the American Association for the Advancement of Science resumed their conference to-day at Prof. Pickering's residence, at Harvard Observatory. Prof. J. R. Eastman of the Naval Observatory at Washington, who presided at yesterday's session, yielded the chair to Prof. George E. Hale of Yerkes Observatory. There were about twenty more scientists in attendance than yesterday.

The session was occupied by a discussion of several subjects of general astronomical interest, among which were: "The Total Eclipse of the Sun, on May 28, 1900"; "The Formation of the Permanent Astro-Physical Society," "The Northern Durchausterung," "The November Meteors," and "The Best Method of Filling Vacancies in Astronomy and Physics."

This afternoon those attending the conference took luncheon in the room of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at University Hall, on the invitation of the President and Fellows, and later they were conducted through the laboratories and other departments of the college.

GOV. GROUT'S BARNS BURNED.

Vermont Executive Suffers Loss Through Fire Caused by Lightning.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 19.—Gov. Grout's farm buildings at Derby were struck by lightning during a very severe thunderstorm yesterday, and burned, entailing heavy loss. The Governor was at his desk in his study, when a blinding flash came, and an electric shock threw the pen from his hand. Rushing out upon the veranda, he saw that his barns, among the best in New England, were all in flames.

The fire spread so rapidly that it was impossible to release six cattle in the barns. The entire stock of farming implements, 200 tons of hay, and about 700 tons of other produce were consumed. The loss is estimated at $10,000, in part insured. The residence was not injured.

The Governor's home is at Derby, Orleans County, on the shore of Lake Memphremagog, in the extreme northeastern section of the State and on the Canadian boundary. A portion of his lands lie in the Province of Quebec.

BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY.

Exhibition of Relics a Feature of Rutland's Celebration.

RUTLAND, Aug. 19.—The 121st anniversary of the battle of Bennington was duly observed here, but not so elaborately as in some previous years. It is a legal holiday in this State, known as "Bennington Battle Day," and there was a general cessation of business. The display of the National emblem was larger than ever before. The principal event of the day was the twentieth annual field day of a local association in the Soldiers' Home grove.

An object of attraction was an exhibition of a large collection of relics, many of them taken from the battlefield. Among them were a coat taken from a dead Hessian, old firearms, and pottery, together with the ancient doors from the Catamount Tavern. Most of the articles were more than 125 years old.

The entire battlefield of Bennington is now within the territory of the State of New York, in the Town of Hoosic, but was claimed by Vermont at the time of the battle.

CHOATE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

American Bar Association Concludes Its Session at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The concluding session of the American Bar Association to-day was devoted to the consideration of the amended report of the Committee on Federal Courts, of which Edmund Wetmore of New York is Chairman, and which was finally adopted after various amendments.

These officers were elected: Joseph H. Choate, New York, President; John Hinkley, Baltimore, Secretary, and Francis Rowle, Philadelphia, Treasurer.

This evening the annual banquet of the association was held at the Grand Union Hotel. Covers were laid for 165.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

Total Is 1,753,561, as Compared with 1,867,487 Last Week.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 19.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows a decrease during the week just closed of 113,926 bales, against a decrease of 67,565 last year and a decrease of 112,551 in 1896.

The total visible is 1,753,561 bales, against 1,867,487 last week and 1,094,296 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,557,561 bales, against 1,659,437 last week and 851,096 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 196,000, against 223,000 last week and 243,200 last year.

Entomologists at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 19.—The annual meeting of the Association of Economic Entomologists was opened this morning in the Natural History Society Building, Herbert Ames Osborn, Iowa, presiding; C. L. Martell, Washington, Secretary. The first business was the reading of the President's address, which showed that the society was making rapid progress in its various branches. Several new names were added to the membership. C. H. Fernald of Amherst read a paper on "The Browntail Moth in America."

Attempt to Mine a Police Court.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 19.—At Steveston, B. C., yesterday, an attempt to blow up the Police Station and courtroom by gunpowder failed. A can with twenty-five pounds of powder in it was found underneath the Police courtroom, directly below Magistrate Pierson's chair. A fuse connected with the can had been lighted, and had burned to within six inches of the powder, and then went out. The general belief is that it was aimed at the life of Magistrate Pierson, who has made some enemies.

Cotton Mills Shut Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 19.—The manufacturers here admit that the [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Formalism in Public Church Worship Seems to be Increasing Strongly in This Section.

REV. G. C. MORGAN'S WARNING

He Declares the Agitation Disturbing Church of England Bodies Would Follow the Introduction of Formalism in America.

In the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last Sunday the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of London warned American church people against formalism in public church worship. Inquiry made this week seems to indicate that the formalism to which he referred is growing in this city, and presumably throughout this country. Mr. Morgan mentioned the agitation now disturbing Church of England bodies of worship, and said the same agitation would be seen here if Americans introduced the same formality into their public services. He mentioned robes, for one thing, and pleaded for simple garb to be worn by all who serve in the pulpit.

Those in position to know assert that the use of the robe as a pulpit habit is increasing. In the Reformed Church there are comparatively few ministers who do not wear robes in the pulpit, and that few, according to the Rev. A. E. Myers, is disappearing. It has always been the rule for collegiate ministers to wear the robe, and the influence of these churches is great. Many Congregational ministers in the East have long worn robes, and gradually those in the West are putting them on. Presbyterian ministers are more generally wearing them than formerly, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, Moderator of the New York Presbytery, and for ten years pastor of the West End Church, having recently adopted the practice. Almost all Lutheran ministers wear them in the pulpit.

Among Episcopal clergy an increasing proportion is adopting the colored stoles to correspond with the color for the day, and lay helpers, who in steadily increasing numbers assist in the services, are adopting the chorister's habit. Within five years many extremely "low" churches in and around New York have taken to changes of altar furnishings to correspond to the church season, and "low" church priests having lay readers at mission chapels have ordered such readers to put on the cassock and cotta, who formerly were opposed to a pulpit habit for an unordained man. The new formalism, or whatever it be, is also increasing in Baptist and Methodist public services.

A new thing—new at least for all save Episcopal congregations—is to ask the people to kneel after the closing hymn to receive the benediction, remaining on their knees in silence for some seconds after it has been pronounced. This practice is obtaining in several New York churches, especially Presbyterian and Baptist ones. Another new thing is the singing of the Gloria Patri. Some churches have long employed this, but within two years the number has quadrupled. With it has also been introduced the Sanctus, and in a great many churches the Nunc Dimittis. In Methodist and Congregational churches responsive readings have become general, denominational organs in the case of the former providing regular liturgies. The Congregationalist of Boston recently published a printed prayer for use in time of war. The war being over, the current issue has a new prayer for peace. Printed prayers are, it would seem, formal in comparison to the extempore ones upon which Congregationalism of a few years ago insisted.

In Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Congregational churches in New York a few years since it was common to see collections taken in velvet bags hung on the ends of poles, and the bags were deposited in the front pews, just within the altar rail if it was a Methodist Church, after the collection had been taken. Now practically every New York church takes up the collection in a formal manner, using plates, the minister receiving the plates at the communion table, and generally offering a short prayer of thanksgiving or consecration.

But it was against Church of England ritualistic practices which the Rev. Mr. Morgan more particularly warned the church-going people of New York. In these practices Episcopal churches in New York and in America generally are undeniably following the fashion set in England. It is not intended to charge Episcopalians with running to formalism in the sense meant by Mr. Morgan; but simply that forms are more and more coming into use. No one at all familiar with customs obtaining in this city can fail to be impressed with this fact. In Brooklyn sixteen churches employ lights on the altar. These include some that a few years ago would not have tolerated them. One constantly hears of lights being introduced. One seldom or never hears of them being discarded. And the same is true of other innovations, as the processional cross, colored vestments at Holy Communion, incense, &c. In this city twenty-five Episcopal churches have altar lights; in Orange four out of a total of seven; in Newark seven in a total of thirteen, and in Jersey City three in a total of five. In New York nine churches have colored vestments at the Holy Communion, and seven employ incense.

The number of vested choristers steadily increases in Episcopal churches in New York. Some years ago a considerable number of churches put on red altar furnishings and kept them on throughout the year. Now only one church in all New York does, so far as known, and that one is located on Staten Island. There are in the whole country four pronouncedly high church, ritualistic dioceses, where both people and diocesan favor such services as the broad church people in England are just now agitating against. These are Fond du Lac and Milwaukee, both in Wisconsin, and Chicago and Springfield, both in Illinois. There are, in addition, a considerable number of dioceses in which the Bishop is advanced, but the people are not. Among these are Vermont, Albany, Pittsburg, Arkansas, Delaware, Quincy, and Nebraska.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selected for Aug. 28.

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SUBJECT—Elisha at Dothan—Second Kings, vi., 8-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear Him, and delivereth them.—Psalms, xxxiv., 7.

In the restoring of the Shunammite's son to life—and in the healing of Naaman—we saw the relation of the true El-Sha to those who are "dead in trespasses and sins," and who through "the washing of regeneration and renewing of the Holy Ghost," are "born again" and become "new creatures." All such stand, then, in a new and still more blessed relationship to their "Almighty Saviour" than ever before. This relationship is brought before us in the incident of this lesson. The keynote of it is:

Finding, following, keeping, struggling,
Is He sure to bless?
Saints, apostles, prophets, martyrs,
Answer—Yes.

This incident did not grow out of anything concerning the nation at large, and it did not result in anything of national importance. It was entirely personal, affecting, for the most part, only a single individual. This is, in fact, a marked characteristic of nearly every incident recorded in the history of Elisha. When we look at the purifying of the fountain at Jericho—the destruction of the mocking children of Bethel—the replenishing of the widow's cruse—the raising to life of the Shunammite's son—the story of the poisoned pottage—the multiplying of the loaves of bread—the healing of Naaman, and the recovering of the borrowed axe—we can easily see how, in each case, individuals were affected, and that what occurred was of immense importance to them; but it is very hard to see how any of them were related to the affairs of the nation at large. In this there is a marked difference between them and most of the incidents in the history of Elijah. Elijah's ministrations affected the multitude—Elisha's, the individual. They were evidently recorded more for a personal application of their spiritual lessons, than for their historical connections or influence. They mark the way in which the Gospel affects men in all ages. It has power in the world, because it ministers to and blesses individual men, [illegible]

But it is not made to the King, or even to the prophet. It is to the servant of the prophet; a timid, shrinking, fearful servant, with no prestige, and apparently of no importance. His very name is unknown. And yet even to him God reveals the great truth that He is always near, and both able and willing to care for the least of His children. (Psalms, xxxiv., 7;) and "If God be for us, who can be against us?" (Roman, viii., 31.)

Not Revealed to Closed Eyes.

This is a very hard thing for most men to realise as a practical truth. Even for the true child of God it is hard. Human nature has been so blinded by Satan that when the sinner is first restored he cannot comprehend that God must keep him just as certainly as He must save him, and that He has covenanted to do it. What he needs is to have his eyes opened that he may see that it is so. It is never revealed to closed eyes.

The incident of our lesson is prefaced by the story of the borrowed axe. It is a simple, homely, every-day scene. Apparently it has no historical connection. It reveals the ready sympathy of the true El-Sha with the little things of daily life, as this lesson does, with the great things. It comes in just here in the sacred narrative as an assurance that we can come, at all times, "boldly unto the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace to help in time of need." (Hebrews iv., 16.)

Immediately after this incident of the lost axe, comes this scene at Dothan. It is without date, but its teaching is for all dates. It is introduced as happening "then." That, however, does not require us to understand that it was at, or about, the same time as the losing of the axe, any more than it asserts that it was at the same place. The term "then," has an important spiritual significance.

The history has shown us very much concerning the character and work of Elisha. He must have been well known. It would seem as if with such a prophet in their midst, so ready to help, and so efficient in helping, that the people would be perfectly secure. But we read that just "then" trouble came from an outside source. It is so very often in spiritual life. The renewed soul, washed and restored, would seem to want nothing more. It has found a Saviour, mighty to save, and in Him it can rest in perfect peace. But it is just "then" that its spiritual foes come upon it as a great host, unexpectedly and irresistibly. It was so when the children of Israel came out of Egypt. When they had been fed with manna from heaven, and when they had drunk of the water from the smitten rock, "Then came Amalek." (Exodus, xvii, 8.) So when the heavens had been opened, and the voice of God had said, "This is My Beloved Son." "Then was Jesus led up of the Spirit, into the wilderness to be tempted of the Devil." (Matthew, iv, 1.) So it is here, "Then the king of Syria warred against Israel."

A Light Border Warfare.

The war spoken of here was probably a light border warfare, a series of predatory incursions on the part of Benhadad II. Syria and Israel joined each other by no very well defined line, and, as was common, both parties often made raids upon the territory claimed by the other and pillaged its inhabitants. Josephus says that Benhadad desired to secure the person of Jehoram, King of Israel, and "kill him." So he sought to draw him into an ambush as he was "going a hunting." It is more probable, however, that Benhadad contemplated war with Israel, and when he said, "In such and such a place shall be my camp," he simply planned to seize and fortify certain strongholds on the border preparatory to a grand assault. But he was unable to carry out any of his well-laid plans. The places he proposed to occupy he always found it unnecessary to secure, as Jehoram was no where near, or impossible to secure, because they were already garrisoned. Baffled in his designs so repeatedly, he very naturally concluded that there was a traitor in his own ranks. He might have known that there was a great prophet in Israel, but he seems never to have thought of him, or if he did, as many do still, he did not consider that either he or his God was concerned about his movements. His servants, however, had not forgotten, and they suggested to him that such a prophet could know and reveal even his most secret thoughts. It was probably only a natural surmise, but it was correct, and it determined Benhadad to seize Elisha.

What he expected to accomplish by this, we are not told. Perhaps he intended to secure his assistance, as Balak thought in regard to Baalim; or he may have purposed to put him to death, as Jezebel and Ahab had planned concerning Elijah. Both of these heathen ideas are by no means uncommon even in our day, for many even yet think that if they have an interest in the prayers of some godly person, or if they can silence the voice of God's servants altogether, then they will be perfectly free to carry out their own wills, and be happy.

But whatever may have been Benhadad's purpose, having ascertained that Elisha was in Dothan, he sent "thither horses and chariots, and a great host; and they came by night, and compassed the city about." (v. 14.) This place "was on the south side of the plain of Jezreel, twelve miles north of Samaria." (Schaff's Bib. Dict.)

When Elisha's servant awoke in the morning, and saw his mighty host surrounding the city, he at once divined its object, and his heart sank within him. "Alas, my Master," he said, "how shall we do?" But Elisha was not at all disturbed. He saw what his servant could not see. So he prayed for him, that his eyes might be opened. Then he saw, as clearly as his master, and all his fear was gone.

Then blindness fell upon the host of Syria, and Elisha led them into Samaria. There he revealed himself to them as he had promised. But they were his prisoners, and not he theirs. By his direction the King treated them kindly, and sent them back to their own land with a deep sense of the forbearance of God's people, and with a new idea of their God. Such is the teaching of the true El-Sha: "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use and persecute you." (Matthew v., 44.) Our own land to-day in following this example of Elisha and this teaching of El-Sha is preaching to all the world a most impressive sermon on the influence of an untrammeled Gospel, among a people with free institutions and with religious liberty.

Enemies of the Soul.

Now, God's children are always surrounded by a host of enemies, as were Elisha and his servant Dothan. These enemies of the soul are marshaled under three great leaders; the World, the Flesh, and the Devil. They are always aggressive, implacable, unmerciful. They never sleep, and they never spare. And these three are one; Sin, which dwelleth in us. But its power is a definite, limited power. It is circumscribed by a circle, beyond which it cannot pass.

And then beyond this trinity of foes, there is a trinity of friends—God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost.

God the Father, who made the world, is certainly able to "overcome the world." God the Son, who "was made flesh," and who "was in all points tempted like as we are," is certainly able to succor them that are tempted. And God the Holy Ghost, is able to cast out the evil one when he would dwell within. And these Three, are One—God, who ruleth over all. His power is without limit. No circle can mark its boundaries or confine its operation. (Psalms, xlvi., 7.)

Like Elisha's servant, however, when our eyes are closed, we cry out, "How shall we do?" as if our deliverance depended on our own strength or wisdom. With the blindness that is inherent in our nature, we cannot see that He is able to keep that which we have committed to Him. But we are not to sit down in stoical indifference. The true child of God will, with the prophet, betake himself to prayer, and then he may look for the same result. For opened eyes belong to praying lips.

When, in answer to Elisha's prayer, his servant's eyes were opened, then he saw the host of the Lord. But the opening of his eyes did not cause the mountain to be "full of horses, and chariots of fire." They were there just as truly when his eyes were shut as when they were open. But as long as they were closed he lost the comfort of the fact. So it is with believers in every age. To have the eyes of one's faith so opened that he can see things that are invisible to others, is a great and gracious privilege. It is secured by prayer. It gives great peace. It is the mainspring of all activities. He who thus "walks by faith," walks in fellowship with God. All of his affairs are in His hands. He "shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." (Psalm xci., 1.) That is his dwelling, from which he goes out in the morning, to which he returns at night—where he finds his food and rest—where he receives and meets his friends. It is his home.

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said of the relationship between the new-born soul and its Saviour?

What marked characteristic of Elisha's ministry, is illustrated by this incident, and what is said of it?

What, and to whom, is the revelation given in this incident, and why is it hard to realize it as a practical truth?

With what incident is that of this lesson prefaced, and what does it show?

What is said of the time when this incident occurred, and of the significance of "then"?

What led Benhadad to determine to seize Elisha?

What may have been his motives, and what is said of them?

[illegible] our country's act in following his example, and the teaching of the true El-Sha?

What trinity of foes, and of friends, always surround the believer, and what is said of them?

How are we like Elisha's servant when our eyes are closed, and how can they be opened?

What did Elisha's servant lose when his eyes were closed, and why?

What is said of the believer whose eyes are opened, and of his dwelling place?

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

Tents to be Erected at Montauk—Secretary Barrett's Report of Life Before Santiago.

M. G. Bailey, the head Christian Commission worker, who was with the Rough Riders and other troops at Tampa, was taken with malarial fever immediately upon his arrival at Montauk Point, and is now a very sick man. The commission tent brought from Tampa has been put up, and C. B. Fernald has been placed in charge of it. The commission expects to provide at least five workers at Camp Wikoff and four or five tents. One of the men in charge there will be A. Y. Wilcox of Meriden, Conn., and another is John C. Whiting, already there, who was formerly lay assistant at the Old First Presbyterian Church here.

The work at Santiago is still maintained, and more tents have just been ordered sent to Puerto Rico, for use with the army of occupation at San Juan. A tent is already erected at Ponce. The commission has just received a report of the work at Santiago, which is of much interest and throws light on conditions obtaining there. "Col. Downes of the Seventy-first New York gave me a delightful site for our tent, on the brow of a hill," reports Secretary Barrett, who, with Mr. Brittain, is still in Cuba, "and we got two hardtack for dinner from Chaplain Van De Water. Two hardtack and coffee were all that the officers had for themselves.

"By the time our tent was up it was filled with the sickest of the sick. It was the first shelter they had had in the island. Night found our personal tent crowded with officers. Chaplain Van De Water's only outfit was a hammock, and our tent was a palace to him. In every corner is a hammock with a sick officer. Between the poles in the centre is Chaplain Van De Water, and Brittain and myself sleep on our cots, while all around us on their ponchos lie others.

"When we arrived both officers and men were using every desirable thing to write on—hardtack, bark of trees, handkerchiefs, blotters, paper from beef cans—in fact, from every source imaginable. They even had no paper to make reports on. On every hand we met with 'God bless you' and 'God bless the Young Men's Christian Association.' Just think of it, the Rev. Dr. Van De Water had no shelter until we reached here!"

The Rev. Charles Herald of Bethesda Congregational Church, Brooklyn, is at work at the naval base, Key West. Visits have been paid to a large number of transports and services held nightly in the commission headquarters. From one to two hundred men visit these headquarters daily, which the Rev. Mr. Steele, in charge, thinks remarkable, when it is remembered that most of the men had liberty on shore for but six or seven hours; that a few from each vessel only are allowed on shore at a time, and that almost all who come have their pockets full of money.

There are still being sent to many of the camps in the South packages of old newspapers and magazines. Few of them are prepaid, and the commission has expended many dollars in freight charges. This it would not so much mind were the contents of the packages of value when opened. But most of them are found to contain old religious papers, some of them dated a decade ago, and other old stuff of no interest to anybody. The commission now urges the public to desist from sending more reading matter, unless it be of late date and the charges prepaid.

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL.

Bishop Farley Will Open the Closing Week at Cliff Haven.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The seventh and closing week's session of the Catholic Summer School of America, at Cliff Haven, will be opened with a pontifical mass Sunday morning, with Bishop Farley as celebrant. The oration will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McMahon, Director of the Cathedral Library, Manhattan. To-morrow, there will be a pilgrimage from Cliff Haven to the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, in Canada. All the principal points of interest in the vicinity will be visited, and the pilgrims will return on Monday.

To-morrow evening, special trains from New York and several other parts of the State will arrive, with delegations from the various branches of the Order of the Knights of Columbus. State Deputy John J. Delany will be one of the speakers during the week. Cardinal Gibbons, who has been here during the present week, is very much pleased at the work accomplished by the management of the school. The attendance at the school this year has been larger than heretofore. Following is the programme for the closing week's session:

Monday—"Henryk Sienkiewicz," the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Intellectual and Aesthetic Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M. 8 P. M.

Tuesday—"Trilogy of Novels by Sienkiewicz," the Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL. D., 10:30 A. M.; "Social and Industrial Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M., 8 P. M.

Wednesday—"A Forenoon with Dickens," John Francis Waters, M. A., 10:30 A. M.; "Political and Moral Development of the Middle Ages," John J. Delany, A. M., 8 P. M.

Thursday—"Dean Swift and His Times," John Francis Waters, M. A., 10:30 A. M.; "A Tribute to Gladstone," the Hon. James E. O'Grady, 8 P. M.

Friday—Discussion on Current Topics, 10 A. M.

NEW BROOKLYN CHURCH PLANS.

The Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church Society Intends to Build.

The Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church Society expects to have a new house of worship. It will be erected on the site of the present edifice on Greene Avenue near Reid Avenue, Brooklyn. The work on the new building will begin in the Spring of the year, by which time the Building Committee expects to have realized $15,000, half the sum which the structure is to cost. Over $10,000 has already been pledged.

Plans for the new building have been accepted. They provide for a structure in the Gothic style, with a bell tower seventy feet high, the exterior of stone, and handsomely finished inside and out. The main floor will seat 500 people, and the parlors, when thrown open, 200 more. The seating capacity in the gallery will be 300. The present structure, which is a frame building, will be removed from the foundations and used as a Sunday school until the society feels that a new building for the use of the Sunday school is needed.

The Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church Society was organized May 21, 1784, the present building being dedicated Dec. 1 of the same year. The first pastor was the Rev. William J. Budges, who filled the pulpit for fifteen years. The present pastor is the Rev. Daniel H. Overton, who was installed Feb. 14, 1895.

New School in Newark.

The Dominican Fathers of Newark, N. J., intend to built a new parochial school, adjoining St. Antoninus's Church, in South Ninth Street, near South Orange Avenue, the headquarters of the order in the State of New Jersey. The ground on which the new school is to stand is now being cleared. The building will be of brick, two stories in height, 40 by 102 feet. On the ground floor there will be five class rooms. On the second floor there will be the hall, with a stage and gallery. The hall will seat 750 persons. The school will have the most modern improvements and will be ready for use Dec. 1. It will cost $16,000.

Monument for Father Kessler.

The memory of the Rev. Father Anthony Kessler, who for thirty-five years was the pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and who was one of the victims of La Bourgogne, will be perpetuated by the erection of a handsome monument. The site has not yet been chosen, but a subscription list has been started and already the sum of $1,000 has been turned in to the Treasurer of the fund, the Rev. Father Huntman, who is Father Kessler's successor.

CHURCH NEWS AND NOTES.

The new synagogue for the Hand in Hand congregation, in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, near Brook Avenue, will be dedicated [illegible]

[illegible] the Chaplain of the Rough Riders, returned with the Cuban contingent, and will preach to-morrow at the 8 o'clock evening service at Grace Church.

Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court has authorized the Church of the Holy Name of Mary of Croton-on-Hudson to mortgage its real estate in the sum of $3,500, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the cost of a new church building now being erected.

An addition is being built that will almost double the seating capacity of the Church of St. Peter and Paul, in St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, of which the Rev. Father Murphy is pastor. The church has also been raised, and a spacious basement that will be used as a Sunday school room built under it.

The Rev. T. E. Murphy, rector of St. Francis Xavier's, is laboring zealously to secure the necessary funds for the erection of a new parochial school. A new school building is badly needed, the present one being very old, and entirely inadequate to the needs of the children of the parish, which is one of the most populous in the Borough of Manhattan.

Work is progressing rapidly on the St. Jerome's Roman Catholic Church, at the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Alexander Avenue. Father Tandy expects to have the church ready for occupancy early in the Spring. The old church, which adjoins the ground on which the new one is being built, will be used entirely by the parish school.

The feast of St. Bernard will be celebrated with special services to-morrow morning in St. Bernard's Church, West Fourteenth Street. The solemn high mass at 11 o'clock will be sung by the Rev. Cyprian McGarvey, C. P., a former altar boy of St. Bernard's Church. The panegyric of the saint will be delivered by the Rev. W. T. McGuire, rector of the Church of the Visitation, Brooklyn.

THE POPE RECUPERATES.

The Marvellous Old Man's Strength Revives After Every Illness.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, Aug. 8.—Dr. Lapponi, private physician of the Pope, has once more succeeded in restoring to almost his usual health his august patient Leo XIII. With the exception of increased weakness, his Holiness may be considered as having recovered from the indisposition which came upon him in the first days of the warm weather. What is so surprising about the Pontiff's health is the fact that the increase of bodily weakness is not accompanied by any corresponding diminution in mental strength and memory. He carries in his mind the whole Catholic hierarchy, and without reference to the records he can give the names, degree, and residence of the numberless prelates scattered all over the world. He practically demonstrated this on the recent occasion of a circular letter sent to the Spanish clergy. While exhorting them as a body to support the Government and the monarchy, and not to favor any anti-dynastic movement, he added a few words appropriate to each prelate. But more remarkable still, as a feat of memory, is the circumstance that almost contemporaneously he directed the transfer of various South American Bishops and Archbishops, recalling without difficulty names and dioceses.

The Pope, now that he has recovered, seems to feel more of the aged man's pride in his long life. This was brought home to him with greater force since his return to health occurred just about the time of Bismarck's death. It would look as though he connected the two in his mind, as when news came of the passing of the Iron Chancellor, the Pope turned familiarly to Dr. Lapponi and said with a smile: "After all, my poor body proves more resistent than those of the giants or this century!"

This power of recuperation is really wonderful when one thinks that the possibility of his death was spoken of immediately after his ascension to the Pontificial throne, and was not one of the least reasons of his election. Pius IX. also lived much longer than was predicted, as his death—at the age of eighty-three—was looked upon as imminent ten years before it took place. Leo XIII: by some was not expected to live out the first year of his pontificate, twenty years ago, and he is now eighty-nine.

The head of the Catholic Church has now almost resumed his habitual life, including his daily drive and walk in the Vatican gardens, and the sojourn, in the hottest hours of the day, in the tower of St. Leo IV. From this place, which has been adapted as a Summer residence (as I stated in a recent letter,) he can see, on the one side, the whole panorama of the Eternal City, surrounded by the distant fringe of the picturesque and historical Albanian Hills; on the other side stretches the immense plain of the Campagna Romana, ending in a golden strip—the Mediterranean.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St.—Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:45 o'clock. OPEN ALL SUMMER. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Henry van Dyke, Pastor.

This church will be closed Sundays, August 21st and 28th.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, BROADWAY and 34th St., Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, West 57th St.—Dr. Morse preaches. Morning, "Prayer and Work as Illustrated in Nehemiah." Evening, "The Evils and Perils of the Saloon." All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, rector; Rev. Benj. Brewster, minister in charge.—Morning prayer and sermon at 11 A. M. Holy communion on first Sunday in month.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—High mass, 9; low masses, 7:30, 11; matins, 10; vespers, (plain,) 4.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. George H. MacGregor, M. A., of London, is expected to officiate.

FIFTH AVENUE COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, 48th St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of Chicago will preach during month of August at 11 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d Street, Rev. John R. Davies, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Frederick D. Shearer, D. D., will preach Sunday morning at 11. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY, COR. 10TH ST.
8 A. M.—Holy communion.
10 A. M.—Morning prayer and sermon.
8 P. M.—Evening prayer and sermon.
All seats free.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, THOS. DIXON, Jr.

11, Alger, Why He Should Resign. 3:30, Old Faiths.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Avenue and 122d Street,
Rev. Chas. Dewitt Bridgman, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ....10 A. M.
Morning prayer and sermon..........11 A. M.
Evening prayer and sermon..........7:45 P. M.
Rev. Alex. G. Cummins, Jr., will preach at both services.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29th St., 5th Av.—Rev. Alfred E. Myers will preach, 11 A. M.; topic, "David Serving His Own Generation," and 8 P. M., topic, "The Near Word."

MIDDLE COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St., Rev. J. Talmage Bergen will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Boulevard, cor. 73d St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. by the
Rev. JAMES McLEOD, D. D.,
of Scranton, Penn.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Avenue and 86th St. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. M. B. Chapman, D. D. No evening service during August. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th Street.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS COLLEGIATE REformed Church.—Rev. J. A. De Baun, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE REFORMED Church, West End Av. and 77th St.—Church closed. Congregation uniting in worship with [illegible] Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and [illegible] 11 A. M.

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OUR WELCOME TO THE NAVY.

It is, of course, possible that the computations at Washington of the speed that our uncleaned and barnacled warships can maintain from Cuban waters to those of New York Bay may be erroneous. The speed of a ship that has been fighting and gathering obstructions for three months in tropical waters cannot be as accurately computed as that of liner which starts newly "done up" for every passage in the North Atlantic and can be trusted to make schedule time.

It is possible that the warships that have been detailed to receive the applause of a grateful country may not all appear to-day. One, and one of the most deserving, we know will not appear. There is not a ship that would be more enthusiastically welcomed than the converted yacht Gloucester. There is scarcely a naval hero that would be so welcomed as her commander, who seemed anxious to tackle the whole of CERVERA's squadron single-handed, and who did single-handed tackle and destroy the two torpedo boat destroyers, of which either one was, on paper, an overmatch for him. But it has been the luck of the Gloucester always to be actively engaged. WAINWRIGHT had no sooner done his share, and far more than his share, toward the destruction of the chief Spanish squadron than he was ordered to gather new laurels in the invasion of Puerto Rico. But the Brooklyn and the New York and the Indiana and the Iowa and the Texas and the great Oregon are coming. These are names to the sound of which every one of us thrills, and to which, as representing American warships, our grandchildren and our great-grandchildren will respond with an equal enthusiasm, just as we still remember the Bon Homme Richard and the Constitution and the United States and the Hartford.

The American Navy is once more the pride of the country. A band of trained and devoted men, working in the dark and without any real recognition, have contributed their endeavors to bring it to perfection. They have been aided just now by the wise and salutary deference of "the head of the department." That is, in the main, why the record of the navy is so much brighter, so much less without spot and blemish, than the record of the army. We owe thanks to Secretary LONG that it is so, as we owe the reverse of thanks to Secretary ALGER. But, however it may be, the ships that are coming represent a success that is beyond our most sanguine anticipations, a record of unbroken, unchallenged, unspotted victory. Let us cheer them all we can, for they deserve it well. They have shown us examples not merely of men who can die for their country. Even the ineffectual Spaniards can do that, and do it well. But they have shown us examples of men who can live and work and deny themselves for their country, and the results of whose lives and works and self-denial come to light, once in two or three generations, as a source of unqualified natural pride.

MR. SCHURZ ON OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

No one is entitled to a more respectful hearing on public questions than Mr. CARL SCHURZ. His long experience, his proved ability, and especially his singular disinterestedness and devotion to a high ideal of public life have won for him the confidence and sympathy of thoughtful Americans. In civil life he has been a distinguished leader in three great struggles, that with slavery, that with unsound finance, and that with political corruption. He has been, moreover, all his life a student of politics in the broadest sense.

In his address at Saratoga yesterday [illegible] against the annexation of any territory formerly Spanish as the results of the war now practically closed. As to nearly all the objections to the incorporation of any part of this territory as an integral part of the United States with the rights and powers of Statehood, Americans in general would agree, were the proposition entirely an open one. They would certainly concede that it is not best to violate a specific pledge, as in Mr. SCHURZ's opinion we should if we annexed any of this territory; but many of them will not agree that such violation is involved. Whatever may be the opinion on that subject, it is plain that as to Puerto Rico the decision has been made. Spain has agreed to cede it to the United States. As to the Philippines the question is still open. As to Cuba, no one will deny that we are bound to give the people of that island an independent government, but it must be a real government. We are not bound to turn the island over to anarchy and chronic civil war, if the people of Cuba can not and will not agree on a government of their own. As to all this territory the question seems to us largely one of responsibility quite as much as of selfish interest. In saying this we shall be accused of hypocrisy, but not, we are sure, by Mr. SCHURZ. If the proper meeting of responsibility shall prove advantageous to us and to the civilized world it will only be another proof that "honesty is the best policy."

Mr. SCHURZ himself does not fall far short of a statement of our own position in this matter. Referring to the Philippines he uses the following language: "As to the main point that concerns the United States, I shall say that the same principle should be adhered to as in the case of Cuba and Puerto Rico—that is, we should obtain, by means of agreement, the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences with the least political responsibilities and entanglements; in other words, we should not annex, but secure the opening to our activities of the territories concerned."

Where we differ, so far as we do differ, from this statement is in this, that we are not yet convinced that "the greatest attainable facilities for commerce and civilizing influences" can be attained, or that the "least political responsibilities" that we are bound to assume, can be arranged by any practicable "agreement." If that were really feasible we should be extremely gratified. But see how the case stands.

We have driven Spain from this hemisphere, and in the Philippines we have made the task of decent government, to which she had already shown herself utterly unequal, far more difficult than before. If the Caribbean Islands and the Philippines are, by the character of their people and their tropical situation doomed to such disorder and corruption as Mr. SCHURZ predicts for them, by what possible agreement and by agreement with whom are we to secure either their "opening to our activities" or any "facilities for civilizing influences"? We do not ask this question in any contentious spirit, nor with any desire to apply the "reductio ad absurdum" to Mr. SCHURZ's proposition. We ask it because it is to us and to very many Americans a question involving the very essence of our obligations in the settlement we are about to make. We can see that the task which falls to the American Government from this war is, at best, a very trying one, and especially that the incorporation of the Spanish islands in the Union at any near period would be accompanied by grave risks. But are we to abandon them to the chaos which is almost certain to follow if we leave them entirely free at once? And if not, what are we to do? It is true that there is no specific provision in our Constitution for administering their affairs, but neither was there any for the process of reconstruction by which the insurgent Southern States were brought into their full relations with the United States. We think it is more a question of what we ought to do than of the way in which it shall be done. If we can see our duty we shall find means to perform it.

WHAT HAS GERMANY GAINED?

At the beginning of the war with Spain we had no sort of quarrel with Germany. It seems that she already had a quarrel with us. She resented our underselling her agricultural products in her own markets. She did not like the personal appearance or the personal manners of our tourists or students who visited her. Above all, her people believed that a second or third rate European military power was more than a match for the huge, industrial, modern State that seemed to be given over to the arts of peace, and not fit for war. Accordingly Germany threw in her lot with the effete European nation and against the modern American nation. That is what has been most conspicuously done in the Philippines. Even after DEWEY's victory had shown that the Spanish military power was nothing, the representatives of Germany on the spot continued to conciliate Spain and to offend the United States. The conciliation was so ostentatious and effusive, the affronts were so open and frequent, that Admiral DEWEY is entitled to the greater praise of "him who ruleth his spirit" than of "him who taketh a city." But where does Germany come in? If she had sent word to Washington what she wanted in case of a change of ownership of the Philippines her representations would at least have been listened to respectfully. If they were reasonable they might have won assent. The representatives of every other nation in Manila Bay behaved like neutrals. What is more to the point, they behaved like gentlemen. Germany is the sole and conspicuous exception. And now, when the question [illegible] tion is to be decided by the United States, the one point fixed in the determination of the people of the United States is that Germany shall take nothing by the settlement.

There are curious mutterings in the European press. It is even intimated that if we conclude to take over the islands that conclusion will be overruled by the same powers which prevented Japan from reaping the fruits of her victory over China. Is there really a statesman or a publicist in Europe, Teuton or Latin, who believes that Germany, Russia, and France, acting all together, have any terrors, in any question relating to the Pacific Ocean, for Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, acting all together?

A REMINDER OF MUTABILITY.

Mayor VAN WYCK, in hastily beginning his preparations for to-day's festival, on his return to town, made a very natural mistake, or permitted some one to make it for him, which will not have very serious consequences, although it has already caused a mild sort of disturbance. The Mayor's first duty was to appoint the inevitable "citizens' committee" of gentlemen who do not have anything to do, and in attending to this formality he followed a plan always in vogue in the offices of some of our esteemed contemporaries when lists of names are required, and used an old list.

The last great civic celebration here was at the time of the second funeral of Gen. GRANT, about two years ago, and the names of the honorary "citizens' committee" of that occasion duly reappeared in Thursday morning's newspapers as those of the representatives of their fellow citizens in the welcome of Admiral SAMPSON's warships. Now, when the lists introduced with the stereotyped "among those present were," in a report of the opening of the grand opera season or some social function, include the names of persons sick, dead, incarcerated for crime, or sojourning in distant lands, the amazement caused in social circles is rarely publicly manifested. But this is an important public function which attracts much more notice; and the republication of the old list of names, besides affording new ground for wise reflection on the mutability of human affairs, has also stirred up a little wrath. The wrath, however, has already been appeased, or will be as soon as our Italian fellow citizens learn just how the name of the banker who defrauded them and was sent to Sing Sing came to have a place on the list.

While most of the names are those of gentlemen still alive and in the possession of all their faculties, and reappear in the new list of ninety-one names printed yesterday, yet a glance down the long column in Thursday's papers, now that the facts about its origin have been ascertained, cannot fail to impress one anew with Time's changes and the uncertainty of all things, including "leading citizens." Some of the accredited welcomers of the victorious navy are at the antipodes, some are in Europe, some are soldiers at the front, some are reported to be hoboes, while more than one has been called to his last account.

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

The returning Summer tourist must be struck by the new and bright appearance of the Borough of Manhattan. New York never looked cleaner or comelier than it looks this Summer. The frequent rains have kept the foliage in the parks fresh and green, and the yellow, wilted shrubbery and accumulated dust of most Augusts are happily lacking. The cable cars and underground trolley have helped greatly to improve the appearance of the town, and the asphalt pavements are sightly and generally clean. When the operations on Sixth and Eighth Avenues are finished, and the new asphalt pavements are laid in those thoroughfares, the lower west side will compare favorably in good looks with the east side and centre of the town.

But the returning tourist, and particularly the stranger in New York, must be equally impressed by the noise, bustle and confusion in its streets and the ever-increasing need of the wayfarer to keep his wits about him. This island has had its noteworthy and widely known points of congested traffic for half a century or more. Broadway at Fulton Street was a perilous crossing away back in the fifties, and it then seemed a veritable fight for life to reach a Jersey ferry through the persistent blockade of West Street. Broadway at Twenty-third Street has long been a place full of terrors for the timid. But the cable car, the electric car, going at full speed; the automobile cabs, the effect upon human and equine nerves of the rattle of the elevated trains, the innumerable bicycle, the increased pressure of business, the tendency of the new generation to hurry from sunrise to sunset have combined greatly to increase the dangers of pedestrianism in New York; and the bicyclists themselves are scarcely better off than the humble man who travels afoot.

Statistics of recent street accidents are not at hand; but a good-sized batch of "runovers" is put on record every week. Perhaps people do not lose their lives in the streets in larger numbers, in comparison with the increase of population, than in slower days. But we fancy the reverse is the case.

VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

Our own recent acquisition of one of the most formidable volcanoes, Mauna Loa, ought to increase our interest in the reported volcanic disturbances in various parts of the world. Lopevi, on the island of Ambrym, in the New Hebrides, was in a state of violent eruption less than a month ago and is probably still active. Earthquake shocks alarmed the inhabitants of all the surrounding islands, hurricanes and heavy rains. Vesuvius, too, has been more lively lately than for many years past, although that famous volcano has been frequently in eruption since the historic calamity of A. D. 79. Before that there had been no outbursts within the memory of man. No signs of seismic disturbances in the neighborhood of the Bay of Naples were imbedded in tradition.

Few years have since passed in which Vesuvius has not given forth some sort of testimony of its volcanic character, although there was a period of 150 years, from the close of the fifteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, in which the crater was overgrown with vegetation. It is more than two centuries and a half, however, since Vesuvius has been active enough to frighten seriously the people of the towns near it; and midsummer eruptions have been extremely rare. Still this has been a damp, stormy Summer all over the world, and the conditions that frequently precede seismic disturbances have prevailed. Perhaps our newly annexed volcano in Hawaii may yet celebrate its acceptance of the Stars and Stripes by a performance of unusual force and splendor.

American citizens who in private conversation declare that Secretary ALGER ought to be hanged are expressing their feeling of the moment, not their opinions. No such penalty, in the judgment of any American, ought to be inflicted without due process of law, for an offense legally proved and explicitly defined. The punishment to which Mr. ALGER has exposed himself, from which he cannot escape, and which all good citizens will join in administering is the scorn and indignation of the American people whom he has so grossly and cruelly outraged. He alone of all the men to whom the war brought great duties and equally great opportunities, has found it in his heart to consider mean objects, to pursue partisan and personal ends, at the risk of the lives of his countrymen; where the others have reaped honor, he has won only contempt; where the others have gained deep and lasting gratitude, he has secured just and implacable resentment. It is a fate from which he would shrink in terror and in humiliation could he understand its real significance.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There are worse things than defeat, and among them—at the head of them, perhaps—is talk of the sort in which certain misguided members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club are now indulging. Hitherto the races between small boats for the thousand-dollar Challenge Cup have been conducted in a sportsmanlike and courteous spirit that was the admiration of all beholders, and formed a most pleasing contrast to the squalid bickerings and accusings which, to the discredit of everybody connected with them, have too often marked the international contests between full-grown yachts. That the Challenger was beaten is lamentable indeed, but it was not disgraceful, and any anger inspired by it should have taken the form of a fierce determination to try again, and to keep trying until the Canadians are made much more familiar than they are now with the sterns and wakes of American boats. It is, however, distinctly and deeply disgraceful to discover, now the races are over, that the conditions under which they were sailed were unfair. The terms of the challenge were known to both sides, and either had a right, up to the firing of the gun that started the struggle, to insist on their amendment or to refrain from competing. Whether the Quebeckers were or were not unduly crafty in interpreting the conditions is now a matter of no consequence whatever, and their late antagonists have no right even to discuss it—except very quietly among themselves, and then only with a view to "next time." The talk about "freaks," too, is very absurd. Is anything with one keel a "boat" and anything with two a "freak"? Nobody with any knowledge of modern racing yachts would ever think of drawing the distinction at keels or anywhere else—not, that is, if he wanted to maintain his reputation for sanity.

—Profiting by our experience, nations that in the future may be tempted to war with what is left of Spain will doubtless ponder long on a singular and troublesome peculiarity which characterizes Spanish territory. To conquer such territory, so far as Spain herself is concerned, is a matter of no especial difficulty, but, alas! that "so far" doesn't extend anywhere near to the end. Indeed, it hardly covers the beginning, for Spanish possessions, either at home or abroad, are unlike the possessions of any other Government, in that she holds them much as the bear which the man had by the ears was held by him. When forced to let go, her expostulations cover a strong feeling of relief, and the person who does the forcing finds himself engaged in a bear fight so quickly that he gets no enjoyment at all out of his original victory. However, bears are not invincible, and when subdued—the figure is taking us into a dreadfully rocky cañon, but never mind that—and when subdued the victor is well rewarded for all his trouble by the acquisition of a noble pelt wherewith to cover himself, and much good meat on which to feed his young. (It's to be hoped that this paragraph will never be read in Boston, Havana, or Manila. It would make a lot of talk in any one of those places.)

PERSONAL.

—Interesting and able as was Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE's Saratoga address, considered merely as a defense of trial by jury, one is almost tempted to regret that the time at his disposal did not permit him to discuss at greater length and with all the names and details which his wide experience would have supplied two related subjects to which he made only passing reference. Trial by jury, with no particular help from anything except the plan of the universe, has withstood attack for many and many a year, and its prospects for survival many and many a year more have not been so materially bettered by Mr. CHOATE's arguments that it will be impelled to utter vehement shouts of "Saved! saved! saved!" If, on the other hand, he had told us exactly his reasons for speaking of the system of turning cases over to referees as "abominable," or if he had illustrated with sundry modern instances the consequences of giving judicial nominations to men able and willing to contribute generously to what are euphemistically called "campaign expenses"—if he had done either of these things, what a fluttering there would have been to-day from the bottom of the bar to the very top of the bench! (And, now that the war is over, a good, fierce sensation like that would have served admirably to let us safely down from the [illegible] and the capture of cities, to the contrasting calm of [illegible] and Gubernatorial campaigns. Of the two evils which we yearn to see Mr. CHOATE assault, the reference system would probably fight back hardest, and so provide the most joy for an observing public. To be sure, referees are not often charged with the infliction of absolute injustice, but even the best of them do make the obtaining of the contrary of injustice so very expensive, and those of them whom for safety's sake we will call others than the best make the process so very slow as well as so very expensive that an exercise upon the whole tribe of Mr. CHOATE's fine descriptive powers would be indeed grateful and comforting to many a saddened litigant.

—Let others congratulate the creditors of Mr. CUDAHY on getting the money which he has owed to them since 1893; let others praise Mr. CUDAHY himself for his honesty and dauntless enterprise; THE TIMES prefers to sing the luck of J. F. STEARNS, and, if it could, would print in capitals the name of one whose struggle with debt compares with that of Mr. CUDAHY as nature's cataclysms with a Tammany reform. Mr. STEARNS lives in Saco, Me., and he has lived there long enough to be prepared for almost anything, but even his composure was shaken when he received this week $10 "on account" from a man to whom in 1852 he lent $100. That, as anybody trained in higher mathematics can easily figure out, was forty-six years ago. The man who borrowed the $100 started for the West as soon as he received it, taking time before he departed only to promise Mr. STEARNS to return the money at the end of three months. As the years rolled on the creditor was tempted to lose faith in his debtor's trustworthiness, but after a quarter of a century or so had passed it occurred to Mr. STEARNS that the borrower had not specified at the end of what three months the payment would be made, and thereupon this Saconian regained his confidence in human nature. The arrival of the $10, inclosed in a kindly note, has, singularly enough, caused Mr. STEARNS more disquietude than pleasure. He doesn't know whether it is "on account" of principal or interest—the latter now amounts to $276—and he cannot for the life of him compute the date at which the payment of $10 every forty-six years will extinguish the debt. And doubt is very worrying to a Maine man. Perhaps that's why he refuses to tell the name of his debtor.

—Evidently The Buffalo Courier aims at being original, unlike other people—egregrious. It discloses, very solemnly, that "Admiral DEWEY's action in ordering his cruisers to Iloilo and Cebu, either to bombard them or to accept their surrender, was unusual and precipitate." So, also, it seems was "the dispatch of the Raleigh for Labuan to attack Spanish steamers and of the Concord and Boston to Port Royalist to sink Spanish gunboats." Why? Well, that is what The Courier asks. "True," it remarks, "this work could not have been done before because of the blockading of Manila, but why do it at all, in view of the understanding regarding the terms of peace likely to be adopted? Was it fair to Spain or to the authorities at Washington for Admiral DEWEY to dispatch his vessels on errands of war requiring three weeks to accomplish without waiting to learn the result of the peace negotiations?" These questions are rather funny when one remembers how contented "the authorities at Washington" are with the situation, and with what admiration they contemplate the improvement in the status quo, which has resulted from the Admiral's latest achievements. But The Courier won't remember; instead it maunders on—thus: "As it is, all that DEWEY's officers will accomplish outside of Manila ought to be undone under the terms of the protocol, and it is peculiarly unfortunate that his ships have been put out of reach. Admiral DEWEY is a justly popular officer in the United States, and the American people will hope that he may clear himself from any suspicion of prolonging the war beyond the declaration of peace. But if these ships all got away from Manila before the vessel bearing the news of peace reached there, a very disagreeable complication will be the result, and one in which the other nations of the world will scarcely hold the Admiral to have acted fairly." That is almost as funny as an April editorial article from The New York Post.

ASKS JUSTICE FOR SCHLEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from "Justice" in to-day's issue on the Sampson and Schley matter impels me to trespass on your space in "keeping this ball rolling," even though its agitation may be distasteful to Admiral Schley. This modest official, as I understand, was a Commodore on shore duty in the Lighthouse Service. Owing to the illness of Admiral Sicard, Capt. Sampson, whose ability no one questions, was elevated to the position of Acting Rear Admiral. No one complained at this. Even Commodore Schley, his superior in rank, fell easily into second position under him and did his full duty, as the country is aware. What credit is due Admiral Sampson for so disposing our war dogs around the mouth of Santiago's "rathole" that the entrance was effectually closed is certainly accorded him. The fact remains, neither he nor his ship was ever in the battle, by his own official report, as he was performing his duty elsewhere. Schley's fortune was to be in the thickest of the fight, his ship receiving and giving more punishment in proportion to armament than any other.

In the official reports of this battle the difference between those of the two Admirals is most marked. Schley, as becomes his subordinate position, praises the action of his superior's fleet most highly, with merited praise for his own ship's crew. Sampson seemingly avoids, as far as possible, any mention of Schley by name, but makes plain that an order of Schley's was not modified by him at the surrender of the Colon. He gives full credit, however, to all, "from the commander of the second squadron" down. His report, from a man not in the battle, did not bubble over with credit for his superior in rank, (temporarily his subordinate,) who was in the thick of it, to say the least.

All this is trivial compared with Schley's being superseded by Sampson by Presidential favor, through promotion. Schley did his duty; he could not have done it better from the time he asked for active sea service. He outranked Sampson, and nothing has occurred to alter their relative ranks. If both are made Rear Admirals, it would seem to a civilian as if Schley's "meritorious conduct in battle" would entitle him to maintain his numerical position in advance of one who unfortunately missed the fighting, but who designated the ships' positions and planned the searchlight work a month previous to the action.

Americans love fair play and justice. If there is either in awarding a consolation prize to Sampson, at Schley's expense in naval standing, some Americans are unable to see it. Give them both due credit in the same relative proportion. President McKinley has, as Commander in Chief, earned the Nation's gratitude, and he should see that strict justice is done between these men, whose acts and subsequent rewards will go down in history.

L. I. N.

New York, Aug. 19, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe it is a matter of regret and of surprise to many of our people, and also to our well-wishers, the English and the Japanese, that the disposition of the Philippine Islands should be left to the negotiation of Peace Commissioners instead of their cession being demanded as one of the terms of peace dictated by the United States. It is still possible, however, to retrieve the error if the right man be appointed to represent the United States on the commission. In a broad and far-seeing view of the situation there is absolutely no alternative to the acquisition by the United States of the whole archipelago. Any other [illegible] ties and duties that are laid upon us by the course of events, or by the Power that works in human history—as one prefers.

Difficulties and troubles are almost certainly in store for us as possessors of these islands, but the way to take hold of a nettle is to grasp it firmly.

F. A. HENRY.

Capon Springs, West Va., Aug. 16, 1898.

METHODS OF GERMAN WARFARE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the accounts given in your valued paper concerning the attitude of the Germans in Manila, I thought it might be well to have them glance back to the Franco-Prussian war. No matter what one's private opinions at the beginning of our war with Spain, one and all must admit the gallantry, the chivalry of our officers and men, and the courtesy and humanity with which our Government has treated the conquered. The reproaches of the Germans have amused me, especially on account of a letter in my possession, written by my father, while in the diplomatic service abroad, to a diplomat in Washington, D. C., relative to the bombardment of Strasburg. As the letter may interest some of your readers interested in humanity, I give the following extract, dated at Basel, Oct. 19, 1870:

Mr. Léon Ungemach, a merchant of Strasburg, empowered by its Committee of Relief to solicit contributions for the unfortunate citizens of this city, will probably shortly pay you a visit. I commend him to your kind interest. You will have seen that Councilior Engel of Berlin estimates the loss sustained in personal property and buildings at 180,000,000 francs, not less than 400 houses burned down, and some 10,000 people made shelterless, 1,700 civilians either killed or wounded.

I visited Strasburg three days after its capitulation, and, in truth, the destruction and misery there is beyond description. Having access to many private residences, I was astonished to see what exteriorly appeared to be an untouched house, in the interior utter ruin. Whole libraries, valuable manuscripts, superb paintings, furniture, and clothing promiscuously scattered around from the effects of shells falling through the roofs and bursting within rooms. I have seen iron safes fairly crushed by the force of explosions, and others subjected to fire whose contents of coin had become one molten mass.

I had understood that when Gen. Uhrich, the brave commandant of Strasburg, was notified by Gen. V. Werther, commanding the German troops, that the city and fortress would be bombarded, the first-named requested that the women, children, and old men might first be allowed to depart. This was refused, and for five days incessantly were shot and shell poured in upon the terrified inhabitants, with a view to cause such pressure to be made upon Gen. Uhrich as would induce him to surrender.

The first shots came from the direction of Kehl, and struck an orphan asylum, killing and wounding twelve of the inmates—little girls. Gen. Uhrich protested against such barbarous warfare, and when it was continued, in turn bombarded Kehl. I could hardly believe this story, but Prussian officers admitted in the main this to have been so, but in order to be certain upon the subject I called upon Gen. Uhrich, and upon stating my errand he showed me the correspondence had with Gen. Werther.

Were it not for this indubitable proof, I could not believe that the Germans, who lay claim to such a high state of civilization, could possibly be guilty of such barbarous practices. The Mayor of Strasburg has issued an order, which in future requires every citizen in addressing the present Government of the city to make use of the German language, otherwise no attention will be paid to communications.

H. M. E.

New York, Aug. 18, 1898.

APPEAL FROM UNION COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly print the following statement:

Fifteen young men, all descendants of old Southern families impoverished by the war, have, through much sacrifice, completed their preparatory studies and new desire to enter Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but lack the money necessary for a college course. The college has already promised help to so many for next year that it can do no more, and these young men will probably be denied the advantages of higher education unless some unknown friends come to their aid.

But before and since the war an unusually large proportion of the students of Union College have come from the South, and especially from the section to which these young men belong, which doubtless accounts for their choice of Union rather than of some other Northern college. Moreover, the cost of an education at Union is less than at many other colleges.

No one will question the desirability of bringing together young men from different parts of the country, since thereby sectional prejudices are removed and mutual understanding and respect cultivated, with direct gain to our National life. Especially is this fellowship desirable between the North and the South. This is one consideration which leads me to make public the appeal that has come to me on behalf of these Southern students, and I shall be glad to give more definite information concerning them if desired by any one who is inclined to help them. The sum of $250 is sufficient to meet the needs of one student for a year.

ANDREW W. RAYMOND.

Schenectady, Aug. 18, 1898.

Concerning Alger and Sternberg.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to express my appreciation of the stand which your paper has taken regarding the Secretary of War and Surgeon General Sternberg. I concur fully with your ideas as to their incompetency, and the use of responsible positions to pay political debts at a time when such action can mean nothing else than death to the brave fellows who have made sacrifices in behalf of the country. I believe that the clear-headed, firm stand which you have taken will have a very healthful influence over the actions of future holders of these positions.

RICHARD H. SWARTWOUT.

New York, Aug. 19, 1898.

DEWEY.

The Philippine Question from a New Point of View.

From The Hartford Post (Rep.)

Vice Admiral Dewey, let it be. Nothing is too good for the hero of Manila.

From The Baltimore American (Rep.)

Honors are not always distributed according to merit, more's the pity, but there can be no mistake in this instance. Not a voice in America can with any show of reason be raised against Dewey's promotion to the highest grade in the service.

From The Philadelphia Press (Rep.)

By all means make Rear Admiral Dewey a Vice Admiral. The revival of the title could not be made at a more opportune time nor the honor fall on shoulders better fitted to receive it.

From The Record (Philadelphia) (Ind.)

Dewey has been thanked by Congress, but thanks are cheap. He should be lifted up to the top of promotion. Let us make him Admiral!

From The Pittsburg Post (Dem.)

Indisputably, Dewey is the hero of the war, and in these days of commonplace and mediocrity who knows but the lustre of his achievement—the fact he is already the idol of the people—that in all things he challenges confidence and devotion—may crown George Dewey with Presidential honors? Who knows? Sometimes the American people distance electricity.

From The Pittsburg Times (Rep.)

There is danger that Dewey may go on capturing towns and things all Summer owing to the difficulty of sending word all around the Philippines.

From The Indianapolis News (Ind.)

It is a difficult matter to keep up with the movements of Admiral Dewey.

From The Philadelphia Call (Ind.)

Once more. Dewey?
Well, maybe we didn't!

From The Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

Admiral Dewey's place in the history of the war is so clearly defined that none disputes it. He stands to-day admittedly the first naval officer of the world. He has not won his position by accident or fortuitous circumstance.

From The Chicago Dispatch (Ind.)

Dewey has received the thanks of the Nation and promotion in rank, but there are greater honors in store for him. In this instance, at least, will be given an exception to the rule that republics are ungrateful.

From The Springfield Republican (Ind.)

The adoration of Dewey goes to an extreme in crediting him with having "captured" the City of Manila. The warships' fire was scarcely answered by the feeble and obsolete forts, and their bombardment was as safe as target practice. Worship of Dewey should not obscure these simple facts.

From The Boston Traveler (Rep.)

Dewey was first in war, last in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

From The Troy Times (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey will be known to fame as the commander who fought two of the most important battles in history, and conquered the Spanish sea and land strength in the Philippines, without losing a man.

From The Boston Journal (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey's marvelous record of bloodless victories is unbroken.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press and Times (Rep.)

It was Dewey who won the first glorious triumph of the war with Spain, and to Dewey very largely belongs the credit of our last notable victory over the Spanish arms.

From The Intelligencer, Wheeling. (Rep.)

The most attractive characteristic of a great man is modesty, and in Admiral Dewey it is exemplified in the highest degree.

From The Detroit Tribune (Rep.)

Admiral Dewey is becoming verbose. His dispatch to the department contained the wholly unnecessary statement that none of his ships was injured in the bombardment of Manila.

From The Troy Press (Dem.)

The name of George Dewey will be forever linked with the immortal one of Horatio Nelson in the naval lore of the world.

From The Daily Picayune, (New Orleans,) (Dem.)

Dewey has had good luck all the way. He has not been under the vacillating thumb of the Board of Strategy, and his army assistant is a man of Merritt.

From The Rochester Herald (Dem.)

"Dr. Dewey's Panacea for Swelled Heads" may not cure Aguinaldo, but we think it will.

From The Evening Post, (Louisville,) (Dem.)

Dewey was first and last in the war of 100 days, and is almost the only prominent figure in the war, whom all men everywhere unite in praising.

From The Pittsburg Dispatch (Ind.)

When Dewey scores the opening and closing victories of the war he lays himself open to the only criticism that can be discovered against him. That is that he comes close to what is described in dramatic parlance as "hogging the stage."

From The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle (Rep.)

The Philippines Peace Commission should begin its proceedings by a vote of thanks to Dewey.

From The Concord (N. H.) Evening Monitor (Rep.)

Dewey anticipated the protocol somewhat, but the fall of Manila and the manner of occupation of the city make quite a difference in the premises for reaching a conclusion of peace.

From The Boston Post (Ind.)

It is peculiarly fitting that the commander who opened the war with a victory for the American Navy which astonished the world should close the war with another feat of arms.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark (Dem.)

The capture of Manila by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt after the peace protocol had been signed will send a pang through the intellects of those wise-acres who have been saying so many philosophical things about "the fact" that no battle could ever be fought again under such circumstances as prevailed when Jackson defeated Pakenham at New Orleans.

NUGGETS.

The Colon Again.

Lieut. Hobson's air bags appear to be raising an interrogation point instead of the Colon.—Boston Herald.

Appearances.

"What makes you think that she is an impressionist?"

"Her complexion."—Harper's Bazaar.

"The Open Door."

Proprietor—Hey, there! What in thunder are you doing?

Burglar, (calmly drilling the safe)—Oh, I'm just carryin' out the policy of the "open door."—Chicago Journal.

Then He Ran.

Mrs. Peck—Henry, do you believe in this foolish predestination theory?

Mr. Peck—Yes; I can't help it. Nothing but that could ever have made me fall in love with you.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

So There Are.

Mrs. Snaggs—I saw in a paper a statement that in Dawson City vegetables are raised on the roofs of houses.

Mr. Snaggs—Well, there are roof gardens in New York.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

His Proud Record.

Spanish Matron—You are an old sailor? And served in the American war? Poor man! You are one of the survivors of those dreadful sea fights in which we lost all our ships and so many brave men perished. Is it not so?

Spanish, Mendicant, (drawing himself up)—No, Señora. I served under Admiral Camara, the only commander in that war who never lost a man.—Chicago Tribune.

THE MAN AND THE HOUR.

From The Denver Post.

The pomp and circumstance of war,
The wild alarums harsh and rude,
Now fade away beneath a power
Of more imposing magnitude.
Hushed are the buglers' brazen notes
And stilled the beating of the drums,
Hurrahs now die in soldiers' throats—
The scheming politician comes.

The uniformed heroic crew,
With patriotic pride imbued,
Now steps aside and sinks into
Innocuous desuetude.
The heroes of the land and sea
Must sit and twirl inactive thumbs,
And bow in deep humility—
The scheming politician comes.

The Nation's honor counts for naught
When party power is at stake;
When offices are in the pot
Our country pride is but a fake.
Our warriors on land and sea
Have shaken down the ripened plums,
And now, with keen rapacity,
The hungry politician comes.

What matters it if men may die
Of dread disease 'neath tropic suns;
May in the camps of horror lie
Beside their cold, inactive guns?
The dove of peace must hide in shame,
While, like the vulture from its slums
With party greed his only aim,
The scheming politician comes.

Our gallant sons now withering
Beneath contagion's fevered breath,
Where poison-laden breezes sing
The song of pestilential death,
Must wait until the hungry hordes
Lick up the Fall election crumbs;
Must die beside their rusting swords—
The scheming politician comes.

Let's prate no more of Spanish rule
Where savage cruelty holds sway,
And where the murder-visaged ghoul
Of maddening torture rules the day!
The cold, inhuman, greedy hand
The pleading voice of mercy dumbs
When party slaughters honor, and
The scheming politician comes.

KILLING CHINESE REBELS

Their Corpses Float Down Stream Past Wu-Chau Daily—Murderous Executions by Scores.

SOUTHERN CHINA RIOTOUS

Unceasing Disorder Prevails in the Lower Provinces, Which Cannot Be Checked by the Military Forces—Uprisings Continue.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says the slaughter of rebels in Southern China continues.

Corpses float past Wu-chau daily. Two hundred rebels who had entered Tai-wong-kong were defeated by Gen. Mawho, who killed 100 of the rebels and took forty of them prisoners.

The gentry in the districts of Paklan and Wungun daily send to the Magistrates between ten and twenty rebels for execution.

PLAYED JUDGE IN CHINA.

Herr Wolff, the German Explorer, Usurps a Tribunal and Liberates Alleged Murderers of Missionaries.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—Herr Eugen S. Wolff, the well-known German explorer, who has just returned from China, where he acted as correspondent of the Tageblatt, is being prosecuted upon a charge of having, without authority, assumed the rolé of Judge, and with having liberated thirteen Chinese murderers of German missionaries.

According to the evidence of Bishop Anser, on which the prosecution is based, Herr Wolff, having heard of the trial, appeared in court with a dog named Schuster. Four vacant chairs stood in the hall in which the trial was to be held. Wolff seated himself in the most imposing of these, saying "I'll take the highest, and you, Herr Schuster, (addressing the dog,) will take the second highest, at my right."

He then ordered the Clerk of the Court into the next chair on his right, and, lastly, with a gesture, bade the wondering mandarin to take the fourth and lowest chair.

The mandarin questioned Wolff's authority, whereupon the latter drew a roll of papers from his pocket and flourished it as his authority, and the prisoners being introduced and declaring their innocence, Herr Wolff solemnly acquitted them and declared the proceedings ended. He then saddled his horse and departed.

The story causes the utmost astonishment. Bishop Anzer was in Germany at the time of the alleged occurrence consulting the Government in regard to the murders, which ultimately led to the occupation of Kiao-Chau, and only learned of what had happened on returning to China.

It appears that Herr Wolff often posed in China as German Envoy.

KILLED AT A BULLFIGHT.

Twenty-eight Persons Reported Dead Near Madrid.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch from Madrid to The Times says:

"It is reported that at a series of bullfights at the village of Vicalvaro, four miles from Madrid, on Monday, twenty-eight persons were injured."

A NOTED SPANIARD DEAD.

Count Xiquena, Formerly of Sagasta's Cabinet, Passes Away.

MADRID, Aug. 19.—The death is announced of Count Xiquena, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works in the Cabinet of Señor Sagasta which resigned in May last.

Count Xiquena (Don José Alvarez de Toledo y Acuna) held the same portfolio which he held in the late Cabinet of Señor Sagasta in 1889. He was President of the Council of State in 1894, and had twice been Governor of Madrid. The Count had not always sided with the Liberals.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S MEMOIRS.

Alleged that They Will Make No Startling Disclosures.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—It is reported that Prince Herbert Bismarck has hidden himself for the purpose of correcting the proofs of his father's memoirs, which were prepared with the assistance of Dr. Chrysander, the late ex-Chancellor's Secretary, and Prof. Bucher.

It is alleged on good authority, however, that the memoirs contain no startling disclosures, though they are likely to provoke interesting comments from other actors in the events narrated.

COLOMBIA ARRANGING PAYMENT

A Firm at Bogota Will Settle with Cerruti's Creditors.

COLON, Colombia, Aug. 19.—The well-known Jewish firm of Solomon & Koppel of Bogota is financing the payment of the unsettled portion of the Cerruti claim, the arrangements to culminate at the expiration of eight months.

The Italian cruiser Umbria, one of the warships in the squadron under command of Admiral Candiani, now in Colombian waters in connection with the claim, arrived here yesterday, but will return to Cartagena to-morrow. Her frequent trips to Colon are explained by the greater cable facilities offered here.

British Steamer Ashore Off Nassau.

NASSAU, New Providence, Aug. 19.—The British steamer Jacob Bright, Capt. Mills, from New York Aug. 11, for Inagua and Bluefields, is ashore on Egg Island Reef. The British steamer Antilla, Capt. Montell, which arrived here from New York on Aug. 15, has gone to her assistance.

No More Concessions from Korea.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 19.—The Korean Government, replying to a German request for concessions, has notified the German Consul at Seoul that it proposes to establish a Railway Bureau, and to construct its own railways, and that therefore no further concessions will be granted.

Germany Makes No Protest.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Koenische Zeitung denies the rumor that Germany has protested against the United States acquiring a coaling station at Pago Pago in the Samoan Islands, and declares that she would not dream of objecting to a step which America has an equal right with Germany to take.

Further Uprisings in Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Biarritz says that another armed band has appeared in the District of Ciudad Rodrigo, about fifty miles from Salamanca. The dispatch also says that more Carlist agents have been arrested at Barcelona.

Russian Resistance Predicted.

VIENNA, Aug. 19.—The papers here continue active discussion of the Philippine question, and predict that complications will arise from Russian resistance to American annexation.

Russia Ordering New Ironclads.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Russian Government has ordered a 5,000-ton ironclad cruiser from the Krupp works at Kiel, and a similar vessel from the Vulcan Works at Stettin.

The Thousandth Part of a Second.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The celebrated watchmaker Lobner of Berlin has perfected a mechanism capable of measuring and recording the thousandth part of a second.

The "Fall of Manila."

The managers of Pain's Fireworks Amphitheatre expect that many witnesses of the naval parade will [illegible]

NEWPORT SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish to Give a Stable Dance—Peace Carnival Proposed—Coming Events.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a stable dance at Crossways on the evening of the 28th inst. Mrs. Fish will assemble the social strategy board which consists of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Fish, to form other plans.

The first lady whip to drive four horses this Summer was Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

Besides tennis and the two Casino hops next week the following is a list of cottage entertainments: Aug. 22—Dinners to be given by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; dinner dance by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks. Aug. 23—Dinners by Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; stag party to be given at Bergers by Van Rensselaer King; a musicale by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Aug. 25—Dinner by Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp. Aug. 26—Dinners by Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, and Mrs. George L. Rives. Aug. 27—Dinner by Mrs. Astor, and a clambake by the Newport Clambake Club.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly entertained at dinner this evening at Vineland.

Miss Josephine Johnson and Mrs. George L. Rives entertained at dinner this evening.

Mrs. S. F. Barger entertained this evening.

Among the cottagers who will entertain to-morrow evening are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks has cards out for a dinner party this evening.

Mrs. William Grosvenor will hold a reception to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has cards out for a dinner this evening.

Casino registers include Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., William Woodward, William Stackpole, II., H. F. Eldridge, Prescott Lawrence, Harry E. Field, and F. M. Ware, Executive Committee Newport Horse Show.

The wet weather of yesterday prevented the continuation of the tennis tournament at the Casino.

If the weather proves pleasant to-day there will be a golf match on the Newport links.

The Sunday afternoon musicales given last season by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at Belcourt will be revived on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst.

Among the cottagers entertaining this evening were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr.

Harold Goodwin of New York is the guest of Henry G. Marquand.

Mrs. J. J. Wysong has cards out for a dinner on the 25th inst.

Arrivals at the Ocean House include Mrs. F. Sebert of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Nicola of Cleveland, and Miss Okam, T. Shebuta, and F. T. Sheka of Japan.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan and Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., have forwarded another large supply of books and papers to soldiers and sailors.

Col. John Jacob Astor has gone to New York.

A number of Newporters went to New York to-night to witness the naval demonstration in that city to-morrow.

Lieut. Woodbury Kane and Sergt. Maxwell Norman, with a number of other members of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, are expected here to-day.

Application has been made to the Navy Department to have several of Sampson's vessels sent here for a peace carnival, which will be held, providing the warships can be obtained.

The polo match to-morrow has again been declared off on account of the wet grounds.

The Casino dance this evening was one of the largest attended hops of the season. Among the dancers were Mr. and Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Andrews, Harry Gray, Miss Davis, Potter Palmer, Jr., the Misses Converse, Willing Spencer, A. R. Conklin, Miss Mason, Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, Jr., Mrs. L. Anderson, Frank Andrews Jr., William G. Stackpole, 2d., Mrs. William McCarty Little, Miss Little, Royal Rork, Fernando Yznaga, Harry Lehr, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Henry Clews, Jr., Miss Hoffmann, W. C. Eustis, Miss Whitehouse, J. Brice, A. L. Boardman, Mrs. F. H. Prince, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sedgwick, Miss Bancroft, John Bolt, Dwight Braham, Reginald Vanderbilt, Arthur Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Swan, Miss Davies, Roger Winthrop, Peter Goelet Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Chanler, Miss Clews, and J. C. Eustis.

THE MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

Frank Thomson and John W. Mackay Join the Commission.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 19.—Two more names were added to the Lafayette Monument Commission to-day when Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck received acceptances of the invitations sent to Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad and John W. Mackay.

Francis E. Drake of Cleveland will accompany Commissioner General Peck and those of his staff already appointed to Paris in an advisory capacity, looking especially after electrical and machinery interests.

GOLD SEEKERS STRANDED.

Acteaca Party at Buenos Ayres and the Sherman at Montevideo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Three schooners with gold hunters are scheduled to arrive in this city from the East. Of these the Mildred E., now out 161 days from Boston, is the only one likely to get here. The Acteaca party, when last heard from, was stranded at Buenos Ayres, and the Stowell Sherman's crew was in the same predicament at Montevideo. The Acteaca is 174 days out from New York and the Sherman 268 days from Boston.

Information from Kotzebue Sound states that the bark Alaska was at St. Lawrence Island July 16. Patrick L. Noonan, a passenger on the J. L. Falkenberg, writes, under date of June 26, that they had arrived safely and launched their boats. C. D. Lane of the Utica Mine, who is one of the party, went ashore and examined the black sand on the beach, which, he said, was an indication of gold further inland.

SIX MURDERERS IMPLICATED.

Taylor Confesses that They Killed W. A. Thompson in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 19.—When Chess Motes, Walter Motes, Robert Taylor, Jasper Robertson, John Littlejohn, and Dodge Blankenship of Talladega County, who are charged with the murder of W. A. Thompson, were put on trial before Commissioner Wilson this morning, Taylor broke down and confessed.

The six defendants, he said, are moonshiners, and suspected Thompson, a farmer, of assisting the Government to locate their stills. Accordingly they deliberately resolved to murder Thompson, and stationing themselves behind trees, waited on the public road at night for Thompson to return from Sylacauga.

About 9 o'clock Thompson was seen walking home in the moonlight, carrying bundles for his wife and children. Chess Motes opened fire with a shotgun, shooting Thompson in the stomach. Thompson was plucky, though mortally wounded, and threw several rocks at the crowd, hitting one of the assassins. The whole gang then emerged from the woods, and Walter Motes shot Thompson in the neck with a pistol, felling him again. Then, walking up to the dying man, he placed his pistol to his forehead and fired again. This done, the assassins carried the then dead body into a clump of bushes, and laying it on its back and folding the hands, stole away.

The confession was unexpected, and scattered dismay among the culprits. Several hangings may follow.

Fell Down Stairs in the Casino.

Arthur C. Gerow, a young man of Brooklyn startled the audience at the Casino Theatre last night by falling down stairs to the main floor of the theatre. Mr. Gerow started to descend from the roof garden at the beginning of the second act. He had proceeded but a few steps when he lost his footing and fell the entire distance. There was considerable excitement [illegible]

SPANISH ENVOY CONVERTED

Filipino Sent to Aguinaldo by Augustin Joins the Insurgents.

ADVISES MANILA'S SURRENDER

Triumphant Advance of the Rebel Chief—Bravery of His Troops and Cowardice of Spaniards.

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MANILA, June 24.—Felipe Buencamino is a Filipino who was friendly to Spain and joined in the compromise arrangement whereby the Spaniards hoped to conciliate the rebel leaders without sacrificing too much.

The Asemblea Filipino was a native assembly, instituted with a great flourish of trumpets, as a sort of home-rule parliament. The insurgents say it is merely a ruse, countenanced only by hirelings, who are unpatriotic and unrepresentative. The principal man associated with it is Pedro Paterno, who was chiefly instrumental in mediating between the authorities and the insurgent leaders last December, when Aguinaldo was induced to lay down his sword and go away from the Philippines.

This man Paterno had at one time great influence with the natives, and espoused reform only for the purpose of selling the cause to the Spaniards for money, say his enemies. At any rate, he is now the advocate of the Spanish authorities, and issues piteous appeals to the victorious insurgents to abandon their evil ways and join hands with the Spaniards against the common foe, the American heretic, lest all alike perish not only in this world, but also in the hereafter.

The insurgents, on their side, swear to tear Paterno limb from limb as a renegade Filipino, forsworn and faithless, prostituting his race for dirty dollars, a hireling scoundrel, fit perhaps to be a Spaniard, but not a Filipino.

These prefatory remarks are necessary to explain the following proclamation:

Manifesto.

"Dear Brother Filipinos:

"With the intention of fulfilling a duty of brotherhood which I have to discharge before the eyes of all honorable men, I bring to your notice the facts connected with my mission from Lieut. Col. Anda y Zalazar, commanding the Third Section, Spanish Army; and with my present position here in the rebel camp as a simple servant of the people, just like all the rest, from the dictator himself down to the lowest soldier.

"As the facts in question are set forth in a letter of this date from myself to the Captain General, Don Basilio Augustin, I quote it in full, and thereby, in my opinion, best attain the above object.

"'Cavite, 9th June, 1898.

"'To His Excellency, Don Basilio Augustin.

"'My Respected General:

"'I write to you on this the seventeenth day of my confinement in this City of Cavite as a prisoner, and I write with the Dictator Aguinaldo's permission, to tell all that has occurred before my eyes since I came with your authority to negotiate with the said Aguinaldo with the object of securing his adherence to the Spanish cause.

"'First, I have to report that I was received with the reverse of a welcome, doubtless on account of Señor Aguinaldo having on a previous occasion been ignominiously fooled by your Excellency's predecessor, Gen. Primo de Rivera, and by Don Pedro A. Paterno, for these gentlemen most shamefully broke the conditions of the agreement made at Biak-na-bato. I, therefore, on my present mission, was taken for another Paterno and your Excellency was regarded as another Rivera. Under these unfavorable conditions I was ordered to be detained and subjected to an interrogation, in which the first and, in fact, the only question was, Have you come with the document which Don Paterno presented to us in Biak-na-bato?

The Envoy Arrested.

"'I said I had not, but had come on my own initiative with your Excellency's authority, to state that, in view of the American invasion, the country was in arms, and that Aguinaldo's action in starting a fresh insurrection in favor of the Americans had led to a civil war, which could have no other result but the ruin of the country, without doing the least good, to the one side or the other, and he would be very stupid to contemplate giving the Americans everything they could wish for, and causing all of us to be destroyed. According to my way of thinking, I said, it would be a great mistake. With this the conference closed, and I was notified that I was under arrest, because I had not satisfactory credentials to support my claim to be a bona fide envoy. There were some who urged that I should be shot as a spy, but the humanity of the Dictator prevented that.'"

(Note by Translator: As to these suspicions of Buencamino's bona fides, it was commonly rumored in Manila that several natives were trying to win the $25,000 offered by the Manila authorities for Aguinaldo's head. Any such person, failing to get near Aguinaldo in any other way, might well try as an envoy; and it is strange that Buencamino had no credentials. A suspect under arrest would write any sort of letter to his principal, with the hope of conciliating his captors. On the day of his arrest (May 24) Aguinaldo promptly issued an order that, in view of the price put on his (Aguinaldo's) head, he would in future shoot anybody coming as an envoy without proper credentials.)

"Returning to my prison, which is the house of Czorio, the Chinaman, I was completely cut off from all communication for several days, during which I saw through the window a constant stream of carts laden with rifles, cannon, and ammunition, going to the wharf and being taken on board all sorts and sizes of vessels day after day, with great numbers of men; I should think over 30,000.

"'Shiploads of arms and ammunition and former rebels also came from Hongkong; and, after my period of strict isolation expired, I learned that on the 29th of May, 300 marines under Commandante Pazos, were captured between Imus and Cavite Viejo, while firing was heard all over the Province, showing how general the new revolution is. I also learned that Gen. Pena and his staff surrendered almost without firing a shot, giving up cannon and small arms, public funds, and authority, and 200 Apalit volunteers, whom I myself had recruited, although Gen. Monet transferred them to Capt. J. Roldan.

"'I also learned that the Bacoor garrison, 200 volunteers of my contributing and one hundred-odd of marines, under Lieut. Col. L. Toledo, was besieged, and had asked Col. Pintos for help. (He was the man who replaced me at Parenaque.) Pintos committed the blunder of sending 100 of my volunteers from Las Pinas to the aid of Bacoor, not reflecting that if 300 men could do nothing against their besiegers, sending a paltry 100 to break through the enemy was simply throwing the men away. And so it turned out, for the 100 were surrounded on the way by over 1,000, and had to surrender, as had also the Bacoor post.'"

(Then follows a list of other places captured, of high officers, military and civil, with their wives and families, taken and well treated, and the statement of the capture of 2,500 prisoners, 5,000 rifles, 8 field guns, large quantities of money and ammunition, and many friars, together with the assertion that Aguinaldo has about 30,000 troops near Manila, besides a force at Bataan and Nueva Ecija to cut off Gen. Monet, and another in Kalamba under Paciano Rizal, to attack Batangas.)

"'Finally, to-day my son and my cousin had come to me, bloodstained and badly injured in resisting a force that surrounded them on the Zapote Road, where they went to stop Pino del Pinar's men from going over to the rebels. From them I learned of the utter collapse of my section—all the fault of Peninsula officers whom your Excellency put in my place.

"'To sum up, it is indeed a sorry picture your army presents, and it gives proof of veritable helplessness before the onslaught of the rebels. I do not blame your Excellency nor your officers. I think you all would do your duty till you died at your posts, but I put my faith in the logic of hard facts, and I see to my sorrow that Aguinaldo is bound to win, sooner or later, and that nothing better is in store for your Excellency than a glorious death, though a sad and deplorable sort of glory, since it involves the death of thousands of human beings.

"'Manila is surrounded ashore and blockaded by sea, without hope of help from anywhere, and Aguinaldo is ready to make use of the (American?) squadron to bombard if you stubbornly continue to resist. Frankly, I know no other possibility than death. But you are aware that the entry of 100,000 Indians, infuriated with fierce fighting, intoxicated with victory, inflamed with bloodshed, means a massacre in which none would be spared, no women nor children, nor Spanish priests, especially friars, [illegible] dear as life itself, or dearer, but here they would mean a sacrifice of the rights of humanity, which ought to come before all other considerations and all other duties.

"'Your Excellency must know, and I grieve to say, that in view of the impotence demonstrated before my eyes by the Spanish Army, and its inability to uphold the sovereignty of Spain in these islands, I have this day decided to join the rebels, and I firmly believe that in the eyes of God and of all right-thinking men I am released from my oath of fealty to Spain the moment Spaniards themselves show that they cannot or will not defend her with their lives. Your Excellency must know that here in Cavite are over 100 volunteers killed or wounded, while Spaniards remain safe and sound, saying openly that they do not care to fight for the cursed cause of the friars, with which, here and in Madrid, is unfortunately linked the cause of Spain.

"'Finally, I beg your Excellency to excuse this long and painful letter, the fruit of my earnest desire to avoid further bloodshed, and I trust you will come through this crisis as well as may be—a crisis due to circumstances utterly foreign to our own ideas, for even in this camp of the enemy it is recognized that your ideas are broad, liberal, and sound, but, unhappily, your Excellency arrived in the Philippines just too late to frustrate the revolutionary plans which were then already far advanced, having been provoked by your predecessor's breach of faith. It is now impossible to undo the glorious and swift triumphs of the rebel hosts against the Spanish Army.

"'May God enlighten Your Excellency to the acceptance of my advice to capitulate instead of fighting to the death, inasmuch as it is emphasized by the sad reality which Your Excellency undoubtedly sees and feels already. I repeat, God guide Your Excellency's thoughts and keep you and your family in health, and in case of the family becoming prisoners, assuredly Aguinaldo will give instructions for the best treatment.

"'Such are the wishes of your former subordinate and present intending rebel.

"'S. S. q. s. m. b.

"'FELIPPE BUENCAMINO.'"

To this letter Buencamino added a postscript on June 12, bringing up to date the tale of insurgent victories and mentioning the declaration of independence. In Batangas the friars collected all the money and valuables they could get from the convents and churches and fled to an island; Aguinaldo sent a force after them and seized all. The rebels are willing to accord honorable terms of capitulation, a free passage to Spain for all Spaniards who wish, and liberty and protection to all who will remain under the new régime. After reproducing in full the letter to Gen. Augustin, Buencamino resumes his address to his brother Filipinos in these terms:

"Having relied on the valor and worth of the Spaniards and on their history and vaunted superiority of race, I offered my life and the lives of 1,000 other Filipinos as volunteers to defend Spain against her foes, but, in view of their miserable exhibition of cowardice and stupidity, ending in their capture by the rebels without resisting as they ought, and always making my volunteers take the brunt of the fighting, I am convinced that the Spaniards are not brave, are not our superiors, and are altogether incapable of upholding their sovereignty in the Philippines. From the moment this was clear they have forfeited the right to rule us, and my duty of loyalty to them ceases at the same time.

Buencamino Joins the Rebels.

"I therefore join the rebels, and work energetically for our independence, which I perceive to be clearly sanctioned by God, the Eternal Judge of all great disputes between human nations. In fact, God, in His inscrutable wisdom decreed that in the sixteenth century fifty Spanish soldiers and one friar should conquer these islands, and to-day, after more than 350 years of domination, God decrees that a humble individual almost unknown, named Don Emilio Aguinaldo, is to carry out the mightiest rebellion ever known in the Far East.

"I recognize the force of solid facts, and I bow my head before the great events I see, in so few days, achieved by special sanction of Heaven, in my opinion; that is the only explanation of the long list of victories won by Aguinaldo in less than twenty days since he returned from Hongkong.

"Here, my beloved countrymen, are the reasons for my conversion, reasons which, in the eyes of God and of all right-thinking men, relieve me of my former obligations to Spain. I speak without restraint, because from this day we have on the side of our independence the only severe and impartial Judge of the conduct of your brothers, (sic,) whether they fight in the camp of the Spaniards or follow the impetuous course of the triumphal march of the revolution.

"With affectionate salutations and prayers for your health and brotherhood, from your humble brother,

"FELIPE BUENCAMINO."

REDUCING ARMY EXPENSES.

Men to be Discharged from Arsenals and Other Places and Transports Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Retrenchment in nearly all branches of the army is following close upon the cessation of hostilities. Notably is this the case in the Ordance, Quartermaster's, and Engineer Bureaus, where the need for the supplies required and the men employed for the exigencies of war no longer exists. In the Ordance Bureau, the force at the various arsenals is to be reduced in all cases where this can be accomplished without detriment to the service.

The Rock Island Arsenal probably will be affected more than any other. Before the war about 240 men were employed there. When the peace protocol was signed there were approximately 4,000 men engaged, and orders have been issued which will reduce this number by two-thirds. Before and during the war large numbers of contracts were made with ordnance firms for supplying materials. In many cases these were made conditional, so that they could be terminated within a few days after the cessation of hostilities, and the department has in every case availed itself of this privilege. At the end of the civil war the Government had outstanding contracts for furnishing a large number of big seacoast projectiles, but, as those were regarded unnecessary when hostilities came to an end, amicable arrangements were made with the companies, by which their contracts were canceled.

At the present time contracts are in existence also for furnishing seacoast projectiles, but as the Government is desirous of obtaining all contracted for, there will be no necessity to resort to such action as was taken at the close of the civil war.

The Quartermaster's Department is dispensing as rapidly as possible with such of the transports that were chartered and for which there is now no necessity. Considerable labor is involved in this work, as a board of survey has to be appointed to determine the various incidental questions that arise pending the return of the vessels to their owners.

In the engineer department the services of electricians, mechanics, and laborers engaged in the work of harbor and river mine defense and of boatmen employed to patrol the adjacent waters to warn approaching craft of their danger, also are being discharged as rapidly as is consistent with the good of the service.

McPARTLAND GETS THE FIGHT.

Referee White Decides He Had the Better of the Contest with Zeigler.

Kid McPartland of this city, and Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia fought twenty-five rounds last night before the Lenox Athletic Club, and Charley White, the referee, decided in favor of McPartland, who with the exception of the last two rounds, had all the better of the bout.

McPartland astonished many of those who watched the fight by using his right hand effectively, while his left was continually playing havoc with Zeigler's face.

Zeigler fought desperately in the last two rounds and had the better of the New Yorker in the work accomplished, but this was not enough to counterbalance the lead which the "Kid" had gained previously. Both men stripped in the best of condition. In fact, neither one ever looked to better advantage in his ring career.

$150,000 Company in Canton, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—The Eibel Company of Canton was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day, with a capital of $150,000, by Gustavus Eibel, Paul Geschwind, Charles P. Duff, and Henry C. Eibel. The company will manufacture saddlery hardware.

B. Strong, Jr.'s, Appointment.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., has been elected Assistant Secretary of the Atlantic Trust Company. [illegible]

GUATEMALAN REVOLT ENDS

Morales Dies of Starvation on His Way to Prison.

WAS CAPTURED IN A CAVE

Ocos Occupied by the Government Forces with the Aid of a British Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department to-day received a cable dispatch from Minister Hunter at Guatemala, telling of the dramatic death of Gen. Morales, leader of the Guatemalan revolution and the collapse of that uprising. The dispatch is as follows:

"Guatemala, Aug. 18, 1898.

"Day, Washington—Ocos was occupied on the 10th by the Government forces, and 900 sacks of coffee and other valuable property of foreigners saved from destruction. This occupation was aided without force by Capt. Fegan of the British gunboat Leander, acting under request of British, German, and United States Ministers. Morales retreated before National troops to Cuchumatanes Mountains, where he was surrounded and captured yesterday in a cave, in which he had been hiding for several days without food, and ill from hunger, fatigue, and exposure. Commanding General ordered him removed to San Marcos. Medical aid was summoned, but he died on the way, at San Sebastian, last night at 11. This is the end of the revolution. "HUNTER."

The tragic end of Gen. Morales, as reported to the State Department, is but the last of the series of stirring events which have occurred in Guatemala within the last two weeks. Morales gathered together a good-sized band along the Mexican border, and made his appearance at the large town of Ocos.

Here he inaugurated a reign of terror. He seized many thousand bags of coffee, and put them to the strange use of building breastworks for his revolutionary band. Sorties were made along the harbor front and launches and other craft burned and destroyed. One of the most audacious acts was the laying tribute upon the United States Consul and other Consular officers there, in the sum of $1,500.

The condition of affairs has been reported to the State Department from time to time, and efforts were made, in conjunction with the Mexican authorities, to put an end to the depredations. There was some delay, however, owing to the death of the Mexican Minister's wife and his consequent absence from Washington.

Ordinarily, the United States is represented in Guatemalan waters by a warship, but, owing to the war with Spain, all our ships have been required elsewhere. It is for this reason, probably, that the foreign representatives, including those of the United States, united in asking the aid of the British naval commander at Ocos. This has proved effective, according to the report just received from Minister Hunter, as the revolution is ended with the capture and death of Gen. Morales.

Prospero Morales has been a conspicuous figure in Central American affairs during the last three years. He was Minister of War in the Cabinet of President Barrios, and it is said that he used the War Office to foment the rebellion against Barrios. The latter detected the plot, and Morales fled to Mexico, where he organized his revolutionary band. In the meantime, Barrios was assassinated, being succeeded by President Cebrera. It was thought the death of Barrios ultimately would lead to the success of Morales's revolutionary movement. It culminated in the raids of the last few weeks, and finally in the death of the noted revolutionary chief.

Among South American officials here it is said that Morales's death will restore a calm to Central American affairs which has not existed for many months, even years, owing to the widespread influence of Morales. He was about forty-five years old, a man of education and of marked forced of character.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

Decree of Foreclosure Against the Litchfield, Carrollton and Western.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—A decree for the foreclosure and sale of the Litchfield, Carollton and Western Railroad was entered by Judge Allen in the United States Circuit Court here to-day. The petition for foreclosure was made by the Fidelity Trust Company of New York, in June, 1896. At that time Joseph F. Dickson of St. Louis was appointed receiver, and he is still in charge of the road. Default had been made on the payment of interest on the first and second mortgage bonds since 1894. The bonds due aggregated $700,000. The date for the sale of the road has not been fixed.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SUIT.

Central Ohio Files an Intervening Petition for Rent in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 19.—George K. Nash, attorney for the Central Ohio Railway Company, as reorganized, filed an intervening petition in the United States Court to-day, in the case of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company, to recover about $1,000,000 rental alleged to be due it for the use of line and rolling stock under the provisions of a lease executed Dec. 1, 1866. The petitioner avers that when Receivers Murray and Cowan were appointed by the court two years ago to take charge of the Baltimore and Ohio system there was due $662,814.41 for back rental. None of that sum nor any of the rental that has since accrued has been paid.

The receivers have, however, paid $281,955.41 interest on Mercantile Trust Company bonds and $9,353.49 as salaries for Directors of the Central Ohio Company. The Central Ohio extends from Columbus through Franklin, Licking, Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble, and Belmont Counties, to Bellaire, on the west bank of the Ohio, and is one of the best lines of the Baltimore and Ohio system.

THE GREAT NORTHERN.

A Circular Explains the Business for the Annual Meeting Oct. 13.

The Great Northern has issued a circular to its stockholders in connection with the call for the annual meeting Oct. 13 at St. Paul, in which it says that the following business will be taken up:

1. The increase of the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company for the purpose of acquiring by exchange or otherwise the capital stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, with the view of consolidating the properties of the two companies.

2. The total capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company, as now legally established, consists of $50,000,000 preferred, and authority to issue $20,000,000 common in addition thereto, no part of which has been issued. It is proposed that the authority to issue common stock be surrendered, and that hereafter the capital stock of the Great Northern Railway Company shall consist of a single class, with uniform rights and qualities.

It is understood, although not officially stated, that the proposition will be made to Manitoba stockholders to accept five shares of Great Northern stock for four of Manitoba. It is believed that one result of the meeting may be an increase in the dividend rate. Great Northern preferred now pays 6 per cent.

Freight on Salmon Cut.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 19.—The Great Northern has announced a cut in the rate on salmon to New York. A fifty-five-cent rate will be established. It is understood that the other roads will meet this cut.

Arbuckle Sugar on the Market.

It was reported in Wall Street yesterday that Arbuckle Brothers had sold their first lot of refined sugar, 800 barrels. From this time on the output of the Sugar Trust's most formidable rival is likely to be steady.

Gov. Black in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Gov. Black to-day left for Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks, where he expects to remain until Wednesday.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pall Mall Magazine.

September Number, Now Ready, Contains:

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE . By Rt. Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke.
(Discussing Its Possibilities.)
THE REAL "MARK TWAIN" . . . . Carlyle Smythe, B. A.
(Describing the Famous Humorist as He Appears to His Friends.)
WITH ALL POWDERS OR THE MERCHANT—Parts I.-II. . . . . . . "X. L."
(A Thrilling Mystery of Paris.)
THE HALF-CASTE . . . . Annie Linden.
(A Powerful and Tragic Short Story of the Tropics.)
THE SILVER SKULL—Chaps. IV.-V. . . . . S. R. Crockett.
(A Story of Italian Brigandage.)
A MODERN BATTLE . . . . H. H. Hughes-Hallett.
SOUTH LONDON—VI., The Show Folk . . . . Sir Walter Besant.
CRIME—Part III. . . . . J. Holt Schooling.
And Many Other Features—The Whole Superbly Illustrated.

25 cts. a Copy. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. $3.00 a Year.

PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. John A. Quigley.

Capt. John A. Quigley, Regimental Adjutant of the Third New York Infantry, now in camp at Thoroughfare, Va., died in Auburn, N. Y., yesterday, from typhoid fever, contracted at Camp Alger. Capt. Quigley was born in New York City about thirty-five years ago, and was First Lieutenant of the Twenty-second Regiment for several years. On his removal to Auburn he joined the Second Separate Company, and volunteered with that company on the first call for troops. He was promoted from Second Lieutenant to Regimental Adjutant with rank of Captain. Three weeks ago he was brought home sick. He leaves a wife and three children.

Albert E. Pancoast.

Albert E. Pancoast, the iron merchant of Philadelphia, Penn., died yesterday morning at the Elberon Hotel, Elberon, N. J., of cancer of the stomach, in his fifty-eighth year. He leaves a wife and two children—Miss Florence Pancoast and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener. The funeral services will take place on Monday from the Episcopal Chapel at Elberon. The Rev. W. B. Bodine, D. D., will officiate. Burial will be at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Capt. L. B. Fish.

Capt. L. B. Fish, formerly of the Third Ohio Cavalry, died in Washington Thursday night. He was fifty-seven years of age. Capt. Fish was well known in the Southwest after the civil war, having been connected with railroads in that section. He was also prominent in politics, and was a delegate to several Republican National Conventions. The interment will be at Kingston, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

LEOPOLD MINGESHEIMER, Superintendent of Mount Sinai Hospital for the past six years, died Thursday, in the forty-fourth year of his age. The funeral services will take place Monday. Mr. Mingesheimer came to this city from Germany eighteen years ago, and was connected with the Mount Sinai Hospital, in different capacities, from that time until his death. He leaves a wife and two children.

REPUBLICANS OF IDAHO MEET.

A State Ticket Is Nominated and a Platform Adopted.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 19.—The Republican State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket: A. B. Moss of Canyon County, for Governor; Judge D. W. Stanford of Bannock, for Supreme Judge; W. B. Reyburn of Shoshone, for Congress; J. F. Hunt of Bannock, for Lieutenant Governor; R. S. Bragaw of Koteeni, for Secretary of State; J. H. Vancamp of Custer, for Auditor; Frank Wyman of Ada, for Attorney General; Miss Lucy Dean of Shoshone, for Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Stoddard of Owihee, for Mine Inspector.

The platform affirms the indorsement of the St. Louis platform. The financial plank says:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the Republican Party as the same has been applied to the management of the financial affairs of the Government." Continuing, the platform says: "We congratulate the Nation upon the successful issue of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, with the loyal support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea."

Bryan's Relative Nominated.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Morgan Bryan, a relative of William Jennings Bryan, was nominated to-day by the Republicans of the Second District of Jefferson County for Member of the Assembly to succeed Walter Zimmerman.

GRAND ARMY'S NEXT LEADER.

Many Candidates for Commander in Chief and Senior Vice Commander.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—There will be at least three candidates for Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Col. I. F. Mack of Sandusky, Ohio; Capt. James A. Sexton of Chicago, and Gen. Albert D. Shaw of Watertown, N. Y., are thus far mentioned.

There appears to be a fight on here in Cincinnati over the naming of a candidate for Senior Vice Commander in Chief. Henry Wagner of Noyes-McCook Post and W. C. Johnson of Jones Post are mentioned for the place.

It is customary to allow the city in which the encampment is held to name the Senior Vice Commander in Chief, but a fight among the local posts lost the honor for Louisville in 1895. There is an additional complication here. Ohio, it is argued, cannot secure the two highest offices in the order simultaneously. Either the selection of a Commander in Chief or a Senior Vice Commander in Chief must be abandoned.

Alfred N. Judson, Jr.

Alfred N. Judson, Jr., aged twenty-five years, a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, who died at Montauk Point yesterday, was a member of Squadron A before joining the Rough Riders. The funeral will take place at the family residence, 302 West Eighty-ninth Street, on Tuesday next, by which time the mother of the deceased trooper will reach this city from her Summer home in Maine.

STEAMERS TO CUBA RESUME.

BERLIN, Aug. 19.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company announces the immediate resumption of the steamship service to Cuba by way of New York.

Bismarck's Contempt of Diplomatic Dispatches.

From The London News.

The great diplomatist's definition of diplomatic dispatches is worth recalling:

"Dispatches are paper freely daubed with ink."

In this last connection, it may be interesting to record some very amusing and pungent remarks which Bismack once made about Count Bernstorff:

"Count Bernstorff," he said, "certainly beats me in one thing. I never succeeded in covering reams of paper with dignified verbiage about nothing. He has just sent me another cart-load of dispatches, full of emptiness, and copiously referring to previous communications of the like intrinsic worth. The King always wishes to be informed about references to documents he does not remember. Goltz was nearly as bad—reams of dispatches accompanied by a basketful of matter docketed 'Private and confidential.' Heavens, how much leisure he must have had at his command!"

This, by the way, is a point in which Mr. Gladstone would have agreed with Bismarck. On one occasion a certain politician was being unfavorably discussed in the presence of Mr. Gladstone. "You must not say anything against him," interposed Mr. Gladstone; "he writes the most concise dispatches of any man I know and there can be no higher praise." Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck had both been sufferers from reams of "paper freely daubed with ink."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To neglect the hair is to lose youth and comeliness. Save it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

DIED.

COBB.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Aug. 18, 1898, Clarence Bacon, son of A. Polhemus and Virginia T. B. Cobb, aged six days.

HOOD.—At Stapleton, S. I., Aug. 19, Emma, widow of Robert, aged 76 years.
Funeral services at her late residence, 33 Harrison St., on Sunday, 21st inst., at 4 P. M.
Coventry, England, papers please copy.

JUDSON.—At Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1898, of typhoid fever, Alfred M. Judson, Jr., Sergeant Troop E, First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Rough Riders.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At his late residence, 47 West 130th St., on Friday, Aug. 19, Andrew J. Smith.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Monday, Aug. 22, at 1 o'clock.
Peekskill papers please copy.

MINZESHEIMER.—The Mount Sinai Hospital, Lexington Av. and 66th St.—The Directors, medical staff, and members are invited to attend the funeral services of our esteemed Superintendent, Leopold Minzesheimer, at the institution on Monday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M.
HENRY GITTERMAN, Acting President.

Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses.
The Directors and members are invited to attend the funeral services of Leopold Minzesheimer, Superintendent of the Mount Sinai Hospital, on Monday, Aug. 22, at 10 A. M. at the hospital.
GEORGE BLUMENTHAL, President.

DEATHS REPORTED AUG. 19.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ALLESON, William J., 25 Bowery	50	14
ANDERSON, George, 152 E. 97th St.	55	14
ARNDT, Charlotte, 1,135 1st Av.	28	18
BROCKHOFF, Henry, 119 Avenue C.	6	18
BARRETT, Samuel, 195 Avenue B.	38	19
BROCKHOFF, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRIDGWOOD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BIRD, Edward, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEHRENS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRENT, Edward S., Fordham Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COSGROVE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHIAPPA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLLINS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLARK, Thomas, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONNAUGHTON, [illegible], Westchester Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOOLEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOMIDIAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DANIELS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DONOHUE, Anna, Foundling Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DITTMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAWSON, [illegible], St. Joseph's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EICHLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENTWISTLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ERB, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ERRICO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FISCHER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREELEY, [illegible], Westchester Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FINKE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEINMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FRIEDMAN, [illegible], Nursery and Child's Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREEDMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FULLER, Annie, Foundling Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARRISON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUERRIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIFFIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GIMBLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GAFFNEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HYNES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HARRISON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HORNING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAYES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HOGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HICKMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HEINSTEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KERRIGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEENAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KERLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KIRBY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KILLIAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LUHMANN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LEUBA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIEBRICH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LOOSS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAINER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAUS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOLBOH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARKEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MECKER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARONEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOSEOVITZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MANNING, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOTELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MACK, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MONTFORT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MILLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMAHON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCLOUD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OPPENHEIMER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENDERGAST, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARLOPIANO, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
POWERS, [illegible], Seton Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRESCOTT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PERRY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAUL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
REAGAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RAUCHENBACH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENTHAL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUPPRECHT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAMUELS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERIDAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SMITH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHLESSINGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
STOLTZ, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SULLIVAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHARES, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPROSON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAUPPE, [illegible], Ward's Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHERMERHORN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEFFIELD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIERNEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TYNAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VALETTA, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOLF, Aaron, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WALTERS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WATERS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WARD, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Aug.
ARONS, Sarah, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BEILENSON, [illegible] Watkins Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERBERICH, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRADLEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COLBERT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLAGGETT, [illegible] Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
CARROLL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASTINE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOYLE, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
DERBISHIRE, [illegible] Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EDWARDS, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FARRELL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOLAN, [illegible] Walk, Coney Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRUENEWALD, [illegible] rod St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HATTER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENSINGER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HUBER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HINMAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JANSEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KRATZENBERG, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAU, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
LIGHTFOOT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURPHY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MEEHAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MOHR, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McMAHON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McLAUGHLIN, [illegible] State St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCAULEY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCORMICK, [illegible] Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]
NORTON, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEARY, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PFEIFER, [illegible] bocker Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RYAN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROSENTHAL, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHARRETT, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAVYREZ, [illegible] Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
STEIN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SAUN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SWENSEN, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHNEIDER, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WISBAUER, [illegible] Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A SCHOOL FOR
Delicate and Backward Boys
Dr. Williamson's School, New London, Conn., is [illegible] training of such boys. Send for Circulars and References.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

$955,000

CITY OF DULUTH, MINN.

Water and Light, 30-Year 4% Gold Bonds.

Principal and Semi-Annual Interest Payable at New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

True valuation (est'd)		$50,000,000
Assessed valuation		30,291,619
Total debt		4,091,250
Water debt	$2,061,000	
Sinking fund	48,955	2,109,955
Net debt		$1,981,295
Population (State Census 1895)		59,396

In addition to being an obligation of the City of Duluth, these bonds have been made a special and exclusive lien upon the water works and electric light plant, which show net earnings for the past year of upwards of $100,000, or more than twice the interest charge on this issue of bonds. Price and further details upon application.

E. H. GAY & CO.,
1 Nassau Street.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

Virginia Deferred Certificates:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of Virginia Deferred certificates, have agreed to act as a committee to receive the deposit of the said certificates and to take measures in connection with eminent citizens of West Virginia and Virginia, to ascertain the amount of the debt due from West Virginia, and to submit a plan for the compromise and settlement of the same to an advisory board, composed of Hon. THOS. F. BAYARD, Hon. E. J. PHELPS, Hon. PINKNEY WHYTE, and GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, ESQ., and thereafter to the holders of the certificates.

Certificates, or Trust receipts therefor, should be deposited with the committee, at Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, 59 Wall Street, New York City, as soon as possible, in order that action may be taken before the coming session of the Legislature of West Virginia.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for certificates, or for the Trust Receipts representing them.

Copies of the agreement under which the same are to be received will be furnished upon application at the Depositary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman.
GEORGE COPPELL,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
CLARENCE CARY, } Committee.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel, 59 Wall St.

Carley, Rosengarten & Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO NEW DEVELOPMENTS WHICH GIVE NEW VALUE TO ESTABLISHED PROPERTIES.
STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL.
OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
Dated August 16, 1897.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees, give notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above-named Railroad Company, dated August 16, 1897, the Central Trust Company of New York will receive proposals to sell the above-named bonds at a rate not exceeding, however, the par value thereof and accrued interest, with five per centum added to the principal, the total offer not to consume more than one hundred and fifty thousand ($150,000) dollars. The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in NEW YORK CITY, at three o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of August, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
By E. Francis Hyde, 2d Vice President.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Trustees.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange narrowed somewhat yesterday—the day's total falling below the half-million mark—but there was a complete recovery from the reactionary tendencies of Thursday. At the declines of that day purchases were made by the strongest financial interests of the Street, and the influence of such buying showed in the stalwart way in which values yesterday marched upward.

⁂

Much the most important feature of the day's business developed in St. Paul, where dealings amounted close to 80,000 shares, attended by a rise of three full points. This is a figure not recorded for St. Paul in over fifteen years. Yet in yesterday's market confident buyers were unhesitating in their assertions that the price is yet bound to go much higher—for in St. Paul there are semi-official promises that the Burlington example is to be followed and advanced dividend rates established.

⁂

With the growing cheapness of money, growing dividend disbursements set a standard for market value not hitherto known. St. Paul on a 6 per cent. basis is an anticipation over which Wall Street is not unnaturally inclined to wax enthusiastic.

What has taken place in Burlington, what may take place in St. Paul, what is assured for the Illinois Central and is fairly certain in Rock Island are sentiment-making.

In the face of tangible betterment, investment interests cannot falter—and the buoyancy in yesterday's market is amply accounted for by precisely such developments.

⁂

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $5,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½, and $318,000 3s, when issued, at 105⅝@105¼@105½.

⁂

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malt. Co.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Minnesota Iron	5¾
Am. Cotton Oil	2	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
Am. Tobacco	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Brook. Rap. Trans.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	¾
Chi. Great Western	¾	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	3	Pacific Coast	3½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pullman Car	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	10	Reading	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1¼
Consolidated Gas	2¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
General Electric	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	1¼	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Illinois Central	1½	Texas Pac. L. T.	¾
Iowa Central	½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Internat. Paper Co.	5½	Union Pacific	⅝
Internat. Pap. Co. pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	1
Lake Erie & West.	5	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Lake Erie & W. pf.	7	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Louis. & Nashville	⅝	Wabash pf.	¾
Met. Street. Ry.	2	Western Un. Tel.	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Delaware & Hudson	¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	D. M. & Ft. D.	¾
Brunswick City	½	Minn. & St. L.	¾
Central Pacific	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Rio Grande W.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. gen. 5s	1¼	M. & O. 1st, Mon. D.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. con.	5¼	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
C., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A	1¼	Om. & St. L. 1st 4s	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	1	Ore. Sh. L. 6s	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	2	Pacific Coast 1st	1¼
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	1	Peoria & East. inc.	3
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	1	Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	2
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

K. C., Pitts. & G. 1st	1¼	Tol., Peo. & W. 1st	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to five months, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $152,446,857; balance, $9,394,082; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $676,233.

Money on call in London at ¼@½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅜@1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was weak. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for sixty days, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95⅛, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over the counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 115; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 59⅛; New York Central, ½, to 122⅝; Erie first preferred, ½, to 38¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 112⅞; Reading, ⅜, to 10, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅞; Atchison at 14⅝, and Erie at 14¾. British consols were firm at 110 9-16 for money and 110⅝ for the account. The Bank of England lost £25,000 bullion on balance.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

A war which brought no shrinkage of business while it lasted has brought with its ending a quite remarkable expansion. Orders and purchases have increased in nearly all branches, few as yet being of such nature that they can be attributed to the material enlargement of trade with the lately Spanish islands, which must come a little later. The stock market has meanwhile advanced to the highest average for railroad stocks, $62.51 per share on Wednesday, that has been known for over five years, and the profit taking on Thursday did not lessen general belief in still higher prices to come. Though the average is higher by $10 per share than when the war began, foreign exchange shows weakness, London buying 45,000 shares on balance for the week, and there is prospect of further imports of gold in payment for the great crops now going forward.

The outlook is made still brighter by handsome earnings on important roads and increase of the dividend on Burlington and Quincy to 6 per cent., not over 5 having been paid since 1887. The statement that Western roads have agreed to maintain rates from Chicago and other Western points has some value, because with business enough for all it will be easier to keep the agreement. It is worth noticing that the great systems, which do not often report directly after the ending of a month, and whose returns usually lower the rate of increase comparing with past years, are at present raising that rate. The fuller returns for July make earnings 2 per cent. above 1892, though last week showed a decrease of 1.4 per cent., and partial returns for August, though below those of 1892 by 4.6 per cent., exceed last year's by 5.5 per cent., and may yet improve.

It is odd that the iron industry, while reporting decline in products, shows more surprising gain in business than any other. Both returns of output Aug. 1 show considerable decrease from July 1, but more than the entire decrease is caused by the stoppage of two Bessemer and [illegible] excepting for one furnace in Virginia. The demand for finished products expands remarkably, considering the uncertainties prior to July, which crowd some of the biggest works until December. Structural orders include many bridges and the drainage canal contract for 5,000 tons at Chicago; plates and bars are in stronger demand; nails have advanced 5 cents, and beams and angles as much, and bars 10 cents at Pittsburg. Tin plate works which require 10,000 tons per month have been buying 150,000 tons of bars, and steel works there have bought 125,000 tons of pig, raising the price to $10.40. Gray forge also advances, and Eastern anthracite and Southern pig at Chicago have advanced 25 cents.

There is a general advance in the minor metals, copper to 12 cents for lake, lead to 4.07½, and while tin and tin plates are unchanged, both are stronger. Shipments of boots and shoes in three weeks of August are the largest ever known, though but 1.4 per cent. larger than in 1895, being 10 per cent. larger than last year and 16 per cent. larger than in 1892. In spite of general refusal of buyers to pay advances asked, purchases are continuous, and keep works busy, many having orders for a month or two ahead.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade to-day will say:

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the general business situation at present is the air of confidence with which the mercantile community awaits the approach of the Fall trade period. While, of course, based in some degree upon favorable results already achieved in many lines, it is unquestionably true that the flattering crop outlook at home and the return of peace, with the expectation of benefits to our export trade naturally expected to accrue therefrom, make for much of the feeling thus expressed.

Reflection of the growth of Fall trade is found in the steady expansion now going on in bank clearings, the improving demand at higher prices for most makes of iron and steel, the generally favorable railway earnings which, in default of a large movement of crops to market, point to a large return trade in manufactured goods to the agricultural sections, and the reports of continued activity in distributive trade West and South, with signs of a moderate increase in interest at leading Eastern markets, which hitherto have not shared largely in the trade improvement.

The immense business doing in iron and steel products, at advanced prices, calls attention to the proportionately less notable expansion of crude iron production. Pig-iron statistics, in fact, point to an even smaller output for the current month, some of which curtailment, of course, is naturally based upon midsummer conditions. Advances in many grades of iron, notably Bessemer and Southern pig, are features of the week, as are also higher quotations for steel billets at nearly all markets, wire rods and a great many classes of finished iron and steel, particularly structural material. Advances in copper on the strong statistical position and lead are also among interesting features in the metal trades. At the West iron and steel are particularly active, and the large number of orders already booked make manufacturers fairly independent regarding prices and favor an advance on future business.

The situation in cereals shows but little change. The balance established between phenomenally reduced visible supplies, active milling demand at home, and fair export inquiry on the one hand and the very promising crop outlook on the other hand, tends to steadiness in prices, and other cereals sympathize with wheat.

Buyers are appearing in increasing numbers at leading Western markets.

Chicago reports increased activity in distributive trade on country demand, with dry goods shipments especially large. Sales of iron and steel are restricted by inability to deliver. The short pack of canned salmon has advanced prices. Southern and Western buyers are arriving at St. Louis, and dry goods, boots and shoes, hats and caps, are all active.

Advances in structural iron are a feature, and tinplate and sheet mills are behind on orders. Kansas City, St. Paul, Omaha, and Minneapolis report active trade. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River in the West reports of trade are not so flattering, but a steady business is reported doing, with some slight improvement at a number of markets. Bad roads still restrict business at New Orleans, but a large Fall business is expected. At Memphis the outlook is for the heaviest business in the history of the city, but damage by cotton worms in Texas affects trade at Galveston. In the South Atlantic cities reports are of a perceptible improvement in trade.

On the Pacific Coast, while business is quiet in California, large crops in Oregon and Washington are expected to make Fall trade lively. Oregon fruit men are doing a good business, and are shipping to California points. At the East more is doing at Baltimore.

Southern buyers are increasing in number, and stocks are reported heavily reduced. Business is active at Pittsburg, iron and steel being especially so. At Boston and New York a moderate improvement is noted. The depressed condition of the raw staple tends to discourage future business in cotton goods, but print cloths are firm, and there is less talk of curtailing production at Fall River. In wool and woolen goods business is only moderate, and manufacturers buy for present requirements. Orders for men's wear goods for the Spring trade are coming in better.

Wheat and corn shipments are smaller than those of last week, but are still ahead of last season. Wheat shipments for the week, including flour, aggregate 3,795,938 bushels, as against 3,828,606 bushels (corrected) last week, and compare with 5,316,808 bushels in this week last year, 2,991,693 bushels in the corresponding week of 1896, 2,389,140 bushels in 1895, and 3,182,100 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 21,950,666 bushels, against 21,432,346 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,196,021 bushels, against 3,517,952 bushels last week, 3,929,035 bushels in 1897, 2,769,601 bushels in 1896, 1,195,238 bushels in 1895, and 105,000 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of corn aggregate 20,228,365 bushels, against 19,685,893 bushels during the same period last year.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of August to-day will cover fifty-two roads, and will show 1.84 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$32,387	$1,650	......
Ann Arbor	24,752	1,129	......
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	132,768	3,780	......
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	74,921	8,840	......
Canadian Pacific	484,000	......	15,000
Chattanooga South.	1,529	145	......
Chesapeake & Ohio	206,844	......	17,302
Chi. & East. Illinois	81,282	7,999	......
Chi. Great Western	104,027	6,233	......
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	67,403	......	1,338
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	623,207	36,212	......
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,043	2,504	......
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	29,779	7,703	......
Col., Sand. & Hock.	21,004	12,418	......
Denver & Rio Grande	165,200	16,900	......
Det. & Lima North.	3,889	2,880	......
Evans. & Indianapolis	7,065	......	932
Evans. & Terre Haute	25,716	......	1,204
Flint & Pere Mar.	55,626	1,220	......
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	5,171	582	......
Georgia	24,669	80	......
Grand Rap. & Ind.	46,799	4,285	......
Cin. R. & Ft. W.	9,624	1,690	......
Traverse City	681	......	164
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,664	214	......
Inter. & Gt. North.	49,241	......	10,255
Iowa Central	42,432	4,014	......
Kanawha & Michigan	8,348	......	1,729
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	59,295	......	5,498
Kan. C. Sub. Belt	10,889	2,266	......
Lake Erie & Western	68,650	790	......
Louis., H. & St. L.	8,571	......	1,820
Louis. & Nash.	383,550	......	16,567
Mexican Central	243,876	27,773	......
Mexican National	111,886	......	2,450
Minn. & St. L.	45,114	3,033	......
Mo., Kan. & Texas	176,342	......	7,091
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	476,000	......	27,000
Central Branch	27,000	......	4,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	87,833	1,668	......
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	20,215	......	1,244
Pitts. & Western	65,793	7,101	......
Rio Grande Southern	9,737	2,466	......
Rio Grande Western	58,600	......	4,000
St. J. & Grand Island	25,291	......	970
St. Louis Southw.	85,553	3,726	......
Southern Railway	442,987	46,641	......
Texas & Pacific	101,280	......	21,216
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	34,585	13,781	......
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	48,447	......	1,196
Wabash	282,504	4,021	......
Wisconsin Central	96,744	4,581	......
Total (52 roads)	$5,380,273	$237,206	$140,976
Net inc. (1.84 p. c.)	......	96,230	......

The following is the final statement of The Chronicle for the first week of August, showing a total of seventy-five roads, and an increase of 3.47 per cent. over corresponding week of 1897:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Prev. rep'd (57 r'ds)	$6,003,052	$270,854	$170,048
Bur., C. R. & N.	86,390	18,475	......
Central of Georgia	88,125	1,862	......
Chattanooga South.	1,219	......	333
Clev., Can. & South.	13,026	4,092	......
C. C. C. & St. L.	262,661	......	15,119
Dul., S. S. & Atlan.	39,690	1,159	......
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	63,171	25,399	......
Ft. Worth & D. C.	26,516	......	364
Ft. W. & Rio G.	6,753	1,690	......
Georgia	25,033	......	1,137
Kan. C. & Omaha	5,310	673	......
Keokuk & Western	10,360	......	3,010
Louis., H. & St. L.	8,391	......	1,839
M. S. S. P. & S. Ste. M.	68,667	......	4,137
Northern Pacific	456,645	67,665	......
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	144,460	40,059	......
Tol., Peoria & West.	17,936	735	......
Union P., D. & G.	74,212	12,023	......
Total (75 roads)	$7,460,590	$444,283	$196,137
Net inc. (3.47 p. c.)	......	$248,146	......

WOES AND FAKES.

Wall Street managed to [illegible] over the question of the Gould family's stock market desertion.

A weird tale (concocted in Mr. Sage's office) given some currency yesterday stated explicitly that Metropolitan Street Railway had absorbed—or was just about to absorb—the Manhattan. If Wall Street had not been too skeptical to confide in this yarn, Mr. Sage might have had a market in which to liquidate his Manhattan stock, of which he claims still to hold 15,000 shares. But hard luck overtook the Metropolitan fable. This bulletin was issued by the New York News Bureau:

"Director Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, when asked concerning the story to the effect that he had participated in a conference yesterday concerning the purchase of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, said:

"'It is absolutely false, and was known to be so by the persons who inspired it.'

"Referring to the alleged conference between Manhattan and Metropolitan interests, looking to the purchase of the former by the latter, William F. Sheehan says:

"'So far as it speaks for me, it is absolutely false, as any one who had taken the trouble to inquire would have been informed before its publication.'"

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Under the caption of "A Little Manhattan History," another Wall Street news agency issued the following:

"A person who has been a prominent bull on Manhattan for several years says:

"'That, as the first three-quarters of the fiscal year showed an improvement, he continued to bull the property and looked for much higher prices. When the tax decision came he considered that the time was ripe for advancing the stock. Twice buying round lots of stock from 107½ to 108, he found that, notwithstanding the tax decision, some one was supplying the stock in large quantities. Feeling that there must be a reason for this, inquiries were made as to the earnings, and he then discovered that the company was showing a very heavy falling off for the last quarter of the fiscal year, and that, notwithstanding the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines were closed by the Metropolitan Road intending to change to electricity, the earnings for August were also declining. He considers that parties having this information have taken advantage of the market which he was making to unload their stock upon him. It resulted in his selling out his own stock and notifying his friends that he had done so, giving the reason for it. He says he will not express any opinion now as to the value of Manhattan until he knows what the road can earn when the Metropolitan Company have opened their Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines.

"'The knowledge of the withdrawal of this support from Manhattan has caused considerable liquidation of long stock, and, naturally, the bears have taken advantage of the market conditions to attack the stock whenever they could do so with success.

"'The gross earnings for July shows a decrease of $57,000, which would indicate that the quarter ending Sept. 30 will show a heavier decrease than for the quarter ended June 30.

"'The Metropolitan lines are supposed to begin their operations about Oct. 1. The quarter ending Dec. 31 will be the first quarter to show the effect of this new competition.

"'The large increase in the floating supply of stock upon the Street indicates that in addition to the general liquidation there has been some selling by large owners.'"

REASONS FOR BUYING.

Of the old and conservative houses in Wall Street none outranks Messrs. Van Schaick & Co., the senior member of the house being that trusty Stock Exchange veteran, Jenkins Van Schaick. Influence is always exerted by the firm's counsels, and more than passing interest centres in the bull gospel which it is now preaching in this wise:

"During the past week the stock market has grown much more active, and there is no question of its being less and less a professional market; otherwise, under the enormous realizing of profits that has occurred, prices would have receded. This would not have been surprising, but the announcement of the advance in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend rate from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. (from a 5 per cent. to a 6 per cent. basis) put new vigor in all the 'Granger' stocks and in the list generally—the other 'Grangers' because the hope is for a similar advance in their dividend rates, and the rest of the list from sympathy.

"There are rumors of several combinations and consolidations of iron, steel, and coal concerns, railroads, &c., all of which merely add to the reasons for buying stocks.

"The enormous wheat, corn, and cotton crops, the now assured gold standard, the great growth of our foreign commerce and development of our industries that are bound to come as a result of the war with Spain; the constant increase in railroad earnings, even when compared with the large earnings of a year ago, (and these are in great measure due this year to west-bound shipments of general merchandise, as the country merchant is to-day buying more than he ever bought before;) all of these and many more equally strong reasons exist for looking forward with confidence to an era of the most wonderful prosperity this country has ever experienced, and, of course, an era of tremendous speculation.

"We feel that we make no mistake when we advise our customers to buy stocks, and especially so should the reaction come which has been expected, and which but for the increasing purchases by the public and the advance in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy dividend rate would probably have come yesterday."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY PROGRESS.

The annual report of the Southern Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 was made public yesterday after the close of business on the Stock Exchange. In detail it shows:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings from operation	$21,095,838	$19,079,499	$2,016,338
Operating expenses and taxes	14,501,864	13,233,136	1,268,708
Net earnings from operation	6,593,974	5,846,343	747,630
Income from other sources	348,378	286,832	61,545
Total	$6,942,352	$6,133,176	809,175
Interest and rentals	5,862,767	5,612,234	250,533
Other deductions from income	72,571	75,022	*2,451
Total	$5,935,339	$5,687,256	248,082
Balance to credit of profit and loss	1,007,013	445,919	561,093

*Decrease.

The results for 1898 include those for the Memphis Division for four months from March 1.

The maximum fixed charges, as provided in the plan of the Richmond Terminal Reorganization, were reached during the year.

The profit and loss account shows a credit balance on June 30, 1898, of $1,454,951.72.

Credit balance to profit and loss account, June 30, 1897		$1,139,830.23
Credit balance from income account, year ended June 30, 1898		1,007,013.09
Miscellaneous net profits during the year		7,526.45
Total		$2,154,369.76
From which have been deducted—Dividend No. 2 on Southern Railway Co. preferred stock, 1 per cent., paid Jan. 20, 1898	$543,000.00	
Sundry charges to profit and loss	156,418.04	
		699,418.04
Credit balance carried forward June 30, 1898		$1,454,951.72

The gross earnings of the system, exclusive of the Memphis Division, increased $1,561,000, or 8.19 per cent.; the operating expenses increased $922,000, or 6.97 per cent., and the net earnings increased $639,000, or 10.93 per cent. The expenses for conducting transportation increased 4.95 per cent., as compared with an increase of 8.19 per cent. in the gross earnings. The most considerable increase in expenses was for maintenance of equipment, which increased $447,000, or 19.36 per cent., representing marked improvement in the condition of the equipment. There was also an increase of $45,000 in the expenses for maintenance of way and structures.

The operations of the Memphis Division (formerly the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) for the year, including eight months' operations by the receivers, and four months by the Southern Railway, show net earnings of $402,647, an increase of $87,550, being $124,327 in excess of the annual interest charges of the Southern on account of that property.

The company has no floating debt, and shows a substantial balance of current assets over current liabilities.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

[illegible] $2,0[illegible] against $1,[illegible]4,722 last week and $1,0[illegible] for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,032,486, against $1,661,480 last week and $901,168 in the same week of last year.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Arrival of $80,000 in gold from Europe.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Association called for next Thursday in Chicago to take up Omaha rate controversy.

Increase of $5,985 in Ohio River Railroad's net earnings for June, but decrease of $28,236 since Jan. 1.

Great Northern stockholders to vote at their annual meeting in October on the proposition to increase the capital stock to acquire the stock of the Manitoba, with a view to consolidation.

Decrease of $39,579 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for June, making a decrease of $26,567 since Jan. 1

Increase of $408,473 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week and increase of $1,038,157 as compared with corresponding week last year.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London nominal, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 333,028.85 ounces of silver bullion, against which 328 certificates are outstanding.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Alamo sold at .04, 300 Argentum Juniata at .20, 100 Pharmacist at .04, 800 Portland at 1.25, 400 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,500 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .10⅝@.10½@.10¼, 2,000 Justine at .03, buyer 30, and 5,000 Sentinel at .006.

⁂

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.65	Ophir	.20
Best & Belcher	.15	Occidental	.45
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.09	Potosi	.14
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.15	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.50
Chrysolite	.10	Standard	1.45
Con. Cal. & Va.	.35	Small Hopes	.95
Com. T. Co. stock	.02	Union Consol.	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Victor	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.02	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.18
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.03
Father De Smet	.17	Anaconda	.33
Gould & Curry	.15	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	.70	Creede & Crip Cr'k	.02
Homestake	45.00	Golden Fleece	.20
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.22
Iron Silver	.74	Mollie Gibson	.10
Kingston & Pem.	.15	Mount Rosa	.12
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.08	Portland	1.15
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.13	Union	.12
Moulton	.20	Work	.06
Ontario	4.00		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Elkton	1.08
Havana	.75	Gold Coin	.75
Japan	2.50	Garfield Con.	.18½
Lagonda	.35	Golden Fleece	.22
Miami	.42	Isabella	.28
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.07
Rocky Mountain	.10¼	Justine	.01½
St. F. Cariboo	2.50	Lillie	.94
Alamo	.03½	Mollie Gibson	.19½
Anaconda	.35	Mount Rosa	.12½
Anchoria	.80	Old Gold	.002
Cripple Creek Con.	.08½	Portland	1.23
Cannon Ball	.001½	Sentinel	.005¾
Copper Rock	.001		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In yesterday's outside security market the traction, ferry, and natural gas stocks were entirely neglected. At the opening there was a rally in the illuminating gas securities, but they were weak at the close of the day. Glucose preferred sold ex dividend 1¾ per cent. The leading feature of the outside market was the manipulated buying and selling of the Standard Distilling stocks.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	213½	215
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110½	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	112½	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	91
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County inc.	7	9
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
Ninth Avenue Railroad	183	190
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	43	43½
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	90¾
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	71	73

Illuminating Gas.

	Bid.	Asked.
Amsterdam common	29½	30
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102⅜	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	95½	96¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104½	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	330	340
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st, ex int.	111	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con., ex int.	106	107½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	100
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	144	147
Standard Gas, New York, preferred	163	170
Standard Gas, New York 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	90
Western Gas, ex div.	86	87¾
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	103½	105

Industrials.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Typefounders	38¼	41
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	73	76
Glucose common	58⅝	60
Glucose pf., ex dividend	106½	107¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53½	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	90	92½
Lorillard Company pf.	115	118
Michigan-Peninsula Car	9	11
Michigan-Peninsula 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	7	10
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	5	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Distilling	20½	22
Standard Distilling pf.	49	52
Standard Oil Trust, ex div.	421	423
Trenton Potteries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trenton Potteries pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Miscellaneous List.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	15
Central & South American Tel.	106	108
Commercial Cable stock	175	185
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1½	1¾
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Aug.	$32,387	$30,737	$27,351
From July 1	193,003	198,743	176,900
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	537	537	537
2d week Aug.	$67,403	$68,741	$51,736
From July 1	418,535	421,745	351,982
DETROIT & LIMA NORTHERN—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Aug.	$3,880	$6,509	......
From July 1	50,220	53,780	......
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
2d week Aug.	$7,065	$7,996	$7,077
From Aug. 1	13,965	15,139	38,851
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
2d week Aug.	$25,716	$26,919	$22,185
From Aug. 1	47,222	49,322	133,181
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	635	635	635
2d week Aug.	$55,626	$54,406	$43,487
From Jan. 1	1,754,741	1,636,549	1,629,760
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
2d week Aug.	$5,171	$4,589	......
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,975
2d week Aug.	$383,550	$400,117	$357,455
From July 1	2,585,030	2,601,516	2,327,551
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week Aug.	$111,886	$114,336	$96,063
From Jan. 1	3,740,904	3,662,005	2,989,253
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
2d week Aug.	$45,114	$42,081	$35,834
From July 1	285,973	261,273	228,448
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
2d week Aug.	$65,791	$58,691	$54,050
From July 1	385,287	388,976	385,826
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	5,256	5,256	4,752
2d week Aug.	$442,987	$396,346	$304,607
From July 1	2,789,967	2,381,075	2,035,958
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
2d week Aug.	$96,744	$92,163	$90,647
From July 1	594,148	615,192	618,149

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for June—	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	$252,166	$293,179	$41,011
Op. expenses	179,838	181,332	1,494
Net earnings	72,328	111,846	39,518
Charges	60,287	60,227	*60
Surplus	12,041	51,618	39,577
For six months ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,648,780	1,635,748	*13,032
Net earnings	613,362	637,895	24,533
Surplus	252,285	278,852	26,566

*Increase.

OHIO RIVER for June—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$80,732	$75,866	$85,780
Op. expenses	47,267	48,386	56,819
Net earnings	33,465	27,480	28,961
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	430,744	422,344	472,750
Net earnings	111,108	139,339	143,393

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14	14	14	14
22,650	Am. Sug. Ref.	138½	141	138⅝	140¼
870	Am. Tobacco	139	140¼	139	140¼
330	A., T. & S. F. pf.	36	36½	36	36½
2,440	Brook. R. T.	68½	68¾	67½	68¾
6,440	Chi., B. & Q.	117¼	118⅛	117¼	118⅛
2,750	Chi., R. I. & P.	104⅞	106⅛	104¾	106⅛
23,910	Chi., M. & St. P.	109½	112	109½	111⅞
20	Chi. Gt. Wes.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
80	Gen. Electric	41	41⅜	41	41⅜
1,110	Louis. & Nash.	57⅛	57⅜	56⅞	57⅜
1,150	Manhattan	99	101⅞	99	100⅝
780	Mo. Pacific	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞
50	Met. Street	158½	158½	158½	158½
50	Mo., K. & T. pf.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
1,220	North. Pacific	36⅞	37	36⅞	37
1,070	North. Pacific pf.	75	75⅝	75	75⅝
8,250	People's Gas	100⅞	102	100⅞	101⅞
200	Reading	19¼	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
40	Reading 1st pf.	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
100	St.L. & S.W. pf.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
50	Southern pf.	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼
1,630	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅛	33	31⅛	32⅞
20	U. S. Rubber	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
940	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73
120	Union Pacific	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅞
690	Union Pacific pf.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅞	64⅜
150	Western Union	95	95⅜	95	95⅜
71,570					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	A.,T. & S.F. adj.	73	73	73	73
10,000	St.L. & S.W. 2d	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
5,000	S. A. & A.P. 4s	69	69	69	69
17,000	Texas Pac. 2d	45¼	45¼	44¾	44¾
12,000	U.P.,D. & G. 1st	77	77	77	77
17,000	Wis. Cent. 1st	53	53	53	53
$70,000					

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	352	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	225	Mechanics & Trad.	100
Central National	170	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Chemical	3700	Merchants' Ex.	116
City	1000	New York	235
Commerce	202	New York County	1000
Continental	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	275	Park	310
East River	130	Phenix	90
Fourth National	170	Republic	155⅝
Garfield Nat.	850	Seaboard National	173
German-American	112	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	115
Hanover	390	State of New York	102
Importers & Trad.	480	West Side	275
Irving	147½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The copper shares have again commanded the greater portion of the attention of the local speculators today. Offers of 12 cents for lake ingot have, it is reported, been declined, and local copper men are said now to be holding for 12¼ cents. The copper shares as a class had a dull and rather irregular time of it during the early dealings, but late in the day they took a sharp turn up, with Montana in the lead. That stock, after selling off to 223, rallied easily to 227⅝, and Osceola, which at one time was down to 55⅛, went to 57⅜. Centennial worked up from 18¼ to 19, and Old Dominion from 27 to 28, with the most of the business in it, however, done around 27½. Arcadian recoverel from 21½ to 22; Arnold sold at 18; Butte went from 24¼ to 25¼, and Tamarack gained 5, to 170. Some of these high prices were shaded a trifle in the day, but the market as a whole showed a good tone up to the close. In the general market Chicago Junction was up to 126½ again; there was still a good buying of United States Oil at 15⅛ and 15⅝. Bell Telephone was steady at 282½; Erie sold in a small way at 74¼, and Dominion Coal held firm at 23. The closing generally was quiet and prices as a rule under the best. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2½@4; commercial paper, 3@5½.

Closing, bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	236	240
Boston & Lowell	225	..
Boston & Maine	165	..
Boston & Providence	..	280
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	126⅛	127
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Maine Central	135	..
Old Colony	193	195
Oregon Short Line	33⅞	34½
West End	87	87½
West End pf.	105⅝	106

Mining Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Allouez	4½	4¾
Arnold	17¾	18
Atlantic	28	29
Boston & Montana	226⅛	226⅝
Butte & Boston	25⅛	25¼
Calumet & Hecla	590	600
Centennial	18¾	19
Franklin	13½	14
Gold Coin Mines	.75	.85
Osceola	57	57½
Pioneer, (gold)	5¼	5⅝
Quincy	118	..
Tamarack	170	172
Tecumseh	3	3½
Wolverine	25⅞	26

Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Americal Bell Telephone	..	283
Dominion Coal	22¾	23
Dominion Coal pf.	111	112
Edison Electric Illuminating	183	185
Erie Telephone	74	75
General Electric pf.	98½	100
Illinois Steel	67	68
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21¼	22¼
Mexican Telephone	..	.65
New England Telephone	134	136
Philadelphia Company	36	37
Pullman Palace Car	188½	189
United States Oil	15⅝	16
United States Rubber	46⅛	46⅜
Westinghouse Electric	31	31¼
Westinghouse Electric pf.	57¼	58

Unlisted Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merced Gold Mining	7	7½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅞	28

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 19.—For the most part of the day prices in the local market were slightly above the closing of yesterday. There was not, however, as much business done. Union Traction rose to 22⅛, and Philadelphia Traction to 94½. United Gas Improvement advanced from [illegible] ruling from 20½ to 20¾. The Electric [illegible] are issues fractionally declined. Pennsylvania Steel common broke 2⅝, to 17, but later rallied to 18. The preferred lost 1¾. Pennsylvania Railroad was fractionally higher, as were the Choctaws, the common selling up to 26, the preferred to 41¾. The close was firm, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	21½	22
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	37	37¼
Northern Pacific pf.	..	76⅛
Pennsylvania	59⅛	59¼
Reading	9 11-16	9¾
Reading 1st pf.	22⅜	22½
Reading 2d pf.	11¼	11½
St. Paul	111⅝	..
Metropolitan Railway	159	159½
Philadelphia Traction	94¼	94½
Baltimore Consolidated	23⅞	24
Union Traction	21¾	22
Electric Storage	34⅞	35
Electric Storage pf.	41	41½
United Gas Imp.	121¼	122
Welsbach Light	60	[illegible]
New Jersey Traction	51	[illegible]
American R. E. L.	2⅜	[illegible]
Marsden	5⅛	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Manufacturing	22	[illegible]
Choctaw	25⅞	[illegible]
Choctaw pf.	41	41½
Equitable g. 5s	106½	107
Philadelphia Electric 5s	102½	103
Elec. & People's ctfs.	96½	96¾
Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania	3½	4

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$273,771,011
Gold reserve	201,138,681
Net silver	10,422,309
United States notes in the Treasury	50,454,467
Treasury notes of 1890	4,441,761
Total receipts this day	1,397,907
Total receipts this month	27,157,132
Total receipts this year	71,004,262
Total expenditures this day	2,739,000
Total expenditures this month	39,996,000
Total expenditures this year	114,229,475
Deposits in National banks	60,900,780
National bank notes received for redemption	253,329
Government receipts from customs	521,752
Internal revenue	860,222
Miscellaneous	15,983

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The time for deposits of bonds and stocks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, without additional charge, expires to-morrow, after which date deposits will be accepted only upon a cash payment of 2 per cent. of the par value of bonds, and an additional cash payment of $2 per share of stock deposited.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown	$92.83
Charles Carew	361.60
H. McAleenan	164.01
Estate Cath. O'Neill	68.29

State of New York, City and County of New York, s. s.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier of the West Side Bank of New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of July, 1898.
NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

je16-law6wS

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMP'Y
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, } 37 and 39 Wall St.
Surplus 1,000,000,
BRAYTON IVES, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHAS. M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Asst. Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS and BONDS
by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 24th,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By Order of Trustee.
11 shs. United States Trust Co.
18 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
3 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Leased Lines.

By Order of Arthur H. Masten, Referee.
286 shs. Saranac & Lake Placid Ry. Co.

For account of whom it may concern.
106¼ shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co.
177 shs. Union Traction Co. of Philadelphia.
1 share Albany & Susquehanna R R. Co.
2 shs. Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
260 A. shs. U. S. A. Pegamoid Syndicate Ltd.
5 shs. Camden Thread Co. Prefd.
$1,000 Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank & Long Branch Electric Ry. Co. 1st 5 per cent. Bds.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$3,000 Sunday Creek Coal Co. 1st 6 per cent. Bds.
21 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
$80,000 Pocantico Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1907, July, 1896, Coup.
2589 shs. Pocantico Water Works Co.
30 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Co.
INCOME B BONDS.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Indenture dated March 1, 1897, between the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company and The State Trust Company as Trustee, a general meeting of the holders of above bonds will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 100 Broadway, New York City, on September 7, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating two Directors of the Railroad Company.

THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By F. S. BANGS, President.
Dated New York, August 17, 1898.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, September 17th, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed on Friday, the 26th of August, and reopened on the 19th of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago.)

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on Aug. 25th, 1898.

The transfer books will close in New York on Aug. 12th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and will reopen Aug. 26th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

The American Fisheries Company,
NEW YORK, August 4th, 1898.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 7 PER CENT. per annum on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable September 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., August 22d, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. September 2d, 1898.

JOHN J. McAULIFFE, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., Thursday, August 25, 1898, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1st, and will reopen Sept. 1st, at 10 A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Sec'y.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 17th, 1898.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Aug. 19, 1898.

—Closing.—		Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Bid.	Asked.							
105	107	12	Adams Express	106½	106¼	106½	106½	......
84½	85¼	1,265	Am. Malting Co.	84	85	84	85	+1
84½	85	705	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84	84¾	84	84¼	+¼
84¾	85	7,510	American Cotton Oil	83¼	85	83¼	85	+2
85	85½	1,415	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	84½	85½	84½	85½	+⅜
134	137	45	American Express	136	136	135	135	......
14	14½	1,375	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13¾	14	......
38	39	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38	38	38	......
140¼	140½	27,482	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	141¼	138½	140¼	+1½
114½	114¾	50	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114½	114½	......
140¾	141	11,795	American Tobacco	138½	141	138½	140¾	+2½
134	135	45	American Tobacco pf.	135½	135½	134½	134½	......
36¾	37	900	Am. Steel & Wire	37	37	37	37	......
91	91½	908	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	91¼	91	91¼	—½
14	14½	820	At., T. & S. F.	14	14	14	14	+⅞
35¾	35⅞	12,930	At., T. & S. F. pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35	+½
37½	38	6	Ann Arbor pf.	37	37	37	37	+⅜
5½	6½	800	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6¼	6	6¼	......
3½	3¾	660	Bay State Gas	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
68⅝	68¾	23,645	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67⅞	69	67⅞	68⅝	+½
126½	128	175	Brooklyn Union Gas	127	127	127	127	+1½
11	12	200	Bruns. City	11⅝	12	11⅝	12	—1
54⅝	54⅝	1,708	Canada Southern	54⅞	54⅞	54⅝	54⅞	—½
17½	18	100	Central Pacific	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅜
25½	25⅝	3,638	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅞	25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+⅝
118½	118⅝	17,068	C., B. & Q., ex div.	117⅞	118⅝	117⅞	118½	+1½
107	108½	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	108	108	108	108	+1½
17	17¼	16,175	Chicago Great West.	16⅞	17⅛	16⅞	17	—⅜
41¼	42	160	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	+½
9½	10	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	—½
112	112⅛	78,879	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	109¼	112¼	109⅛	112⅛	+3
159	159½	185	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	158	158	158	158	+1
134¼	134½	*1,100	Chi. & Northw.	133¾	134½	133¾	134½	+½
106⅛	106⅜	15,220	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅝	106⅜	104⅝	106⅜	+1⅝
8	8½	180	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	......
29	29⅝	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	29⅝	29	29⅝	......
45⅝	46	1,195	C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅜	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	—½
89½	90	30	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89⅜	90	89⅜	90	+⅝
14⅛	14⅝	500	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	......
25⅛	25⅝	1,520	Colorado Fuel & Iron	23½	25½	23½	25½	+¼
..	..	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	75	75	75	75	+¼
5¾	6½	540	Col. & H. C. & I.	6	6	6	6	+10
194	195½	1,816	Consolidated Gas	193	195	192	194½	+⅜
41¼	41½	1,005	Consolidated Ice	41	41⅜	40⅜	41⅜	+1½
91½	95	185	Consolidated Ice pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	......
109	110	120	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
149⅞	151½	115	Del., Lack. & West.	151	151	151	151	—⅛
53⅞	54	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	53¼	54	53¼	53⅞	......
17⅝	18⅛	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+⅜
60	61	100	Detroit Gas	60	60	60	60	—⅜
..	..	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of Brook.	125	125	125	125	......
14⅝	14¾	435	Erie	14½	14½	14½	14½	......
37½	38	975	Erie 1st pf.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	—⅛
18⅝	19⅛	10	Erie 2d pf.	18½	18½	18½	18½	+⅛
13⅛	13½	550	Flint & P. M.	12⅞	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+⅝
41	41½	1,330	General Electric	41⅜	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+½
134¾	135	675	Great Northern pf.	133½	135	133½	135	+1½
26⅛	26¼	400	Hawaiian Sugar	26½	26⅛	26	26⅛	+½
112	112⅛	2,086	Illinois Central	111¼	112⅛	111¼	112⅛	+1⅛
67⅝	68	4,255	Illinois Steel Co.	67⅞	68⅛	66	67⅞	......
10⅝	10½	610	Iowa Central	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	+⅝
37	38	250	Iowa Central pf.	37	37	37	37	......
54¼	55	6,760	International Paper	49⅝	55	49⅝	54½	+5½
89	91	1,462	Int. Paper pf.	89	91½	89	91	+1
52	53	100	Laclede Gas	52½	52½	52½	52½	—⅝
22⅝	23	13,830	Lake Erie & West.	19	23⅛	19	23	+5
82⅝	83	6,441	Lake Erie & West. pf.	76⅝	83	76⅝	82⅝	+7
57½	57¾	5,989	Louisville & Nashville	56⅞	57⅝	56⅞	57⅝	+⅜
100⅝	100⅞	16,447	Manhattan Con	99⅞	101⅛	99⅞	100½	+⅝
159	159½	2,535	Met. Street Ry.	157½	159½	157½	159½	+2
5¼	5⅝	200	Mexican Central	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅝
28½	29	100	Minn. & St. L.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅜
90	91	8	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	......
87	88	14,038	Minnesota Iron	83	88¼	82½	87½	+5⅝
12¼	12½	500	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	......
36½	36⅝	2,130	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅝	37	36⅝	36½	+½
37⅝	37⅞	2,095	Missouri Pacific	37¼	38	37¼	37⅞	+⅜
33	33⅜	689	National Biscuit Co.	33⅛	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	+⅜
37⅝	37⅞	860	National Lead Co.	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	—⅝
112	113½	72	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	113⅝	113⅝	......
6	6½	825	National Linseed Oil	6⅞	7	6½	6½	—½
94	95	410	New Jersey Central	93½	93¾	93½	93¾	......
98	100	2,765	New York Air Brake	97½	100	95½	99⅞	+3⅜
119⅛	119⅜	1,864	New York Central	119⅜	119⅜	118⅞	119	+½
194	197	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	195	195	195	+½
14¼	15	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	—¼
36	36½	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	......
54	54¼	867	Norfolk & Western pf.	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+⅜
6½	6¾	100	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—½
87	87⅛	35,627	Northern Pacific	85¾	87½	85¾	87⅛	+1½
75½	76	8,450	Northern Pacific pf.	75	76	74⅞	76	+⅜
16⅝	16½	1,180	Ontario & Western	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅝	+⅜
60¼	61	1,676	Oregon R. & Nav.	58⅞	60½	58⅞	60½	+1⅜
75	76	80	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	......
46½	47	2,968	Pacific Coast	46	47½	46	47½	+3½
85	88	62	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	85	85	......
66⅝	67½	1,796	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	67½	64½	66¾	+2¼
34⅝	35	2,000	Pacific Mail	34⅝	35	34⅝	35	+⅝
118⅝	119¼	381	Pennsylvania R. R.	119⅛	119⅜	119½	119¼	+¼
102⅛	102¼	16,021	People's Gas, Chicago	100½	102¼	100½	102¼	+1½
45	46¼	500	P., C., C. & St. L.	46	46½	46	46½	—½
65¼	67½	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	—¼
188	189½	151	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	189	189	189	+½
19½	19⅝	1,200	Reading	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+2
45¼	45½	2,725	Reading 1st pf.	44⅝	45½	44½	45½	+1¼
22½	22⅝	240	Reading 2d pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22½	22½	—¼
28	29½	100	Rio Grande Western	28	28	28	28	—1½
61	61½	200	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½	......
21½	22	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	22	22	22	+½
8⅜	8⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
67½	68	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	+½
34¼	34½	960	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+⅝
13⅞	14	1,450	St. L. Southw. pf.	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅝
86⅛	86¼	1,355	St. Paul & Omaha	84⅝	86¼	84⅝	86¼	+1¼
154	..	15	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	154	154	154	154	......
21½	22	200	Southern Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	—¼
9⅜	9½	50	Southern Railway	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	......
34⅜	34⅝	5,294	Southern Railway pf.	33⅞	34⅝	33⅞	34⅝	+⅝
5⅜	6½	100	Standard R. & T.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	—⅝
33	33¼	12,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	31¾	33¼	31¾	33⅜	+1½
80	..	70	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	80	80	80	80	......
14⅝	15	2,388	Texas Pacific	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	+⅛
..	..	1,750	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	8⅛	9½	8⅛	9⅜	+⅞
..	..	200	Twin City R. T.	21	22	21	22	+2½
28¼	28¼	6,180	Union Pacific	27½	28⅛	27⅜	28¼	+⅝
64⅝	65	13,265	Union Pacific pf.	63⅝	65	63⅝	64⅞	+1
4⅜	5	410	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	......
8	8¼	1,010	United States Leather	8	8¼	8	8	......
73¼	73⅜	11,938	U. S. Leather pf.	73	73⅜	72⅝	73¼	+⅞
46½	46⅝	3,459	United States Rubber	46¼	47¼	46¼	46⅝	+⅜
105½	105⅝	410	U. S. Rubber pf.	105⅝	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞	+½
8⅝	8⅞	750	Wabash	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+¼
21⅝	21⅞	1,345	Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+⅝
..	93	200	West Chicago Street	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	......
95⅝	95½	3,099	Western Union Tel.	95	95½	95	95⅝	+⅝
Sales		473,005						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotation s for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97	..	Col., H. V. & T.	5⅛	5½	Nat. Starch	7	8
3s, 1918, when is'd	105⅝	105⅝	C., H. V. & T. pf.	..	23	Nat. St. 1st pf.	73	77
3s, 1918, small, when issued	105	106	Consol. Coal	40	..	Nat. St. 2d pf.	27	29
4s, r., 1907	111¼	112¼	Den. & R. G.	13½	14¼	New Cent. C.	35	42
4s, c., 1907	111¼	112¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	85	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, r., 1925	127¼	128	Eastern Elevator	..	60	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	132½	134¼	Nor. & West.	15	16
5s, r., 1904	112	113	Eighth Ave.	350	..	Ont. Mining	4	6
5s, c., 1904	112	113	Ev. & T. H.	25½	26	Ore. Short Line	34	34½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¼	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	52½	55	Penn. Coal	330	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	36	38	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1	1½
Dist. Col. 3-65s	116½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	13	15⅝	Peo. & East	4½	6
Alb. & Sus.	190	220	Homestake, ex div	52	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	172	..
Am. Coal, ex div.	110	130	Ill. Cent. l. l.	96	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	..	7
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	1⅝	..
Am. T. & C.	95½	98	K. C., P. & G.	17½	18	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Ann Arbor	12	13½	Kan. & Mich.	5½	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	185	187
Boston A. L. pf.	105	108	Keok. & D. M.	4	5	Rome, W. & O.	123	..
Buff., R. & P.	27	31	K. & D. M. pf.	15¼	17	Rio Grande W. pf.	66½	67½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66	67	Keokuk & West.	29	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	7½	7½
Bur., C. R. & N.	75	..	King. & Pem.	4	9⅝	St. L. S. W.	5⅞	6⅛
Canadian Pacific	84⅝	85¼	Laclede Gas pf.	95	96½	St. P. & Duluth	25	27
Chi. & Alton	159	..	Lake Shore	192½	198	St. P. & Duluth pf.	90	92
Chi. & Alton pf.	170	..	Long Island	55	59	St. P., M. & M.	163	165
Chi. & E. Ill.	60	60½	Manhattan Beach	4	6	Sil. bullion certfs.	59¼	59½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	29¼	30	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi. Gt. W. deb	70	72	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½	1	Third Av., ex div.	172	176
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34½	36	Michigan Central	108	109	Tol. & O. C.	10	15
Clev., L. & W. pf.	44	50	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	62	Tol. & O. C. pf.	20	40
Cleve. & Pitts.	169	—	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	6	..	U. S. Express	41	44
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	18	..	Wells-F. Express	118	122
Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	1½	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	28	28½	W. & L. E., $2 asst. paid	1⅛	2
Col. Midland	5	6½	Morris & Essex	170¼	175	W. & L. E. pf., $2 asst. paid	12¼	12½
Col. Midland pf.	14	16	Nat. Biscuit pf.	98	99			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.15	.09
Alpha Con.	.03	.02
Andes	.04	.04
Belcher	.12	.11
Best & Belcher	.16	.15
Bullion	.02	.02
Caledonia	..	.18
Challenge Con.	.14	.13
Chollar	.18	.18
Confidence	.39	.40
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	.38
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.15	.16
Hale & Norcross	.75	.75
Justice	.07	.06
Kentuck Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	.15	.15
Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Ophir	.22	.22
Overman	.04	.04
Potosi	.17	.16
Savage	.10	.11
Scorpion	.02	.02
Sierra Nevada	.59	.57
Standard	1.40	1.40
Union Con.	.22	.22
Utah Con.	.06	.06
Yellow Jacket	.18	.17

Silver bars, 58¾; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
[illegible]	..	..	3½	3⅝
[illegible]	24¼	40	34	40
[illegible]	38	37	31	39
[illegible]	19⅝	20¼	20	20⅝
[illegible]	33½	36	35½	38
[illegible]	16	17¼	17	17¼
[illegible]	7⅝	8½	8¼	8½
[illegible]	107½	107⅝	106⅝	109
[illegible]	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Biscuit was less active and the range was smaller. Common stock opened at 33¼, dropped the fraction, and rose again to 33½, where it closed. The preferred opened at 98⅝ and closed at 98½, the extreme range. West Chicago sold nearly all day at 93, a few shares selling ¼ higher. Metropolitan receipts were sold for 3. Steel and Wire common opened at 37½ and closed a point off. The preferred went at 90½. North Chicago advanced ¼, from 215, and closed at 215¼. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	29⅝
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	59½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	140
National Biscuit Co. com.	33⅛
National Biscuit pf.	98⅝
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	6
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	32
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	7½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	32¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	24⅝
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49½
North Chicago Street Railroad	214½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93
South Side Elevated Railroad	64½
Lake Street Elevated	12⅛
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	10½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19
American Steel & Wire Co.	37
American Steel & Wire Co. pf.	91

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Meyer vs. McBride—F. C. Cantine. Wood vs. Loughran—N. A. Elsberg. Matter of New York Times Publishing Company—Robert Mazet. Pike vs. L. Tannenbaum & Co.—James Sheehan, Jr. Mattlage vs. Golightly—A. W. Hutchins.

SUPREME COURT—McAdam, J.—Waterman vs. Bush—Oscar Richter. Allis vs. Allis—Edward Jacobs.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Miller vs. Miller—Lawrence Godkin. Ward vs. Kaufman—Arthur Truax.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip	
100	98¾
100	99
5,000	99⅝
At, T & S F adjst 4s	
10,000	72⅞
3,000	73
80,000	72⅞
5,000	72⅞
10,000	72⅞
5,000	72⅞
2,000	72⅞
8,000	72⅞
1,000	72½
5,000	73
500	73⅛
2,000	72⅞
8,000	73
12,000	72⅞
Gen 4s	
2,000	96
8,000	95⅞
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Bch, Tr Co cts	
3,000	114
20,000	113⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs	
10,000	113½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	
2,000	120⅛
8,000	120⅝
Brooklyn R T 5s	
10,000	105⅛
1,000	105
5,000	105⅛
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	
1,000	91⅞
8,000	91⅝
Buff, R & P G M 5s	
3,000	108
Canada Southern 2d	
1,000	110
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
4,000	90¼
10,000	90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	
1,000	42⅝
5,000s10F	41⅞
2,000	41½
26,000	42½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc	
10,000	14
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc	
3,000	5½
Cent of N J gen 5s	
5,000	114
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
17,000	90
22,000	89⅞
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	
5,000	120½
31,000	120
Chi & E Ill gen 5s	
1,000	108
Chi & Ind Coal 1st	
1,000	103
Chi, M & St P con 7s	
10,000	154¼
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A	
10,000	106½
Chi & N W gen 3½s	
2,000	103
8,000	103⅛
Coupon gold 7s	
8,000	115
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
4,000	105
Chi Term Trans 4s	
3,000	89⅛
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs	
2,000	70
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s	
1,000	98⅞
Col, H V & T 6s, J P M & Co certs, $65 paid	
8,000	82
Den & Rio Grande 4s	
2,000s20F	98
5,000	98½
4,000	98⅝
Detroit City Gas 5s	
25,000	93¾
5,000	94
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons 5s	
9,000	113
Divisional 5s	
4,000	114½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s	
8,000	111½
1,000	112
Erie 4s prior bonds	
1,000	94⅛
10,000	94¼
Erie gen lien 4s	
29,000	74⅝
Flint & P M, Port Huron Div 5s	
2,000	95¾
Ft W & D C 1st	
3,000	78
10,000	78½
Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s	
10,000	62
5,000	62¼
5,000	62½
8,000	62¾
Galv, H & H 5s	
1,000	95½
Hous, E & W Tex 5s	
1,000	94
1,000	94½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
3,000	103
Int & Gt Nor 1st	
1,000	120½
Kan City & Pac 1st	
10,000	75
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
8,000s20F	77¼
5,000	77⅝
5,000	77¼
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s	
2,000	117
Lake Erie & West 2d 5s	
8,000	102
10,000	102½
10,000	103
L S & Mich So 3½s	
8,000	106
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st	
1,000	115
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
1,000	95⅝
Mich Cent cons 7s	
6,000	115
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
7,000	91¼
Mo, K & T 2d	
1,000	65½
5,000	65⅛
5,000	65⅞
10,000	65⅝
10,000	65½
2,000	65⅝
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
2,000	87⅝
4,000	88
1,000	87½
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	
12,000	108⅝
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div 5s	
5,000	102
Nash, C & St L 1st	
7,000	130½
25,000	131
N Y Cent & H 3½s	
7,000	106½
N Y Central & Hudson, Lake Shore col 3½s	
31,000	95⅝
Registered	
2,000	94
Mich Cent col 3½s	
1,000	94⅝
N Y, C & St L 4s	
2,000	107
N Y & N E 1st 7s	
2,000	120⅝
N Y, O & W con 5s	
6,000	107
Norf & W Ry con 4s	
3,000	86⅝
7,000	87
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
4,000	65⅝
1,500	65⅞
5,000	65⅝
2,000	66
5,000	65⅞
1,000	66
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
16,000	101
Registered	
5,000	100½
5,000	100⅝
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	
10,000	103½
Omaha & St L 1st	
1,000	78½
1,000	78
4,000	78¼
14,000	80
Oregon R & N 4s	
5,000	100⅞
3,000	100½
Oregon Short Line 6s	
18,000	128
Oregon S L 1st con 5s	
1,000	108
4,000	107½
Income A 5s	
20,000	81
20,000	81¼
2,000	81⅛
Inc B & col trust	
15,000	58½
5,000	58¾
20,000	58½
10,000s20F	58½
10,000	58¼
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	
10,000	105
5,000	105½
1,000	105¼
20,000	106
5,000	106¼
5,000	106½
Peo & Eastern 1st	
20,000	79
Peo & Eastern inc	
2,000	20
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st	
8,000	109
Rio Grande West 1st	
2,000	91
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
4,000	100
Reading Co gen 4s	
11,000	84⅛
2,000	84⅜
3,000	84⅛
27,000	84
14,000	84⅛
St L & San Fran 4s	
8,000	82⅝
35,000s20F	82½
3,000	82⅝
St L & S F G M 6s	
15,000	120
St L & S F gen 5s	
5,000s20F	106¼
4,000	106⅛
St L S W 1st	
41,000	80½
St L S W 2d inc	
10,000	33⅝
11,000	33½
11,000	33⅝
15,000	34
8,000	33⅝
10,000	34
12,000	34¼
St P & Nor Pac 6s	
2,000	129
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
14,000	69
12,000	69¼
2,000	69½
10,000	69⅝
48,000	69⅞
47,000	69⅞
1,000	70
5,000	69⅞
8,000	70
10,000	69⅞
14,000	69⅞
10,000	70
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
7,000	109½
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
35,000	97
Standard R & T 6s	
5,000	67⅛
5,000	67¼
15,000	67½
5,000	67⅝
Standard R & T inc	
9,000	15½
187,000	16
5,000	16⅛
10,000	16¼
103,000	16
19,000	16¼
1,000	16⅛
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st	
2,000	92
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
132,000	44⅞
42,000	45
10,000	45⅛
41,000	45
15,000	45¼
45,000	45
2,000	45⅛
10,000	45
20,000	45¼
5,000	45⅜
10,000	45¼
38,000	45⅜
2,000	45½
5,000	45½
15,000	45⅝
25,000	45½
5,000	45⅝
35,000	45⅝
2,000	45⅝
5,000	45½
10,000	45½
Tol & Ohio Central 1st	
2,000	104
1,000	105
Tol & O C 5s, West Div	
6,000	105
Tol, Peo & West 4s	
27,000	77
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	92¾
10,000	93
Union Pacific 4s	
117,000	99
5,000	99⅛
65,000	99
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
10,000	76⅞
15,000	76¾
20,000	77
5,000	76⅞
15,000	77
Wabash 2d 5s	
4,000	89¼
1,000	89½
Wabash deb, Series B	
5,000	29⅞
5,000	30
10,000	30½
10,000	30⅛
65,000	30
W N Y & P inc	
5,000	16⅝
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
30,000	53
10,000	53¼
10,000	53½
10,000	53⅝
Total sales	$2,777,200

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—A deficiency judgment for $1,684.73 was entered yesterday in the County Clerk's office against Oscar Hammerstein in favor of Arthur A. Carey.

EDWARD B. GRIFFING.—Schedules of Edward B. Griffing, doing business as H. B. Griffing's Son, dealer in agricultural implements at 70 Cortlandt Street, show liabilities of $19,328, nominal assets of $4,787, and actual assets of $3,503.

MENDEL JOACHIM.—Mendel Joachim of 122 Rivington Street confessed judgment yesterday for $9,598 in favor of Jacob Frank on three notes for money loaned to Mr. Joachim in the past two years by Mr. Frank, Morris P. Joachim, and Julius Berkowitz.

AMERICAN WHEELMAN AND CYCLE TRADE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles O. Maas receiver for the American Wheelman and Cycle Trade Gazette Publishing Company of 99 Nassau Street, on the application of William A. C. Matthie, a judgment creditor, for $1,596. It was stated that the Treasurer of the company had, without the knowledge or consent of the other officers, transferred a large number of book accounts and contracts to a creditor.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SHOW CASE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received two executions yesterday against the New York and Brooklyn Show Case Company of 390 Canal Street, in favor of Henry Oehrig for $420, and Laubenheimer Brothers for $189, and a keeper was placed in charge of the store. The company was incorporated on Dec. 15, 1896, with a capital stock of $15,000, as a consolidation of the New York Show Case Company of this city and the Brooklyn Show Case Company of Brooklyn, with Philip F. Miller as President.

JOHN KEHOE.—Judge Olcott of the City Court has appointed Henry W. Eaton receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Kehoe, builder of 239 East Eighteenth Street, and his wife, Anna M., on the application of Jacob J. Forcier and Lewin, Hamrick & Barker, judgment creditors. An action was commenced yesterday by Jacob Schmitt to foreclose a mortgage of $8,000 on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, made by Mr. Kehoe to H. Raabe & Sons and transferred to Mr. Schmitt. Mr. Kehoe erected a large flat there last year. He has been in the building line for eight years and was for many years previously a contractor.

J. G. ROSE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an execution against the J. G. Rose Company, wholesale dealer in wines and liquors and manufacturer of prune juice, at 938 Eighth Avenue, for $963, in favor of E. R. Bor. When the Sheriff went there yesterday to make a levy he found the place closed, and it was said that all the stock and fixtures had been removed several days ago. The company has given a chattel mortgage on everything to Deimel Brothers & Co., for $7,900. The total liabilities are estimated at $12,000. J. G. Rose has been in business in this city since 1893. He incorporated the business in April, 1895, as a New Jersey corporation, and it was reincorporated under New York laws in June, 1897, with a capital stock of $10,000. The company was formerly at 159 Greenwich Street, and moved to Eighth Avenue in April last.

Out of Town.

SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY.—Judgments for $20,143 were entered here yesterday against the Schaghticoke Woolen Company of Schaghticoke, N. Y., and Stephen W. Barker of Troy by Stern & Rushmore in favor of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company on notes of the company indorsed by Mr. Barker, and against Mr. Barker in favor of the Bank of America for $15,235, and in favor of the National Bank of Commerce for $10,184, as indorser on notes of the Schaghticoke Woolen Company.

J. H. HAVERLY IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Theatrical Manager Files a Petition—Liabilities, $327,749.

John H. Haverly, the theatrical manager, who resides at the Hotel Bartholdi, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $327,749, and assets nominally $16,100, consisting of old debts [illegible] $15,500; one share of stock of the Haverly Company, $100, and one share of the J. H. Haverly American-European Minstrel Company, $100. [illegible] and are for claims from 1880 up to date. They are principally for borrowed money, clothing, jewelry, furniture, hotel bills, attorneys' fees, livery, rent, salaries for services, damages for non-appearance of companies, printing bills, losses in speculation and grain deals.

Among the creditors are C. H. McConnell and Collins, Bodine & Jenkins, $220,000, notes made in 1888 and renewed; Strowbridge Lithograph Company, Cincinnati, $10,000; Oscar Cobb, Chicago, $6,000; Henry Gillig & Co., London, $3,500; Charles Gillig & Co., London, $3,000; Thorn & Cannoll, $3,000; Frank J. Underwood and associates, Minneapolis, $8,000; Tiffany & Co., $3,000; W. J. Morgan & Co., Cleveland, $2,500; Fine P. Ernest, Denver, $2,000; Almon Brooks, Chicago, $2,000; J. M. Hill, $2,000; Fleischman estate, Philadelphia, $2,000; Fred E. Wright, Chicago, $2,200; Richardson & Foos, $2,000; Chicago Bank Note Company, $1,600; Deaves, costumer, $1,200.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 195 failures in the United States during the week, against 157 for the previous week and 221, 264, 192, and 251 in the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 60, New England 40, Southern 19, Western 46, Northwestern 10, Pacific 16, and Territories 4. Canada had 26, against 33 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital, and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMIBILE, Genaro, and Antonio Sommas—S. Talamo	$278
BALL, James M.—J. McCreery and others	71
BARKER, Stephen W., and another—National Bank of Commerce, New York	10,184
BARKER, Stephen W., and another—The Bank of America	15,235
BEREUTER, Henry A.—William H. Bormann	126
BRASS, Samuel—E. Cohen	94
BUCH, Mary—W. P. Baker	46
BROCKMEIER, George—G. Laubenheimer and another	26
C. & L. HEIDENHEIMER, (a corporation)—National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.	1,733
CARR, George W., and Joseph W. Hobson—William L. Tomlinson	9,529
CASO, Frank—V. Savarese and others	174
CASTRO, Jose—L. S. Hinds	165
COHEN, Isaac and Charles M.—S. Faust	48
DONALLY, Alvin J.; Robert J. and Edward N. Dean—Irving National Bank	3,044
FAIRHURST, Edward S.—E. F. Kienle	124
FINE, Jacob, and Bernard Adler—The German Exchange Bank	383
FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, Theodore W. Hislop and John D. Colby—Leon Loeb	214
GAFFNEY, Bernard—E. J. Moore	1,005
GUTMAN, Nathan—The P. W. Engs & Sons' Company	48
HAGAN, Francis O.—L. H. Quinn	146
HUBERTH, Martin—David Stevenson Brewing Company	67
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—A. A. Carey, (deficiency)	1,684
HOBE, Bernhard—B. J. Ludwig and another	187
JOACHIM, Mendel—J. Frank	9,598
JONES, James—National Lead Company	262
JENKINS, Thomas J.—Jacob Ringle & Son	58
JOYCE, Charles—Edward E. Spencer and another	95
JOYCE, Charles—J. H. Folk and another	293
KAUFFMANN, Sol B.—M. Rosaliner	30
KING, James—Hannis Distilling Company	266
KEHOE, Anna M. and John—The Union Stove Works	1,398
KENNEDY, Thomas—David Stevenson Brewing Company	728
KEISER, Henry—H. Weiller	133
LEWIS, Mary—H. Weinstein	36
LAUKOTA, Arthur L.—E. M. Steins	254
MYERS, David C.—D. Appleton & Co.	186
MORTON, George N.—L. A. Bates	2,681
MURPHY, John—The Hannis Distilling Company	550
MEYERS, Frederick S.—L. G. Darrin	62
MONZI, Joseph—L. C. Friedline and another	90
MECKLER, Winefred—J. J. Harrington and another	84
McCULLOUGH, John—F. O. Pierce Company	73
McARDLE, James—D. Meckendorf	77
NEUBAUER, Emil—J. & M. Haffen	951
NEWTON, William J.—Cutler Electrical and Manufacturing Company	188
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SHOW CASE COMPANY and A. F. Engelhardt Company—G. Laubenheimer	189
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN SHOW CASE COMPANY—H. Oehrig	420
O'NEILL, Philip—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	266
PUSCH, George F.—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	55
PERRY, George H.—J. H. Smith	301
PERRY, Charles W., administrator—[illegible]	2,345
[illegible]	[illegible]
SEYBEL, Frederick, and The Godey Company—W. C. Clarke and another	533
SHORT, Orville E.—National Exchange Bank of Auburn	711
SHORT, Orville E.—National Exchange Bank of Auburn	736
STAHL, Herman A.—J. Kulin	328
SCHICK, Sarah—J. Fleischauer, costs	170
SMITH, Matthew—Edward Thompson Company	70
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY and Stephen W. Barker—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	10,069
SCHAGHTICOKE WOOLEN COMPANY and Stephen W. Barker—The New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	10,074
TAYLOR, Charles H.—J. W. Ford	133
THE GODEY COMPANY—J. R. Musick	45
THE GODEY COMPANY and Frederick Seybel—William C. Clarke and another	593
A. F. ENGELHARDT COMPANY—G. Laubenheimer	63
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Joseph Visconti	12,769
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Sarah W. Syerds	16,066
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William J. Coates	19,909
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William Read	29,599
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Margaret Coates	13,136
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—William R. Mencely	1,015
UHLMANN, Oscar, and C. & L. Heidenheimer—National Central Bank of Cherry Valley, N. Y.	1,588
UNDERHILL, Edward C. and Juliet; also William O. Moore, executors, &c.—James Underhill	14,009
WEIL, Charles—Armour Packing Company	407
YEOMAN, Esther C.—G. M. Wright, assignee	47

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.78¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.60
Cotton, middling	.05⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05⅝
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.50
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	5.50
Iron, No. 1 Northern Foundry	11.25
Butter, creamery, Western	.19

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Flour quiet; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@70½c; No. 2 red, 80½c; No. 2 corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 yellow, 31½@32c; No. 2 oats, 20¼@20¾c; No. 2 white, 25@27c; No. 3 white, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, 42½@42¾c; No. 2 barley, 37@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, 87½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $9.05@$9.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.15; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.55@$5.70; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.

The early cotton market yesterday exhibited considerable irregularity and a fair amount of activity despite the fact that operations were largely of a local professional character. Reports that continued wet weather in the eastern portion of the cotton belt, and every promise that conditions in this respect would not materially change in the immediate future, led to quite active covering around the opening. This, with scattered buying orders from Liverpool and Continental houses, caused an advance of 4@5 points in the active options, and for a time the market showed positive firmness. Crop news was very conflicting, quite favorable accounts being received from the middle and western sections of the belt, while from the eastern region dispatches claimed an overabundance of moisture was greatly retarding cultivation and causing too rapid growth of the plant. Rust and shedding were also complained of. With the satisfaction of the early demand a reaction set in which grew in proportion as the morning progressed. By midday, instead of an advance, a net loss of 1@2 points was apparent, with the market barely steady in tone. A prominent bear operator who figured conspicuously around the opening as a buyer, was a leading seller late in the forenoon. Speculation in the afternoon was much less active and restricted chiefly to the evening-up trades of the scalping contingent. Fluctuations were narrow, prices ranging within a few points of the figures current at midday. Every promise that to-day would be almost a close holiday in New York led less confident longs and shorts to close out their obligations as far as practical late in the session, but this class of business failed to cut much figure as an influence on sentiment generally. The future market closed steady at a net gain of 1@2 points, having rallied slightly late in the day on covering.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers, held at 2:30 P. M. yesterday, it was decided to close the Exchange to-day in order that the members might participate in welcoming the American war vessels which will arrive in this harbor from southern waters.

Public and private cables from the English cotton market indicated a more or less general indisposition to operate extensively either in futures or spot cotton. Fluctuations in the former were very narrow throughout the session at Liverpool, while sales of spot cotton at last prices footed up only 7,000 bales.

Spot cotton in the local market ruled moderately active, and closed easy, with prices unchanged, on the basis of 5⅝c for middling uplands and 6⅛c for middling gulf, as compared with 7⅛c and 8¼c, respectively, last year. Spot cotton in Southern markets, middling quoted, was officially reported by special dispatches to our Exchange, as follows: New Orleans, 5¼c; Galveston, 5¼c; Mobile, 5⅝c, ⅛c lower; Savannah, 5½c, 1 1-16c lower; Wilmington, 5¼c; Norfolk, 5⅝c; Baltimore, 6⅛c; Augusta, 6c; St. Louis, 5 9-16c; Memphis, 5½c.

The export movement thus far this season has been as follows:

	Gt. Brit.	France.	Conti'nt.
Total yesterday	702	..	1,438
Thus far this week	8,915	884	14,391
Since Sept. 1	3,500,162	815,692	2,997,723

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.61@5.63
September	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.62@5.64
October	5.67	5.69	5.62	5.66@5.67
November	5.71	5.71	5.65	5.68@5.69
December	5.74	5.75	5.67	5.71@5.72
January	5.78	5.79	5.70	5.74@5.75
February	5.80	5.80	5.74	5.78@5.79
March	5.85	5.86	5.78	5.81@5.82
April	5.88	5.88	5.88	5.84@5.86
May	5.91	5.91	5.84	5.87@5.89

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Middling uplands, 3⅝d; December and January, 310b; January and February, 310b; February and March, 311s; March and April, 311@312; April and May, 312½s; May and June, 313b; August, 316s; August and September, 314½s; September and October, 312b; October and November, 311s; November and December, 310b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	70⅛	70⅛	69 9-16	69⅝
December	67⅛	67⅛	67 1-16	67⅛
May	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
Corn—				
September	35½	35⅝	35½	35½
December	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
September	..	..	..	25½
Lard—				
September	..	..	..	$5.52

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	66	66⅛	64¾	65
December	63⅛	63⅛	62⅜	62⅝
May	65¼	65¼	64⅜	64⅝
Corn—				
September	31¼	31¼	30⅞	30⅞
December	31⅛	31⅛	30 9-16	30⅝
May	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	32⅞
Oats—				
September	20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞
December	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅛
May	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
Lard—				
September	$5.05	$5.22½	$5.05	$5.22½
October	5.15	5.27½	5.10	5.27½
Ribs—				
September	5.15	5.20	5.10	5.20
October	5.12½	5.22½	5.10	5.22½
Pork—				
September	8.95	9.12½	8.92½	9.10
October	8.90	9.07½	8.90	9.05

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market was monopolized by the scalping interest yesterday, and as usual under such conditions, ruled extremely dull, with a sagging tendency, in spite of the fact that bullish factors regarding the movement and cash position stood out prominently as ever. The speculative support behind these influences, however, was of a feeble order, entirely local, and not sufficient to overcome the aggressive pounding with which bear traders assailed the market all day. Prices sold off ⅜@1¼c and closed practically at the lowest point. The bear argument, as heretofore, was the probability of an increased Northwestern movement, the comparative indifference of exporters, and the huge crop.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 19.—No. 1 Northern, 67c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c; September, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—August, 64c; September, 61¼c; December, [illegible] 67½c; August, 67½c; September, 64¼c; December, 61⅝c.

Oats.

No. 2, 27@27½c; No. 3, 26½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½@31½c; No. 2 white clips, 34c; track, mixed, 27@29c; track, white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 48c, free on board, afloat, to arrive; 45½@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; 51c nearby. BARLEY—Malting, 45½@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; feeding, 33@34c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $4.45@$4.75; Winter straights, $3.70@$4; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.35@$3.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3@$3.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.75@$3; no grade, $1.70@$1.75. RYE FLOUR—$2.40@$2.90. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 85@90c; fine yellow, 80@85c; coarse, 74@75c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 70@80c; Spring, bulk, 67½@70c; to arrive, 65c; middling, bulk, 80@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; city feed, 75c; hominy chop, 65c; oil meal, $22.50@$23.50; screenings, 40@90c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $12@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14.50@$15.50. BEEF HAMS—$21.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅛c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5⅝c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7½c; 10 lb, 6⅝c; 12 lb, 6⅜@6½c; 14 lb, 6⅛@6¼c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 7c; Western S. P. 6⅝c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝c; country, 3½@3⅝c. LARD—$5.50@$5.55; city lard, $5.00; refined, South America, $6.30; Continent, $5.80; Brazil kegs, $7.40; compound, city, 4½c; Western, 4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5c; city lard stearine, 6⅛@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess medium Western, 48s9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 30s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, 28s 6d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; do. colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s 6d.

COFFEE.

It was another dull day in the coffee market yesterday. News was scarce and of indifferent purport, orders were few and far between, while the professional element was more disposed to even up outstanding obligations rather than put out new ventures. The opening was steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower. Up to midday not the slightest change in quotations had been made, while at the close the market was steady, with prices net unchanged to 5 points lower. Total sales of 10,000 bags represent almost without exception the operations of a few of the leading professional traders. Advices from abroad reflected stagnant markets as far as speculation goes, and unimportant changes generally. Quotations at Rio and Santos were more or less nominal. Havre and Hamburg were steady in undertone, although quotations sagged slightly under sheer absence of support. Brazilian receipts were fully as large as had been expected by the more confident bears, reaching considerably over 50,000 bags, and deliveries from American warehouses of but little over 6,000 bags were regarded with satisfaction by the more apprehensive shorts. No concerted effort was made, however, to hammer the market. According to a special cable to the Exchange, the present stock of coffee at Havre is 1,225,000 bags, or 9,000 bags less than the same time a week ago. Of the former amount 784,000 bags are Brazilian coffee.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	5.45@5.50
September	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
October	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.50@5.55
November	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.55@5.60
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	..	..	..	5.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
March	..	..	..	5.95@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.10
May	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.15@6.20
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 7$900. Hamburg—Net unchanged to ¾ pfennig lower. Havre—¼f. net lower. January, 38; February, 38; March, 38.25; April, 38.50; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 38.75; August, 37; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian B. O., 16@17c; Georgian B, 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

Current quotations of foreign wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; Port Philip clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; Cape combing, 19@21c; Montevideo merino, 21@23c; Montevideo primera, 22@24c. English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; Irish wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; Shropshire wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron, warrants, $6.95; lake copper, ingot, 12c; tin, 16.07½c; lead, 4.07½c; spelter, 4.70c.

OILS.

Petroleum, barrels, $6.50; bulk, $4; Philadelphia, barrels, $6.45; bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6; deodorized, $6.50; refined, cases, $7.15. Cottonseed oil quoted: Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 23½c; off Summer yellow, 23@23½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 33@34c; American boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 46@47c.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3½c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar—Regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.50. Pitch, $1.85. Spirits of turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W $2.75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 27c. Resin unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—Turpentine, 26c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 26@26½c. Resin, 95c@$1. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Latest steers, $5.20@$5.50, (no choice here;) half-breeds, $5.10; oxen and stags, $4.60@$5; bulls, $3@$3.50; cows, $1.60@$3.75. Cable unchanged.

CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; buttermilks and grassers, $4@$4.75; no Westerns; city-dressed veals, 9@11½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3@$4.80; culls, $2.50; lambs, $5@$7.25; culls, $4@$4.50.

HOGS—$4.20@$4.55.

WELLAND CANAL TOLLS.

International Convention to be Asked to Abolish Charges.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Chicago Board of Trade will be asked by marine men to take action for the removal of the tolls at the Welland Canal. The international convention to settle disputed points between the United States and Canada will begin its sessions at Quebec Aug. 23, and it is proposed to have a strong petition from the Chicago Board of Trade and other commercial interests before the convention.

It is urged that the removal of the canal tolls will result in greatly increasing the business from the West to Montreal for export, and that the Canadians will gain in the increased traffic much more than they will lose by the abolishment of the tolls, which amount to 2½ cents per bushel. The change would be of great advantage to the smaller class of vessels, both American and Canadian, which have been forced down to starvation rates by the construction of the large carriers the last few years.

The big fellows are shut out from the Welland Canal trade, and the smaller boats would have the field to themselves. Millions of dollars worth of vessel property [illegible]

STAMP TAX ON INSURANCE.

Circulars Issued in Regard to Reinsurance Contracts and Stock Certificates.

Charles L. Case, Chairman of the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, issued two important circulars yesterday. One of them related to reinsurance contracts, and is in part as follows:

> We are advised by counsel that the rulings of the Internal Revenue Commissioner completely cover the general proposition that no contract of reinsurance is subject to a stamp tax in a case where a duly stamped policy has been issued, or the risk has otherwise paid a stamp tax, except in a case where the subsequent insurance is obtained at a higher proportionate rate of premium than was required for the original insurance, in which latter case the extra premium is taxable, and stamps therefor must be affixed to any contract or paper writing between the parties which is evidence of the obligation assumed and of the price paid therefor.

The other circular deals with the question as to the proper method of stamping stock certificates, and is based upon an opinion from the counsel of the board. It states that no stamp is required upon certificates of stock issued in lieu of one canceled when the issue was made in the ordinary way by the same corporation which issued the original certificate, upon a transfer to a new owner, or to the old one. A distinction, however, is drawn between a stamp placed upon a certificate of stock and the stamp to be placed upon the transfer on the back of a certificate or upon the books of the company, when the stock is transferred upon the books, or upon a bill of sale. The opinion of the Commissioner is then quoted to the effect that the intention of the law was to tax original issues of certificates, and to impose a tax on any change of ownership.

A ruling from Commissioner Scott of considerable interest to insurance companies was in regard to the issuance of annuities. The question was sumbitted by a local life insurance company whether the full amount paid for an annuity is subject to the tax or the annual payments upon the annuity. Commissioner Scott rules as follows: "This office holds that an annuity is a form of life insurance, within the intent of the war revenue act, though not called by that name, and that the instrument evidencing the contract should be stamped at the rate of 8 cents for each $100 or fraction thereof of the amount insured. The amount agreed to be paid by the company is a certain specified annual sum, and the stamp tax would accrue upon each annual payment as made under this continuing contract. That is, the annual payments, and not the full amount of the annuity are subject to the stamp tax."

UNDERWRITERS AT MINNEAPOLIS

Richard E. Cochran of New York Elected President.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 19.—To-day's session of the National Life Underwriters opened with an address on "The Relations Between the Solicitor and the Examiner," by Dr. J. W. Fisher, medical director of the Northwestern Mutual Life, at Milwaukee.

Dr. Fisher showed how important and delicate was the function exercised by the examiner and how mutual co-operation between him and the solicitor was helpful to each. He favored a National law to prevent misrepresentation by the applicant of physical condition or of family history. Eventually risks would be classified on the basis of occupation.

Among the resolutions adopted was one pledging the association to continue its efforts to suppress "the pernicious, dishonest, and disreputable practice of 'twisting' policies, and all companies are asked to instruct agents against the practice."

The annual contest for the Calef Loving Cup was settled by the awarding of first place to the essay of George W. Johnson, agent of the Mutual Life at Cincinnati. The assigned topic was "The Relation and Obligations of Agents to Companies and to the People." The essay was read to the association. The second prize essay, by Robert L. Foreman of Atlanta, Ga., was also read.

Buffalo was chosen as the place of the next convention. The choice of officers recomended by the Nomination Committee was ratified. Following is a list of the officers elected:

Richard E. Cochran of New York, President; E. W. Christy of Cleveland, Secretary, re-elected for the third time; Eli D. Weeks of Litchfield, Conn., Treasurer; Charles W. Pickell, Detroit, Mich.; H. S. Bull, Albany, N. Y.; Frank M. Joyce, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. C. Habbe, Indianapolis, Ind.; Clarence Angier, Atlanta; F. E. Stolp, San Francisco; T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga; John C. Davidson, Louisville; C. W. Ranney, Omaha, and John A. Brown, Kansas City, Vice Presidents.

William D. Wyman was named to succeed Ben Williams as Chairman of the Executive Committee. The following serve for three years: J. W. Pressey, Rochester, N. Y.; F. H. Hazleton, Portland, Me.; B. F. Sess, New Haven, Conn.; James L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass., and I. T. Martin, Des Moines, Iowa.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

A. C. Hill, Superintendent of the New York Fire Patrol, who has been absent for three months on sick leave, returned to his desk yesterday. He received a large number of floral gifts and congratulatory messages from underwriters and employes.

The insurance on the property of Abraham Cohen, 535 Broadway, which was damaged by fire on Wednesday, Aug. 17, was distributed as follows: Hamilton, $2,500; American of New York, $3,250; Western of Toronto, $1,500; British America, $1,500; Atlanta Home, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,500. The loss, incurred by Stona Brothers, in the same fire, which was first reported as heavy, is likely to prove slight.

Charles W. Drake, E. E. Carley, Edward P. Steers, William Dick, and H. B. Wilson, representing a majority of the Directors of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, secured from Judge Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday an order returnable on Aug. 29, requiring the Attorney General, creditors, and stockholders, to show cause why the original order, which was issued on April 4 on the application of the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation, should not be amended by postponing the return day until Oct. 10.

The September conference that is to be held in the interest of a new tariff association of some description is exciting a large amount of discussion among fire insurance men. The opponents of any agreement lay stress upon the fact that the New York Board meeting on Wednesday was in nowise representative in its action upon Mr. Hall's resolution, few except enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Irvin's position being present. Some underwriters say that if a tariff is not put in force the reason will be the unwillingness of a few to co-operate on a basis that will receive the approval of 90 per cent. of the companies. Ninety per cent. of the represented capital would without doubt be enough to enforce any agreement, if harmony could be secured to that extent. But the indications are that no such considerable support can yet be obtained for any plan. The discussion, which will consume the next four weeks, may, however, develop another feeling before the date fixed for the conference.

ENVELOPE TRUST ORGANIZED.

Nearly All the Firms in the Business Are Included—Stock Quoted at 106.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The organization of an envelope trust was perfected in Boston to-day. It is called the United States Envelope Company, and has a capital of several million dollars.

It has been in process of formation for several months, and in it are practically all the envelope concerns in New England, as well as those outside. The concerns in it have put in it their plants at a certain valuation, and while some of them have sold their plants outright, others have taken their pay in the stock of the consolidated plants. In the matter of the distribution of their product alone, it is claimed that something like $400,000 a year will be saved.

Some of the stock of the trust company has been sold, the amount being among the millions, and is now said to be quoted at 106 in the market. The trust paid out in checks yesterday, it is said, more than $4,000,000 in cash and checks to owners of plants taken into the trust.

Changes in Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Charles Lyman, Chief of the Stationery Division in the Treasury Department, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Appointments, to succeed Major Fred Brackett, recently appointed by the President Secretary of the Paris Exposition Commission. Mr. Lyman for several years was a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. He will be succeeded in the stationery division by [illegible]

THE RACING AT AQUEDUCT

Maher Again in Front with Three Out of Five Mounts.

LANSDALE BEATS BEN RONALD

A Good Day's Sport Marked by Stirring Head-and-Head Finishes—Only One More Day at Aqueduct.

It cleared off just in time yesterday to attract the usual good-sized crowd to the Aqueduct race track, and those that made the journey to the Jamaica Plains were well paid by seeing by far the cleanest and best day's sport of the meeting. There were no startling reversals of form such as have caused so much dissatisfaction in the last three weeks, the starting was prompt and in the main good, and stirring head-and-head finishes were a feature of the day, without any misplacing by the officials.

The condition of the track was the one surprise of the day. Race track patrons had expected a sloppy, heavy track that would make mud horses at a premium, but while naturally a little heavy, it was firm and safe. The soil at Aqueduct is so porous and sandy that the heavy rains of the early morning showed little effect, and by the time it had been carefully harrowed and the bugle had called the horses to the post for the first race, it was in fair condition.

Only one pronounced favorite won during the day, but Jockey Maher scored three times out of five mounts, and as his followers back his mounts at any price, many in the crowd were well paid for their trip, and went home contented. Maher started off by taking the first two events; the first on the odds-on favorite, Blissful, which made all the running and won easily by four lengths, and the second on Tut Tut, a well-backed second choice. Kirkwood was the favorite for this race, with little Moody up, and it is safe to say that with Maher in the saddle he would have won. Tut Tut won handily at the end, but Maher had to draw his whip inside the six-tenth pole, and did a clever piece of work in keeping his horse, which showed a disposition to swerve, straight to the end. Maher's third win was on Connover in the fifth race. His mount was about equal favorite with Tophet and Heroics, at 3 to 1, and all three finished in the money. Tophet looked to be easily the best horse, and again only the cleverest bit of jockeyship landed Connover the winner. It was another duel between Moody and Maher that lasted all through the last sixteenth, and only the shortest head separated them at the finish.

Little Moody, who, by the way, is riding in excellent form for an apprentice, had some revenge in the third race. Ruby Lips, with Maher up, was made an odds-on favorite, but plainly because of the mount, as Long Acre on form was a 1 to 2 shot. As it was, 2 to 1 was freely offered, and one regular was heard to remark: "Long Acre will loose that favorite." The result verified his prediction. Moody let Long Acre gallop behind his field to the stretch and then came in and won as he pleased. It was plainly a case of false favorite with the best horse in front. Long Acre is very good just now, and will do in better company.

The best race of the day was the fourth, in which Ben Ronald, Lansdale, Brighton, Doggett, and Eln met at an equitable weight adjustment. Ben Ronald was a hot favorite with Doggett second choice and Lansdale backed down from 8 to 5 to 1. Brighton made the pace a hot one around the first turn, and up the back stretch, with Ben Ronald and Lansdale in easy striking distance. Ben Ronald moved up to the leader at the far turn and looked all over the winner, but when straightened out for home Lansdale made his run, and at the sixteenth pole was on even terms with Ben Ronald, Brighton having given it up. Then began a furious drive with whip and spur; the two horses neared the wire stride for stride, while the crowd cheered. Sims had to change his whip from his right to his left hand, and it probably cost him the race, as Spencer on Lansdale just managed to lift his horse first past the judges by a short head.

The last race, though made up of a lot of "no account" horses, furnished another stirring finish; Merlin, though almost thrown to his knees at the start, and consequently last away, made up a lot of ground and just won on the post by a head from Field Lark, which was in turn lapped by Leo Lake.

This is the last day at Aqueduct and then to Sheepshead Bay and the Futurity.

Appended are the summaries of yesterday's racing:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Blissful, M. Minden's ch. f., by Rayon d'Or-Bliss, 3 years, 101 pounds, $300, 3 to 5 and out.....(Maher)

2—High Priest, M. L. Hayman's ch. c., 3 years, 104, 3 to 1.....(Spencer)

3—Squan, W. L. Oliver's blk. g., 4, 105, 6 to 1.....(Moody)

Taranto, 4, 111, 20 to 1, (Bergen,) and Game Boy, 3, 102, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Tut Tut, J. K. Wadsworth's b. f., by Strathmore-La Juive, 109 pounds, $1,500, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Maher)

2—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett's ch. c., 97, 11 to 10 and 2 to 5.....(Moody)

3—Leando, F. V. Alexander's ch. c., 112, 20 to 1.....(Simms)

Ninety Cents, 96, 5 to 1, (Songer,) also ran.

Won handily by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44 2-5. No bid for winner.

1—Long Acre, T. F. Barrett's b. c., 3 years, by St. George-Belle Loring, 111 pounds, $1,000, 9 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Moody)

2—Ruby Lips, M. Minden's ch. f., 3, 97, 7 to 10 and out.....(Maher)

3—Frohman, M. J. Daly's ch. g., 3, 92, 8 to 1.....(J. Daly)

Herman the Great, 3, 97, (O'Connor,) also ran.

Won easily by five lengths; two lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile and forty yards. Time—1:47. No bid for the winner.

1—Lansdale, W. L. Oliver's ch. g., 6 years, by Linden-Elkhorn, 101 pounds, $400, 5 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Spencer)

2—Ben Ronald, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 109, even money.....(Simms)

3—Doggett, R. C. Doggett's ch. h., 6, 104, 3 to 1.....(Songer)

Brighton, 4, 113, 12 to 1, (Gatewood,) and Eln, 4, 102, 15 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; a length between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. Five furlongs. Time—1:03 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Connover, M. J. Daly's ch. g., by Falconer-Maggie Ward, 101 pounds, $100, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Maher)

2—Tophet, Westmore & Meehan's blk. c., 108, 7 to 2.....(Moody)

3—Heroics, T. Costello's b. g., 103, 7 to 2, (Coylie)

Lady Bratton, 101, 15 to 1, (O'Connor;) Loch Fyne, 101, 10 to 1, (Songer;) Sensina, 96, 8 to 1, (M. Michaels;) John B. Doerr, Jr., 108, 10 to 1, (E. Jones;) Kosteltzkri, 105, 60 to 1, (Pickering;) George Simms, 106, 60 to 1, (McCreery,) Ben Lodi, 99, 20 to 1, (Clark,) and The Mascot, 101, 60 to 1, (Cowman,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won more than one race in 1897 or 1898. Purse $400, added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44 1-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., 3 years, by Magnetizer-Merry Nellie, 92 pounds, $300, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(O'Connor)

2—Field Lark, H. H. Hunn's ch. c., 3, 91, 6 to 1.....(M. Michaels)

3—Leo Lake, W. A. Oliver's b. g., aged, 99, 10 to 1.....(E. Jones)

Fred K., 3, 91, 5 to 2, (Spencer;) Athy, 4, 97, 20 to 1, (J. Cunningham;) Commercial Traveller, 3, 96, 11 to 5, (Maher;) Charagrace, 3, 99, 6 to 1, (O'Leary;) Gov. Budd, 5, 101, 60 to 1, (James;) Charlie Rose, 3, 96, 30 to 1, (Songer,) and Red Spider, 4, 94, 40 to 1, (Moody,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rossiter	120	Decide	104
Stachelberg	109	Progressive	104
Tinge	109	Charlie Rose	104
Master James	109	Slasher	100
Alfiasimo	106	Bonnie Gem	100
McIntyre	106	Fennetta	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile.

[illegible]

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. Five furlongs.

Godfrey	112	Little Reggie	104
Imprejudent	106	Jim [illegible]	104
Passaic	105	Alfheo	105
Mail Bag	105	Lady [illegible]	101
Seraphic	105	Look Pretty	101
Savory	104	The [illegible]	101

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Sir Fox	122	Casseopia	96
Lansdale	109	Romany	97
Brighton	102	Duchess Annette	84

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five and a half furlongs.

Carrier	110	Sister Fox	107
Sublet	110	Heroics	107
Little Reggie	110	Nike	107
Ben Lodi	110	Connover	107
John B. Doerr, Jr.	110	Seraphic	107
Dr. Fitzsimmons	110	Subject	107

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling. One mile.

Debride	109	Athy	101
Tinge	109	Vannessa	101
Master James	108	Squan	98
Lansdale	107	High Priest	96
James Monroe	103		

RACING EVENTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—A poor lot of horses was carded to-day, and a heavy track, disagreeable weather, and light attendance did not tend to make the sport interesting. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Damocles, 108 pounds, (T. Sloane,) 3 to 5 and out, won by a neck; Judge Wardell, 108, (Powers,) 2 to 1 and 2 to 5, second by ten lengths; Donation, 106, (A. Barrett,) 40 to 1 and 8 to 1, third. Time—1:24. Banished, Hurns, Ismir, and Trianon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Abide, 98 pounds, (Clawson,) 4 to 1 and even money, won by four lengths; Miss Order, 88, (J. Ryan,) 50 to 1 and 8 to 1, second by a head; La Pianeuse, 88, (Rowden,) 60 to 1 and 10 to 1, third. Time—1:05¼. Anita, Effie Ainslie, and Lelia Smith also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Dutch Comedian, 104 pounds, (Kuhn,) 5 to 1 and 3 to 5, won by a length; Stray Step, 111, (Powers,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by two lengths; Protus, 108, (Clawson,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Oxnard, Valid, and L. B. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Beckon, 100 pounds, (A. Dean,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, won by a neck; Lost Time, 100, (Kuhn,) 3 to 1 and even money, second by three lengths; Menu, 100½, (Forbes,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Holdup, Two Forks, Rhodymenia, Flying Scotchman, Garrabrant, and Five o'Clock also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Royal Scarlet, 155 pounds, (Corcoran,) even money and 2 to 5, won by a neck; Equerry, 146, (Wynne,) 4 to 1 and even money, second by three lengths; Hurry Up, 140½, (Bracken,) 4 to 1 and even money, third. Time—4:10. Trillion also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, with $400 added; selling; one mile. Oxnard, 106 pounds; Nearest, 103; Filament, 108; George B. Cox, 108; Jackanapes, 105.

SECOND RACE.—Declared off and the following substituted: Three-year-olds and upward; purse $400; selling; non-winners at meeting allowed five pounds; seven furlongs.

THIRD RACE.—The Grand Union Stakes, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added; penalties and allowances; six furlongs. Kentucky Colonel, 129 pounds; Martimas, 122; Matanzas, 119; Manuel, 112; Galahad, 112; Kinley Mack, 122; Frohsinn, 122; Lady Lindsay, 110; Himtime, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—For all ages, with $400 added; weights 11 pounds below the scale; penalties; six furlongs. Estaca, 122 pounds; Maceo, 122; Flavius, 87; Lord Zoni, 122; Bardella, 122; Water Girl, 84.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap hurdle race; with $400 added; two miles, over eight flights of hurdles. Marshall, 155 pounds; Rheinstrom, 143; Iranian, 135; Forget, 150; Trayant, 144.

TROTTING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Electric City $5,000 stake for the 2:30 trotting, the second big stake of the Grand Circuit meeting on Fort Erie's track, was captured by the Princeton mare Timorah, after John Nolan had taken a heat and was a warm favorite in the pooling. As a result of the upset the pool boxes held about $30,000 before the speculation stopped. The summaries:

The Electric City Stake, $5,000. 2:30 Trot.

Timorah, blk. m., by Princeton, (Miller)	3	1	1	1
John Nolan, b. g., by Prodigal, (Foote)	1	2	2	6
Governor Holt, b. h., (McLaughlin)	2	6	7	4
Lady Wellington, ch. m., (Andrews)	7	7	6	2
Miss Beatrice, br. f., (Kelly)	6	3	3	3
Russo Greek, ch. m., (Nathaway)	4	4	5	7
Mountaineer, b. h., (Lapham)	5	5	4	5

Time—2:14; 2:12½; 2:12¼; 2:14.

2:04 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,500.

Chebalis, blk. s., by Altamont, (Frazier)	3	3	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g., by Mikagan, (Spear)	1	1	2	2	3
Bumps, b. g., (D. Wilson)	2	2	3	3	2

Time—2:05¼; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:06; 2:06.

2:08 Class.—Trotting; purse, $1,500, (unfinished.)

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell, (Geers)	1	2	3
Grace Hastings, ch. m., (Spear)	4	3	1
Kentucky Union, ch. m., (J. Curry)	3	4	4
Rilma, b. m., (Foote)	5	2	3
*Pilot Boy, gr. g., (Mell)	2	dr.	

*Pilot Boy went lame while scoring for second heat.

Time—2:10½; 2:09¼; 2:09¾; 2:12¼.

THE HOLMES-FREEDMAN CASE.

Boston Players Protest in a Body Against the Decision.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—The decision of the Board of Directors of the National League in the Holmes-Freedman case has brought upon their heads the condemnation of the press and many of the club members of the League. Some players of the League have protested individually in interviews, but it remained for the Boston players to take initial action as a body.

Resolutions drawn up by E. M. Lewis of the team and signed by all the members have been sent to the newspapers of Boston, to The Sporting Life of Philadelphia, and to the Secretary of the Directors of the National League.

WESTERN LEAGUE DEALS.

Columbus and St. Joseph Teams Go to Denver and Chicago.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 19.—The Western League deal involving the transfer of the present Columbus, Ohio, and St. Joseph, Mo., teams to Denver and Chicago respectively has finally been arranged.

Charles Reilly, the Minneapolis third baseman, in a conversation to-night, said his recent trip to Denver had been authorized by both Tom Loftus and President Ban Johnson. The St. Joseph team, or, at least the franchise, will go to Chicago. It is not thought Hart will want many of the players of the present team. It is understood that Hart has claimed Rettger and Daly of the Milwaukees, Phillips of Minneapolis, Wolverton of Columbus, and others not now known.

The most important deal disclosed by Reilly was one in which the St. Louis, Cleveland, and Indianapolis teams were interested. He claims to know that the deal involves the transfer of the present St. Louis team to this city, the Cleveland team to St. Louis, and the present Indianapolis team to Cleveland. While the thing has not been confirmed by John T. Brush officially, he will not deny it.

The new feature in the deal is the St. Louis team. Two weeks ago Mr. Brush practically admitted that the Cleveland-Indianapolis deal was as good as accomplished, provided the question of Sunday ball was settled here in favor of the club. Reilly claimed that his information came from league headquarters, and that the deal would go through in this form.

NATIONAL CROQUET GAMES.

Many Players Tied and To-day's Events at Norwich Will Be Exciting.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—On account of the inability to play all the games today the National Croquet Tournament will continue to-morrow. In the first division Wahley has a game with Bishop, and if he wins he will tie the score with Strong. In the second division there are several men bunched, and to-morrow's games will be of more than ordinary interest. Wahley, Crosby, and Bard are tied in the third division, and it is believed that each man will endeavor to excel himself to win out. The standing of the men at the conclusion of play to-day is as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Apgar	4	3	Jacobus	3	8
Bishop	2	8	Sisson	7	7
Butler	3	12	Wahly	11	2
Duryea	9	3	Strong	12	2

SECOND DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bryant	6	4	Dwight	5	8
Cooper	6	4	Edmunds	3	6
Davenport	6	7	Rodgers	2	4
Dudley	4	[illegible]			

THIRD DIVISION.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Bard	7	3	Foss	[illegible]	6
Bishop	7	3	Loomis	[illegible]	6
Case	2	7	Peasties	[illegible]	8
Congdon	3	8	Reeder	[illegible]	3
Crosby	7	3	Wahly	[illegible]	2

Death of Jim Bradley.

"Jim" Bradley, the well-known [illegible]

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks, Through Weak Batting, Lose a Game to the Clevelands.

DOHENY WAS HIT HARD

The Clevelands Make Eight Hits Off Him in Two Innings, Scoring More Than Enough Runs to Win—Other League Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	68	35	.660
Cincinnati	67	39	.632
Baltimore	61	38	.616
Cleveland	61	41	.598
New York	58	44	.569
Chicago	55	49	.529
Pittsburg	52	50	.510
Philadelphia	47	52	.475
Brooklyn	38	60	.388
Louisville	39	65	.375
Washington	37	64	.366
St. Louis	30	76	.283

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cleveland, 8; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 3.

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

Every favorite has an off day every now and then; at any rate, such was the case with the New Yorks at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, where they were compelled to suffer defeat at the hands of the Clevelands by a score of 8 to 2. It was not exactly the right time to lose a game, as the locals have at present the task before them of dislodging the Clevelands from fourth place.

"Well, they simply couldn't run in the mud," was the excuse offered by the "rooter" who occupied a front-row seat, and who has not missed a game all season. The visitors ran all right to the extent of eight circuits of the bases, and did not seem to mind the mud a bit.

"Cy" Young was at his best, and mowed down the local batters almost as he pleased. He clearly outpitched Doheny, who seemed to be short of work.

In the first two innings the Clevelands straightened out his curves to the tune of eight base hits, and this, coupled with a base on balls and a wild pitch, gave them more than enough runs to win the game.

Doheny pitched a fairly good game after that, but the home team seemed to lose interest in the game. So did the visitors when it became apparent that Young had the locals at his mercy. The players of both teams began to joke with each other, and about the sixth inning nearly half of the 2,000 persons began to leave the grounds.

After the eighth inning Warner told Umpire Lynch that he could not see the ball, and much to the satisfaction of both teams and the spectators Lynch called the game "on account of darkness," although the sun was shining brightly.

Joyce gave a poor exhibition at first base yesterday, and his slowness in handling the ball in the second inning spoiled a chance for a double play that would have retired the Clevelands before they had a chance to score their four runs. Van Haltren was also a bit off in his work. He misjudged a ball hit high into the air by Wallace in the sixth inning that resulted in a two-base hit and eventually a run.

McAleer and Burkett came in collision in left field in an attempt to get Doyle's hit in the fifth inning. Burkett came out of the mix-up without a scratch, but McAleer was badly shaken up and it was some time before he was able to continue playing.

The Clevelands will play at the Polo Grounds again this afternoon, beginning at 3:30. There will be the usual concert by the Catholic Protectory Band. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, lf.	1	2	1	1	0	Burkett, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Grady, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Childs, 2b.	2	2	0	4	0
Joyce, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0	Wallace, 3b.	1	3	0	2	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	4	3	0	McKean, ss.	2	2	1	4	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	0	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	3	11	1	0
Doyle, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	McAleer, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	O'Connor, c.	0	0	8	0	1
Warner, c.	0	1	8	0	0	Blake, rf.	1	1	1	0	1
Doheny, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Young, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Total	2	6	24	13	1	Total	8	13	24	12	2

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	2	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	—8

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Childs, Warner, Tebeau, Van Haltren. Double play—Hartman, Davis, Joyce. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 5; off Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Burkett. Struck out—By Doheny, 6; by Young, 8. Passed ball—O'Connor. Wild pitch—Doheny. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 10. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 3.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The home team won to-day's game with St. Louis in the ninth inning when Sudhoff let down after his previous masterly work. Maul, though hit freely throughout the entire game, was effective at critical times after the first inning. Score:

Baltimore	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Baltimore, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Baltimore, 10. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—St. Louis, Sudhoff and Kinslow; Baltimore, Maul and Robinson. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—The Philadelphias succumbed to-day before the superior playing of the Louisvilles. Magee pitched a good game and was supported in fine style. Score:

Louisville	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Louisville, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Louisville, McGee and Kittridge; Philadelphia, Orth and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Snyder.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 3.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Eight hits gave the Pittsburgs the game in the eighth inning to-day. Score:

Washington	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0—3
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	.—7

Earned runs—Washington, 1; Pittsburg, 7. Base hits—Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 2. Batteries—Washington, Killen and McGuire; Pittsburg, Tannehill and Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Hunt.

Baseball Notes.

The Brooklyns will begin a transferred series with the Chicagos in the latter city to-day.

⁂

The game in Boston yesterday was postponed on account of rain. The game will be played on Monday.

⁂

The Clevelands will meet the West New York Field Club at Weehawken to-morrow afternoon. Foster, who was effective against the St. Louis and Brooklyn teams, will pitch for the West New York Field Club.

Chris Von der Ahe Weds.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Word was received from Alton, Ill., that Chris Von der Ahe, former President of the St. Louis Baseball Club, was married in that city yesterday to Miss Kaiser. This is the magnate's third matrimonial venture.

Newport Tennis Games Postponed.

NEWPOTR, R. I., Aug. 19.—Threatening weather, with occasional showers, this morning prevented the courts, which had become saturated with last night's copious rain, from drying, and the matches in the National lawn tennis tournament were postponed until to-morrow.

Croquet Playing at Norwich.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The players participating in the annual tournament of the National Croquet Association were handicapped this morning by the condition [illegible] held a special business meeting at 10:30 this morning. A few minor changes were made in the playing rules and various points pertaining to the game were discussed, but no important business was transacted.

CYCLE MANUFACTURERS MEET.

No Bicycle Show to be Held Under Their Auspices This Year—The Trade Marks Question.

A special meeting of the Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers was held yesterday in the offices of the board, 320 Broadway. The board decided not to hold any bicycle show this year. The stand taken was that the trade and manufacturers did not demand it, and that the enormous expense incurred was not returned.

The board also decided that the guarantee of sixty days given to the consumer by the manufacturer should be continued this year.

The question of the annual convention was discussed, and though some of the Directors were in favor of it, the majority ruled that it was too late in the year to begin arrangements.

The question of the protection of industrial trade marks came up for discussion. There is an organization known as the International Association of Manufacturers in existence in Great Britain and on the Continent, which protects the industrial property of its members from infringement, but, owing to our peculiar tariff laws, the American manufacturer is not able to join it. A law will go into effect in Germany the 1st of October which requires that all trade marks not registered may be used by any one who desires to do so. Registering their trade mark will involve a big outlay of money and considerable trouble to the American manufacturers. More wheels are exported to Germany than to any other country, and as bicycles more than any other product of trade are sold by their industrial trade mark, our manufacturers get decidedly the worst of it, as anybody can make a wheel there and apply the name and trade mark of any well-known American machine.

The board has communicated with Washington, and it has been advised by Patent Commissioner Greely that the attention of the President has been called to the evil, and that some remedy will be devised. A bill which has the indorsement of all the leading manufacturers in this country, and which will enable them to join the International Association, is being prepared, and will come before Congress at its next session.

SEAWANHAKA CHALLENGE CUP.

Trophy to be Returned to the Corinthian Club Pending a Revision of the Rules.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—A meeting of the Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club was held to-day to consider the conditions under which challenges would be received for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian challenge cup for small yachts. After very careful consideration it was unanimously resolved to return the cup to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

The committee considered that the rules which at present govern the competition for the cup no longer suffice to govern the changed conditions and developments which have arisen since the inception of these rules, and that it is essential to a continuance of the contest and of that sporting spirit which it is the aim of all yachtsmen to further, that the rules should receive such simplification and amendment as may be necessary.

The committee appreciates that under the deed of gift it might, with the consent of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, alter the rules, but it also believes that the present measurement rule is so entirely inadequate as to need a most careful revision—a revision which could not well be made without long consideration and many conferences. Under all the circumstances, it appears, therefore, to the committee, that the prestige of the cup and the best interests of yachting would be best maintained if the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will again resume the custody of the cup.

The committee is also of the opinion that, inasmuch as the work attending the defense of the cup has absorbed too much of the energies of the club, to the detriment of racing in the other classes in which younger and less experienced members might take part, it is not in the best interests of the club to continue to defend the cup.

It was further resolved that a general meeting of the club be called at an early date to confirm the resolution of the committee and to empower it to take such other steps as may be necessary. A resolution was also passed thanking Mr. Jarvis of Toronto for coming to the assistance of the club in the emergency of Mr. Duggan's illness.

A formal challenge has been received by the committee from Commodore J. W. Taylor of St. Paul, Minn., on behalf of the Inter-Lake Yachting Association, for the Seawanhaka International Cup for 1899.

Newport Thirty-Footers.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—In a stiff southwest wind, the fleet of thirty-footers held a race yesterday afternoon for sweepstakes over the Jamestown course. The start was at 3:04. Summary:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Vauquero, H. B. Duryea	5:15:47	2:11:47
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:16:45	2:12:45
Hera, R. N. Ellis	5:17:43	2:13:43
Carolina, P. Jones	5:17:47	2:13:47
Asahf, Lloyd Warren	5:17:52	2:13:52
Wawa, R. Brooks	5:18:11	2:14:11

COLOGNE CHESS GAMES CLOSED.

Burn Wins the First Prize of 1,000 Marks in the Finish.

COLOGNE, Aug. 19.—This morning the chess players met in the fifteenth and final round of the international chess tournament, when the men faced each other as follows: Fritz vs. Charousek, Schallopp vs. Burn, Schiffers vs. Heinrichsen, Schlechter vs. Gottschall, Albin vs. Popiel, Showalter vs. Cohn, Steinitz vs. Tschigorin, and Janowski vs. Berger.

At the first adjournment, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, the state of affairs was as follows: Charousek and Burn had the superior positions against Fritz and Schallopp, respectively; Schiffers had beaten Heinrichsen, Schlechter was disposed of by Gottschall, Albin and Popiel had drawn, Showalter and Steinitz had won games against Cohn and Tschigorin, respectively, and Berger looked like a winner against Janowski.

In the evening sitting the following additional and final results were arrived at: Fritz lost to Charousek, Schallopp was beaten by Burn, Showalter defeated Cohn, Steinitz disposed of Tschigorin, and Janowski and Berger drew.

Appended is the total number of won and lost points, as registered by every contestant in the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Albin	4	11	Janowski	7½	7½
Berger	8	7	Popiel	7	8
Burn	11½	3½	Schallopp	3	12
Charousek	10½	4½	Schiffers	7	8
Cohn	10½	4½	Schlechter	9	6
Fritz	3½	11½	Showalter	9	6
Gottschall	5½	9½	Steinitz	9½	5½
Heinrichsen	4	11	Tschigorin	10½	4½

Burn, therefore, won the first prize; Charousek, Cohn, and Tschigorin divided the second, third, and fourth prizes in equal shares; Steinitz took the fifth; Schlechter and Showalter divided the sixth and seventh, and Berger received the eighth. The prizes, eight in number, were of the following amounts: First prize, 1,000 marks; second, 750 marks; third, 500 marks; fourth, 400 marks; fifth, 300 marks; sixth, 200 marks; seventh, 150 marks; eighth, 100 marks.

CRICKET RECORD BROKEN.

Wonderful Score of 554 Was Made at Chesterfield, England.

CHESTERFIELD, England, Aug. 19.—In the cricket match between Yorkshire and Derbyshire, which began here yesterday, Brown and Tunnicliffe, for Yorkshire, made the sensational score of 554 before the partnership was dissolved to-day. This is the world's record for first-class cricket, the previous record being 398.

The pair went in first yesterday and batted all day long, the score at the close of play being 503. This morning Tunnicliffe made his score 243 before he was dismissed, and Brown was not out, with a score of 292 and extras 19. Brown soon followed, having totalled 300.

"Better to Expand Than to Cheat."

From The Daily Journal, (Indianapolis.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES, Independent Democrat, in noticing the tendency of Democratic conventions toward territorial expansion, says that while there may be a [illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buying for Improvement Continues—Details of Yesterday's Sales by Brokers.

Adler & Herrman have purchased from Louis Lese, and have resold to a builder for improvement, the plot, northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 by 100. J. Robert was the broker in the transaction. Mr. Lese took in part payment four three-story brick dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues.

Adler & Herrman have also sold, through Broker Robert, to P. Wertheim, the builder, the plot at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, 100 by 100.

Roderick Grace has bought the five-story flat, southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 24.11 by 75.

It is reported that Herman Runkel has sold the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 315 West Seventieth Street, 20 by 100.

Two parcels, to be sold by the order of the Sheriff, yesterday's only auction offerings, were both withdrawn.

The Jere Johnson, Jr., Company will sell at 2 P. M. to-day on the premises 171 lots in the Gravesend section of Brooklyn, situated on the Gravesend Neck Road, Avenue U, and East Third Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 204 and 206 East Fifty-third Street, for a five-story brick flat, 50 by 88.5; Brubacher & Rentzgraf of 6 Union Square, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 175 feet west of Melrose Avenue; for a three-story frame tenement, 22.4 by 56; Frederick Dillmuth, Jr., of 626 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $5,600.

No. 3,403 Third Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 15.6 by 21; Edward Smith of 643 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; A. Boehm, architect; cost, $500.

Alterations.

Nos. 80 and 82 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; H. L. Herbert, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 20 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60.6; Mrs. Sara Hermann of 78 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; John H. Duncan, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 50 Attorney Street, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Cohen & Friend of 240 Clinton Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Webster Avenue, east side, 175 feet south of King's Bridge Road, to a two-story frame dwelling and shop; John Fitzpatrick, owner; Robert McArtney, architect; cost, $300.

To Foreclose on the Morse Building.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by the Washington Life Insurance Company against Nathaniel Miles to foreclose a mortgage upon the Morse Building, at the northeast corner of Beekman and Nassau Streets. The complaint alleges that interest due in June last amounting to $14,375, on a mortgage for $575,000, has not been paid.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 19, 1898.

ALLEN ST, w s, 124.11 ft s of Stanton St, 25x88.2; John W. Tilly to Louise J. Tilly	Gift
BEACH AV, s e corner of 147th St, 60x100; Alexander Davidson to William E. White	$1
BLEECKER ST, 345, e s, 26.2x86x25.9x89.6; Jerome Buck, referee, to Cornelia van R. Dearth and another, trustees	10,500
FORDHAM, or NORTH 3D, AV, w s, 108.3 ft n of 176th St, 27x93.5x27x94; Max Altmayer to Maria Kiefer and another	8,000
FULTON ST, w s, s ½ lot 168, map of Washingtonville, 25x100; John Demarest to Ernest Eichenbrenner and another	1,400
LOT 3, map of Laura Varian property, City Island; Laura Varian to John G. Fingal and another	725
LOT 21, map 65, lot Oak Tree plot; Mary R. Schwarz to William C. Schwarz	1,400
MOTT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 144th St, 100x151.8x100.4x139; Louis M. Jones and wife to Meyer Grahn and another	22,000
PRINCE ST, 9 and 11, n s; Marian Schramme to Lily R. Stern	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 153d St, 25.6x159.6 to St. Nicholas Place x24.11x164; Annie Aaron to Lily R. Stern	1
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 153d St, 25.6x159.6 to St. Nicholas Place x24.11x164; Lily R. Stern to Marian Schramme	Exchange
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; William A. Hoe and another to Jacob D. Butler	100
SPUYTEN DUYVEL PARKWAY, n e corner, land Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, runs n w 269.11x e 149.6x s e 93.7x133.4x s w 131.8x w 140.5; Marian Schramme to S. B. Stifter	1
WEST END AV, 510, e s, 20x80; Ida L. Starbuck to Joseph Byk	1
5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 111th St, 25x100; Herman Strauss to Henry Weiss	1
7TH AV, s s, Lot 911, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Edward L. E. Phipps to Amanda Tousey	100
7TH AV, s s, Lot 911, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Rose D. Dalbec to Amanda Tousey	1
12TH ST, s s, Lot 277, map of Unionport, 200x210; Caroline Fickert to William Fickert	1
62D ST, 221 West, 25x100.5; August J. von Gauther and wife to Isaac L. Smith	100
87TH ST, n s, 196 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; George Fritz to Alma Fritz	23,500
89TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Regina Heuman to Sadie Seligman	1
97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James D. Putnam and wife to Sophie Hoebermann	12,000
107TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11; Mary Monahan to Adele S. Schuyler	26,000
112TH ST, 137 West, 20.3x100.11; Thomas McKone to Alexander Davidson	30,000
116TH ST, 328 East, 15x100.10; Charlotte M. Bullwinkle and another to Frances M. Platt	9,500
118TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Babette Blumenthal	1
119TH ST, 135 East, 18.9x100.11; William H. Kennelly and others to Mary E. O'Hara	1
119TH ST, 135 East, 18.9x100.11; William H. Kennelly and another, executors, to Mary E. O'Hara	10,500
121ST ST, 508 East, 17x80; Emma Johnson to Edward Dougherty	1
131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x99.11; E. B. Frost, individually, and as assignee, to Louis Lese	8,800
133D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Francis M. Jencks to Patrick Fitzpatrick	100

Recorded Leases.

ARMSTRONG, John, to Charles A. Sofeldo; 4,203 3d Av, 10 years......$720 to	$780
THOMPSON, Samuel M., to James J. Keenan; 509 Hudson St, 5 years	700
WOHLFERT, Frederick, to George F. Pusch; 708 3d Av, store, &c., 5 years......1,100 to	1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to William A. Hoe and another; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 147th St, 1 year	$42,500
BEEKMANN, Charles, to Lizzie A. Benedict, trustee; 498 Manhattan Av, 3 years	15,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Charles M. Rosenthal; s s of 118th St, 160 ft e of 5th Av, demand	16,000
DELANEY, James, to The Cook & Bernheimer Company; n w corner of Audubon Av and 172d St, secures loan	7,000
EICHENBRENNER, Ernest and Annie E., to John Demarest; w s of Fulton St, being s ½ of Lot No. 168, map of Washingtonville	800
FINGAL, John G. and Matilda, to Rosa May; Lot 3, map of property of Laura Varian at City Island, 5 years	425
GOLDSTEIN, Abraham, to German Savings Bank; s s of 56th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	12,500
GOLDSTEIN, Abraham, to German Savings Bank; s s of 56th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year	12,500
GOODMAN, Aaron, and another, to James McClenahan and others, trustees; 265 and 267 Madison St, 5 years	42,000
GRUHN, Meyer, and another, to Louis M. Jones; e s of Mott Av, 100 ft n of 144th St, 1 year	7,500
GUERINEAU, William S., and another, to Charles H. Edgar, trustee, &c.; 58 East 107th St, 5 years	20,000
HOEBERMANN, Sophie, to James D. Putnam; n s of 97th St, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 month	7,000
JOHNSTONE, Mary C., and Alexander, to William Johnstone; s s of 118th St, 252.7 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year	20,000
KIEFER, Maria, and Magdalena Mertz to Bertha Brown; w s of Fordham or North 3d Av, 108.3 ft n of 176th St, 5 years	6,000
KIEFER, Maria, and Magdalena Mertz to Henry P. Ansorge; w s of Fordham or North 3d Av, 108.3 ft n of 176th St, 1 month	1,500
LESE, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 131st St, 175 ft w of Park Av, 1 year	6,000
LESE, Louis, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 131st St, 125 ft w of Park Av, 1 year	6,000
LEVY, Lazarus, to Mary L. Higgins, guardian, &c.; n s of Ridge St, 153.9 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years	16,000
McWALTERS, Mary, to Max and Bernhard Freund; 2,404 Amsterdam Av, 1 year	[illegible]
McWALTERS, Mary, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 2,404 Amsterdam Av, 3 years	[illegible]
MOEBLEIN, Agnes, to Abner B. Bigelow [illegible]	[illegible]
MONAHAN, Mary, to Percy M. Stewart and another; s s of 107th St, 258 ft e of Riverside Drive, 1 year	1,000
MUNDAY, Rose, to James F. Boyle; s s of 36th St, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years	2,500
O'HARA, Mary E., to James M. Anderson, trustee; 135 East 119th St, 3 years	7,000
PATTON, James G., to Nannie S. Heacock; e s of Jackson Av, 153.9 ft n of 158th St, 3 years	2,000
PATTON, James G., to Caroline T. Woodruff; e s of Jackson Av, 128.7 ft n of 158th St, 3 years	2,000
PATTON, James G., to Cyrus Hitchcock; e s of Jackson Av, 203.9 ft n of 158th St, 3 years	2,000
POWELL, H. Wheeler, to Fourteenth Street Bank; e s of St. Nicholas Pl, 224.1 ft s of centre line of 153d St, secures note	3,342
OLSEN, Anette A., to Henry G. Silleck, Jr., and another; s w corner of Simpson and Freeman Sts, secures bond	1,500
STEINER, Mathilda, to George Wolf; e s of Forest Av, 124.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years	1,000
STIFTER, Sanford B., to Marion Schramme; n s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, at e line of property of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad, 3 years	4,000
WAHLE, William and Anna E., to Charles F. Emery; s s of 138th St, 183.4 ft w of Boulevard, installments	1,000
WEISS, Henry, to Louis Lese; w s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft n of 111th St, 2 years	2,000
WESSELL, Otto, to Good Samaritan Dispensary; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.11 ft n of 98th St, 3 years	10,000
WIGGERS, Albert, to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Webster Av, 450 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 5 years	6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CARLIN, Elizabeth R., to John M. Bowers, executor, &c.	$7,088
DILLMUTH, Frederick, Jr., to William Gilman	2,000
STADTLANDER, Emma, to Diedrich W. Rohde	2,000
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company, to The North River Savings Bank	15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,015 to 1,019, and 680 East 165th St; Charles A. Friberg against David Quigley and Charles Walker, owners; Henry Bushman, contractor	50
ST. ANN'S AV, 680 to 686; Charles A. Friberg against David Quigley and Charles Walker, owners; Henry Bushman, contractor	27
87TH ST, 2 to 8 West; August R. Ackert against Oscar A. Norman and William P. Farber, owners and contractors	700
118TH ST, 60 to 64 West; Ignace Vrasda against David Scheer, owner and contractor	465
134TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Nicholas R. Pendergast against Mark E. Stevens, owner; McCone & Files, contractors	$34

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

97TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James D. Putnam with Sophie Hoebermann, installments	$22,000

Lis Pendens.

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft s of 156th St, 25x100; Antonio Nutile against Angelo Manello and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. F. Gerding.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x175x irregular; Jacob Schmitt against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster, Hotaling & Klenke.

NASSAU ST, n e corner of Beekman St, 85.3x69.11x85.2x69.6; the Washington Life Insurance Company against Nathaniel Niles and others, (foreclosure of a mortgage for $575,000;) attorneys, Foster & Thomson.

PEARL ST, 247 and 249; the New York Engraving and Printing Company against John Pettit, (warrant of attachment;) attorney, J. T. Hurd.

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 34x40.6x67.3x25.8; Peter Duffy against Frederick Klingman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage amended;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

WEST END AV, 361 and 363; Susan L. Vivian and another, executrix, &c., against Sarah Crow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin.

27TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x98.9; William and Daniel Rosendorf against Johanna Rosendorf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

60TH ST, 127 West; the Bowery Savings Bank against Mary B. Hughes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. S. Terry.

COAL FOR BRITISH STATIONS.

American Company Secures a Contract from the English Government—Big Shipments from Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 19.—There has been shipped from Norfolk, in British bottoms, seventeen cargoes of Pocahontas steam coal, aggregating 70,123 tons. These have gone to eleven different coaling stations belonging to England, and it has been believed that England was stocking such stations in event of possible war.

To-day it leaked out that this view is undoubtedly correct, as the Pocahontas Coal Company is asserted by one of its employes to have practically admitted that an unlimited contract from the British Government for coaling her stations all over the world had been secured. And the work has just fairly commenced.

The stations to which cargoes have thus far been sent are Montevideo, in Uruguay; St. Michaels, in the Azores; Kingston, Jamaica; Singapore, India; Cape Town, Africa; St. Vincent and Porto Praya, Cape de Verdes; St. Lucia, British West Indies; Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; St. Paul de Loanda, Africa, and London. One vessel alone, the Indra, carried 9,000 tons to Singapore.

HEROINE SAVES THREE LIVES.

New York Woman Rescues Men from a Capsized Boat.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—Miss Mary Jay Bourne, daughter of the Rev. Sheaarjshub Bourne of New York, who is spending the Summer in Barrington, saved Essex W. O'Neil, Arthur Dessault, and Joseph McHenry from drowning this noon in the Warren River. The men were capsized from a sailboat, which sank a quarter of a mile from shore, and Miss Bourne saw the accident and rowed a skiff to their aid. The skiff was too small to take the men aboard, so she kept them afloat until a servant from Miss Bourne's house had rowed out to her assistance. Miss Bourne is twenty-one years of age, and is a student at Vassar College. She is an expert oarswoman and equestrienne.

ATLANTA'S SPANISH PRISONERS.

Some to be Sent to Portsmouth—Only One Alleged Spy Held.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Orders were issued by the War Department to-day for the disposition of the twenty Spanish prisoners and six alleged spies who have been confined for some time at Fort McPherson, Atlanta. The Spaniards will be sent to Portsmouth, N. H. Five of the alleged spies, among whom is Meller, who, it is said, was identified with the operations of Lieut. Carranza, are to have their freedom. A man by the name of Elmhurst, who, it is charged, enlisted in the army for the purpose of acting as a spy, will be sent to his regiment for trial by court-martial.

MISS ARNOLD'S FAMOUS KISS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—Miss Emma Arnold, the pretty St. Louis girl, who kissed Lieut. Hobson, is reaping the benefits of fame. The Directors of the Wichita, Kansas County, fair, have written to her asking her to assume charge of the woman's department of the fair, and name her own price.

They say that a great many Kansas people are anxious to see the lips that kissed Hobson's, and that they know she would be a drawing card. Of course she has refused the offer, for her mother is very wealthy, and such inducements as offered by the Directors of the Kansas County fair have no allurements for her.

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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REAL ESTATE,
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BROKER. APPRAISER.

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An exceptionally attractive, handsomely furnished dwelling, above 34th St., close to 5th Av.

ALSO,

An extra size corner house on 5th Av., handsomely and completely furnished. Neither of which have ever before been rented.

Apply to
GEO. R. READ,
(6311) 10 Wall St. and 1 Madison Av.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HAMPTON & BERWICK,
63 TO 69 WEST 131ST ST.
Fine apartments, 7 rooms and bath.
Each house is 20 foot front.
Hall boy. Hot water and all improvements.
Moderate rents.
Apply to Janitor or to
Chas. [illegible] & Co.

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Both Boys and Girls

are instructed, guided, inspired at Pennington Seminary, to reach their highest possibilities of cultured manhood and womanhood. Co-education has been proved by 45 years' experience to be the solution to many difficulties and of practical value to both the boys and the girls. The Christian influence of Pennington Seminary has been felt for 60 years; successful men and women in many positions of honor acknowledging the Seminary with gratitude as their alma mater. The surroundings are all helpful, healthful and comfortable. For the catalogue, containing photographic illustrations, address THOMAS O'HANLON, D. D., President for twenty-nine years. Terms, $250.00 per year.

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between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.
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Boston standards of scholarship and conduct of life with advantages of healthful and beautiful suburban residence; rowing and skating on Charles River; outdoor games in ample, shaded grounds; best equipped gymnasium and swimming tank under careful hygienic supervision. Lectures and lessons on topics adapted to the ideal administration of homes; pupils properly chaperoned to the best Musical and Literary entertainments in Boston and to historical places in the vicinity.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
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REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.

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Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.

In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address Miss WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or Miss ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until September 20.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY.

Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments.
Gymnasium. 79th year opens Sept. 28.
HENRY BARTON CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Prin.

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College-trained teachers. Healthful and beautiful situation near Philadelphia. Co-educational. Privileges of college library, laboratory, athletic grounds. Expenses, $190.

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423 Madison Av., N. Y.

Reopens Monday, Oct. 3. Boys thoroughly prepared for all Colleges and Scientific Schools. Summer address of Principal until September 17th is Cotuit, Mass.

SELECT SCHOOL OF ART, FOR DRAWING and painting, will be opened in Carnegie Hall Building October, 1898, by artist, pupil of François Flemeng and Gabriel Ferrier. For particulars address Condé, 851 and 852 Carnegie Hall, New York.

The De Lancey School for Girls,
71 West 85th Street.

Seventeenth year begins October 3. Primary (including Kindergarten,) through College Preparatory. Catalogues on application.

FRIENDS SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES.—Founded in 1784. Excellent home. Students from 18 States. All denominations. Thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music, and Art. Address AUGUSTINE JONES, LL. B., Providence, R. I.

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A Select School for Girls. Terms high. No "extras." MR. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary Classes.
College Preparation; Full Lecture Course.
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KINDERGARTEN TRAINING CLASS, FROEBEL Normal Institute.—Fall term begins Sept. 7, 1898. Free scholarships, (limited.) Address Z. A. CUTTEN, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av., 14th St.

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The Misses Hickok's School for Girls

Suburban to New York City. Lectures by professors in Columbia University. Morristown, N. J.

ST. DAVID'S HALL. SCHOOL FOR BOYS; Limited number; thoroughness; home influence; testimonials from leading educators. Rev. W. L. EVANS, M. A., Scarsdale, N. Y.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT OF the Ethical Culture Schools, 669 Madison Av., opens Oct. 3; terms, $200; a few free scholarships. PERCIVAL CHUBB, Principal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MILITARY ACADEMY, West Lebanon, N. H.—Prepares for all colleges and business. Major B. F. HYATT, A. M., Principal.

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INTELLIGENT lady expecting to learn stenography, will be taught in reputable court reporter's offices; lucrative position assured when proficient. F. LUSK, 32 Broadway.

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will reopen after the summer vacation on Tuesday, September 6. Bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, correspondence, stenography, typewriting, commercial law, civil government, etc. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

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NEW YORK BUSINESS INSTITUTE—Affords thorough education for business. ACADEMIC, BOOKKEEPING, Correspondence, Banking, Penmanship, Telegraphy, SHORTHAND, and TYPEWRITING Departments. Day and evening [illegible]

BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

Special Weigher's Fee Held to be Still in Force—Other Decisions.

In an opinion handed down yesterday the Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers decided that a fee of 20 cents made by the Collector of Customs for an official certificate given by him as to the weight of imported merchandise, as returned by the United States Weigher, issued at the request and solely for the convenience of the applicant, is properly exacted under Section 2,654 of the Revised Statutes, and was not abolished by Section 22 of the act of June 10, 1890.

Leather gloves imported by H. Robinson of this city, were assessed with the embroidery duty of 40 cents a dozen pairs under Paragraph 445. It was claimed that the gloves were not stitched with more than three single strands, and that they were not liable to the additional duty for embroidery. The board so held.

Twenty-three silver gilded and enamel badges imported for presentation to the graduating class of female nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital were held to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 551, act of 1894.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND
Culver Route:

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery), N. Y. Via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry.

Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No stops.

LEAVE DAILY (6:30, 7:40 except Sunday,) 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:30 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

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TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.; Week days 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, and 10:50 P. M. LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

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TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.; Week days 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20, (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10, (9:40 Sat. only) P. M. Leaves L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

Trains leave Broadway ferries, week days, hourly, 6:04 to 8:04 A. M.; half hourly, 9:04 A. M. to 9:04 P. M. Saturdays only 9:34 P. M. Sundays, half hourly, 6:04 to 8:04, 8:24, 8:44, 9:04 A. M. Every 15 minutes, 9:04 to 11:04 A. M. Every 10 minutes, 11:04 A. M. to 9:44 P. M.

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GLEN ISLAND

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 8th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.15, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only 12, 3, 4, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat From East 32d St. Only.
ONE HOUR TO GLEN ISLAND.

9.00 A. M., 12.15 and 2.30 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island 10.30 A. M., 1.30, and 5.30 P. M.

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EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

WELCOME to WARSHIPS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th,
The popular Norwich Line steamer
CITY OF LAWRENC

will leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., (Providence Line Pier,) not earlier than 10 A. M., for the anchorage of the Squadron, and will accompany the fleet of warships up the North River and return.

The CITY OF LAWRENCE was recently reconstructed and IS AN ADMIRABLE OBSERVATION BOAT, her entire upper deck being an open promenade.

TICKETS $1.00.

Now on sale at the Fall River Line Ticket Office, Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St. Sale positively limited. On Saturday morning tickets will be sold at gangway of steamer at end of Pier 18, unless limit is previously reached.

MUSIC. REFRESHMENTS.

50c POPULAR SUNDAY OUTING 50c
UP THE HUDSON

by the Long Island Sound Steamer
"CITY OF LOWELL,"
SUNDAY, AUG. 21,

From New Pier 36 N. R., foot Spring St., at 10 A. M. Music, Refreshments. No liquors. Table d'Hote Dinner until 3 P. M., 75 cents. A la carte after 3 P. M. Tickets, staterooms, and full information in advance at New Pier 36.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier......9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.
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LONG BRANCH. UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Ocean front. Select family and transient hotel. Reasonable rates, finest bathing. Orchestra, concerts morning and evening. Dancing. Illustrated Booklet. J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES. BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE ELBERON,

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This unique Summer resort opens for the season Saturday, June 11th. For rooms and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

This favorite Summer and Autumn resort will remain open until November. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat, &c. Golf links. Send for booklet. W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.—May to November. Location unexcelled. Excellent table; pure spring water. No malaria. Send for booklet. Mrs. THEO. HAUSER & SON.

Miscellaneous.

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SHARON HOUSE,
Open June 1st to Oct. 1st.
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Largest and Most Complete Sulphur Bathing Establishment in the U. S. Pamphlets on application.

MOUNTAIN HOME, WINDHAM, N. Y.—Accommodate 100; location unsurpassed; terms moderate; descriptive circulars. O. R. COE.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WAYNE.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee, against THE NEWARK NEW YORK WATER WORKS COMPANY, Louis V. Bossman and [illegible], as Receivers of the Newark [illegible] Company, and Ramson [illegible] Company.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Clerk's office of Wayne County on the [illegible] day of June, 1898, I, the undersigned referee therein named, will sell at public auction at the [illegible] at the pumping station of The Newark New York Water Works Company, on the property of said company, in the Village of Newark, New York, on the 6th day of September, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All and singular the water works which at the date of said mortgage executed by Newark New York Water Works Company to plaintiff above named, and foreclosed in this action, was held, or thereafter constructed, acquired, or held by the said water works company, situate in the Village of Newark, County of Wayne, State of New York, together with all and singular the rights of way, lands, pumphouse and site, reservoir and site, pumping machine, boilers, tools, furniture and fixtures, machines, wells, curbs, hydrants, gates and valves, the water rents and income, rents, revenues, extensions, additions, improvements, franchises and property of every name, kind, and description of said water works company, which at the date of said mortgage it had or owned, or which it thereafter acquired, together with all and singular hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any way appertaining.—Dated July 12, 1898.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 22 William Street, New York City.
jy16-law8wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of Kings.—BERTHOLD A. REISS, as receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, vs. THE JOHN GOOD CORDAGE & MACHINE COMPANY.

To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this action receiver of the John Good Cordage & Machine Company, and of all property and effects of said company, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require all persons indebted to said company to render an account to me, at my office, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, by the 20th day of June, 1898, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me, and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me by said 20th day of June, 1898; and all the creditors of said company are, pursuant to an order of said court made in said action or proceeding, and bearing date the 14th day of March, 1898, required to exhibit and prove their respective claims, accounts, and demands to me at my said office, and become parties to the above-entitled action or proceeding by the 10th day of November, 1898, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment made in said auction or proceeding, and from any distribution made thereunder, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said company are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me at the place aforesaid on or before said 10th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, May 7th, 1898. BERTHOLD A. REISS, Receiver.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Receiver, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York.
my7-law6mS

MOREWOOD, GEORGE B., AND MOREWOOD, HENRY F.—The People of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE B. MOREWOOD and HENRY F. MOREWOOD, copartners, composing the firm of George B. Morewood & Company, assigned to Charles H. Gostenhofer, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourth day of October, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Charles H. Gostenhofer, Assignee of the above-named George B. Morewood & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, the Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of August, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Assignee, 50 Wall Street, New York City.
[U. S. Rev. Stamp, Canceled, 10c]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CHARLES E. Lewis was duly appointed Trustee in the place of Charles Wehrhane, the Trustee named in the second mortgage on the property of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, dated November 21st, 1885, said Wehrhane having resigned and discharged himself of the trusts created by said mortgage by notice in writing, and said Lewis having been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company on June 10th, 1898, as his successor to fill such vacancy, pursuant to the authority conferred by the seventeenth paragraph of said mortgage.

A certificate of such appointment was filed this day in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, New York, to which reference is hereby made.—Dated New York, June 11th, 1898.

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.
J. FRANK EMMONS, President.
S. P. KRETZER, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. EDMUND HILDICK CO., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and lately doing business in the City of New York under said corporate name, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed Assignee of said A. Edmund Hildick Co. for the benefit of its creditors, at the office of his attorney, William G. Chittick, Jr., No. 45 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 4th day of October, 1898.—Dated July 29th, 1898.

BAILEY LLOYD, Assignee.
WM. G. CHITTICK, Jr., Attorney for Assignee, 45 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy30-law6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[Supplemental Citation.]

BACON, SHERMAN J.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Mary D. Gibbs, widow of Luther Gibbs, deceased; George L. Gibbs, Scott Gibbs, Carrie Gibbs Beach, Guidotto D. Gibbs, and Pearl E. Gibbs, being the only heirs at law and next of kin of said Luther Gibbs, deceased, and Mary D. Gibbs, as administratrix of the estate of Luther Gibbs, deceased, said Luther Gibbs having been one of the heirs at law and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 16th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
au20-law6wS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y.
je11-law6mS

EWALD, KATHARINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINA EWALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Edward P. Orrell, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of April, 1898. ANDREW EWALD, Jr., GEORGE F. EWALD, Executors. EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ap30-law6wSa

McLAREN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER McLAREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of April, 1898. EDWARD S. HATCH, Executor, &c., of Peter McLaren, Dec'd. THOMAS P. WICKES, Attorney for Executor, 100 B'way, N. Y.
ap23-law6mS

KELLOGG, MONTGOMERY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MONTGOMERY A. KELLOGG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New York, the [illegible] day of May, 1898. [illegible] KELLOGG, Administratrix. [illegible]

SURROGATE'S NOTICES.

HAHN, [illegible].—In pursuance of an order of Hon. [illegible] Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 East [illegible] Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of December next.—Dated New York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898. FRANK JOSEPH HAHN, Executor, &c. EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Executor, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.
my28-law6mS

HAWKINS, CHARLES P.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert C. Inslee, Mary C. Inslee, George W. Hawkins, Ellsworth F. Hawkins, Caroline M. Bockhorn, William A. Hawkins, Albert W. Hawkins, Susan E. Sulsizer, Charlotte E. Mead, Charles Edwin Inslee, Nellie May Inslee, and Charles Sumner Bockhorn, and William B. Miles and George H. Robinson, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of WILLIAM A. MILES, deceased, all of full age; Charlotte Eloise Bockhorn, Henrietta Louise Hawkins, Florence Hampton Hawkins, and Julia Estelle Hawkins, severally infants over the age of fourteen years;

Mildred Hawkins Inslee, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Robert C. Inslee, her father; Lillian E. Hawkins and George W. Hawkins, Jr., severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with George W. Hawkins, their father; Mabel Niblo Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Ellsworth F. Hawkins, her father; William Frederick Liermann, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charles Frederick Liermann, his father; Charlotte Estelle Hawkins, an infant under the age of fourteen years, residing with William A. Hawkins, her father; Charlotte Belle Hawkins, Anna Mildred Hawkins, Charles Phineas Hawkins, and Edna May Hawkins, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Albert W. Hawkins, their father; Robert Inslee Hulsizer and Gladys Eloise Hulsizer, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Susan E. Hulsizer, their mother; Mary Cynthia Mead, Marjorie Estelle Mead, and Charlotte Mead, severally infants under the age of fourteen years, residing with Charlotte E. Mead, their mother.

All persons interested in the estate of Charles P. Hawkins, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at the Surrogate's Court of said county, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the thirteenth day of September, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Abial M. Hawkins and Robert C. Inslee, as surviving testamentary trustees under the last will and testament of Charles P. Hawkins, deceased; and also to show cause why a decree should not be made herein releasing and discharging Robert C. Inslee from all duties and obligations as trustee under the will of said Charles P. Hawkins, deceased. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit-[L. S.] ness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Trustees, 122 Bowery, Manhattan, New York City.
jy23-law6wSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Shepard, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
je11-law6mS

HERRMANN, CAROLINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINA HERRMANN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 East 124th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. K. C. HERRMANN, PETER HERRMANN, Executors. G. H. HINNAU, Executors' Attorney, 35 Nassau St., New York.
mh12-law6mSat

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 8 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York.
jy9-law6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
je18-law6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE F. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-law6mS

GARR, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GARR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Messrs. Hatch & Wickes, No. 100 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, the seventh day of May, 1898. JOSEPH K. GARR, Executor. HATCH & WICKES, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
my7-law6mSat

MILL, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Almet R. Latson, No. 7 Beekman St., in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. MARJORY MILL, Executrix. ALMET R. LATSON, Attorney for Executrix, 7 Beekman St., New York.
mh26-law6mS

SCHMOLZE, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCHMOLZE, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, and doing business in New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Bullwinkel, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of March, 1898. ELIZABETH SCHMOLZE, Administratrix. JOHN E. BULLWINKEL, Attorney for Administratrix, 271 Broadway, New York City.
mh12-law6mS

STEIN, ALEXANDER W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. STEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 4th day of March, 1898.—EUGENIA BETHUNE STEIN, Administratrix, &c., of Alexander W. Stein, deceased. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Administratrix, 155 Broadway, New York.
mh5-law6mS&s6

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—LEOPOLD STERN, Isidor Stern, and August Goldsmith, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH PEABODY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 14, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Adolph Peabody, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, July 16th, 1898.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
[illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE. [illegible] Advertisements at American District Messenger or Postal Telegraph offices [illegible] as at Publication Office.

DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St. L. station and Central Park. Address [illegible] Office.

LEGAL SALES.

SUPREME COURT—Erie County.—THE FIDELITY TRUST & GUARANTY COMPANY OF BUFFALO, plaintiff, against BUFFALO, KENMORE & TONAWANDA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY and John [illegible] Dumont, defendants.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, held at the City and County Hall in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, and duly entered in Erie County Clerk's office, I, the undersigned referee, duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder on Thursday the 22d day of August, 1898, at the Buffalo Real Estate Exchange Room, 210 Pearl Street, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described therein as follows:

All the main line of railroad of said railway company extending from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Military Road, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Main Street, in the Town of Amherst, County of Erie, and State of New York, and from the intersection of Kenmore Avenue and Delaware Avenue, in the Town of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, to and into the Village of Tonawanda, to the intersection of Young and Main Streets, in said village in said County of Erie, and State of New York, as said railroad and branches are now or may be hereafter located and constructed; and

Also all and singular the lands, tenements, hereditaments, acquired or appropriated, or which may hereafter be acquired or appropriated for the purpose of said railroad and the branches thereof, and all railways, ways, rights of way, depot and terminal grounds, tracks, sidings, turnouts, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences and other structures, depots, station houses, turntables, water tanks, car houses, power houses, freight houses, wood houses, warehouses, machine shops, store structures, buildings, erections and fixtures of every kind and nature whatsoever; rights, rights of trackage, contracts for trackage, and all other contracts, covenants, and agreements, and rights thereunder; and also all powers, privileges, and franchises now held, or which may be hereafter acquired for the use of said railroad and branches thereof; also all locomotives, engines, motors, fixtures, cars, and other rolling stock and equipment now held, or which may hereafter be acquired, and all rails, ties, poles, wires, machinery, tools, implements, fuel, and material whatsoever; and also all additions now made or which may be hereafter made to any and all of said railroads and its several branches, and to said property and estate, or their appurtenances by the Railway Company or by others, and all choses in action, books of account, and other books, maps, and surveys of the Railway Company; and all assets and property, real, personal, or mixed, now owned or hereafter to be acquired by said Railway Company, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion or reversions, remainder or remainders, tolls, rents, issues, and profits thereof; and also all and every of the estate, right, title, and interest, property, provisions, or claim and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, which the said Railway Company owns or holds or may hereafter acquire or hold, of, in, and to the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and necessary or convenient for the use, occupancy, and enjoyment of said road, its branches, privileges, and franchises, or any part thereof.

Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the Village of Tonawanda, County of Erie, and State of New York, known and distinguished as part of lot eighty-five (85) on the Mile Reserve, more particularly described as lot number eight (8) and parts of lots numbers seven, (7,) nine, (9,) and eighteen, (18,) in block number ten, (10,) according to the map of said village, made by Tobias Witmer in 1857, which map is filed in Erie County Clerk's office, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a point in the west line of Delaware Street, being the southeast corner of lands deeded to Alfred Schoenfeld, by deed recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 506 of Deeds, Page 201, and about one hundred nineteen (119) feet northerly, measured along said west line of Delaware Street from the intersection of said line with the northerly line of premises heretofore conveyed to Henry Diedrich by deed dated January 8th, 1887, and recorded in Erie County Clerk's office in Liber 520 of Deeds, Page 108; thence southerly along said west line of Delaware Street about one hundred nineteen (119) feet to said Diedrich's north line; thence westerly along the north line of premises so deeded to Henry Diedrich ninety-six (96) feet, more or less, to the east line of William Street; thence northerly along the east line of William Street one hundred nineteen (119) feet; thence easterly in a straight line one hundred fifty-six (156) feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, together with all the rights of Henry Strasbing and wife in and to the adjoining streets to the centre thereof, and bounded northerly and southerly by the projections of the north and south lines of the premises above described.—Dated June 27th, 1898.

FREDERICK CHORMANN, Referee.
ROGERS, LOCKE & MILBURN, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 28 Erie Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
je29-2aw8wW&S

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, and Lewis H. Schultz, as trustees of the estate of Jackson S. Schultz, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Julia Hazard, Matilda Campbell, William F. Vanderhouten, John E. Richardson, James A. Bradley, Maurice Traube and Company, and Ironclad Manufacturing Company, defendants.—In foreclosure.—Amended Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 18th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Attorney for Plaintiffs, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. P. Henry Dugro, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of August, 1898, and filed with a copy of the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court in said County on the 11th day of August, 1898, the order amending the summons and complaint herein having been duly entered in said Clerk's office on the 8th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, August 12th, 1898.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER,
Attorney in person and Plaintiffs' Attorney, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au13-law6wS

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—OSCAR HUTTLINGER and E. Hermann Vivie against JUAN YSIDRO JIMENES and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 11th, 1898.

EVARTS & MOFFAT, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post-Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To Juan Ysidro Jimenes and Emilia Jimenes Viuda Rodrigues, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 14th day of July, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, July 15th, 1898. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Office and Post Office address, No. 63 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.
jy16-law6wSa

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—CITY and County of New York.—GEORGE E. BOREHAM against NEWTON DARLING.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, July 1, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post-Office address No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

To the above-named defendant Newton Darling: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to the order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated July 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1898.

KANTROWITZ & ESBERG, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post-Office Address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy30-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—ALONZO ROTHSCHILD, plaintiff, against ADDIE A. CULLIN and ADA M. CHILD, defendants, summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28th, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Addie A. Cullin and Ada M. Child: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of this court made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Judges thereof, dated July 22d, 1898, and filed herein with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 22d day of July, 1898.—Dated July 23d, 1898.

SONDHEIM & SONDHEIM, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City.
[illegible]

REFEREES' NOTICES.

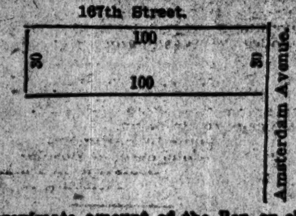
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MARY A. ORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of August, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and laid out and designated on a map dated New York, May 21, 1895, and signed by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate in the City of New York north of 159th Street," signed by Philo T. Ruggles, Referee, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for the County of New York by lot Number 241. Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of the Tenth Avenue, running thence westerly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Tenth Avenue thirty feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of said Tenth Avenue; and thence northerly along the westerly line of Tenth Avenue thirty feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary A. Organ by Adeline I. Phillips and Isaac Phillips, her husband, by deed bearing date April 12th, 1888, and recorded in said Register's office May 11th, 1888, in Liber 1,948 of Conveyances, Page 393.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, known as No. 2,154 Amsterdam Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $14,571.67 with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898, costs and allowances amounting to $317.77, with interest thereon from July 25th, 1898; taxes, assessments, water rates, &c., about $798.95, with interest to be added, besides expense of sale.—Dated New York, July 26th, 1898.

FRANK M. HOLAHAN, Referee.
BUEL, TOUCEY & WHITING, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
au3-2aw3wW&S&au26

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp) HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 33 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's..5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Restaurant Martin.......Alc., Tdh., $1.25
University Place and 9th St.
LeonFleuret.5 Av&15thSt.Alc.Tdh.$1.25(Music)
Gasso.....40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
The Marlborough Broadway & 37th St. Alc.
Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq.E. Tdh.75c; wine, $1
Au Chat Noir } 551 W.B'way. 50c.tdh., w'h wine
Au Chat Noir } Upt'wn, 32 W.28 St. Hotel&Rest
Au Chat Noir } After Theatre Suppers.
Au Chat Noir } Alc; tdh. Lch.50c; din.75c(music)
Hotel Grenoble, 109 W. 38th St. Tdh., (music.)
Breakfast 40c.; lunch, 40c.; dinner, 50c., with wine
The Hungarian Rest. } Cafe Boulevard.
On 2d Av., No. 156. } Alc.,tdh.Gypsy Band
Breiser's, 163 3d av.&202 E.16th st.; alc.tdh.40c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier......9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS, SARATOGA, etc. Through tickets, NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every weekday at 6 P. M.

On Saturdays ONTEORA at 1:30 P. M. and KAATERSKILL at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect. Bicycles free. Horses and carriages taken. Descriptive folder mailed free.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry).—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 3:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St.,N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F.Bism'ck, Aug. 25, 9 AM | F.Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A.Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Aug. 20, 7 A M | Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Patria, Aug. 27, 1 PM | Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, (LONDON).
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.
Pennland.......Sept. 3 | Belgenland.......Sept. 24
Rhynland.......Sept. 17 | Pennland.......Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
Noordland.......Aug. 24 | Southwark.......Sept. 7
Friesland.......Aug. 31 | Westernland.......Sept. 14
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Gr'n.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

VICTORIA	August 20
BOADICEA	August 27
ALEXANDRA	September 3
WINIFREDA	September 10
CLEOPATRA	September 17

ALL NEW STEAMERS, THOROUGHLY AND LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Aug. 20, 9 AM | Lucania, Sept. 3, 8 AM
Servia, Aug. 23, 9 AM | Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Umbria, Aug. 27, 10 AM | Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.
Steamers leave San Francisco.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 3, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.......Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.......Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, Oct. 1.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.......Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Man.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL. [illegible] Cymric, Aug. 30, 9 AM | Germanic, Sept. 14, Noon; Majestic, Aug. 31, Noon | Teutonic, Sept. 21, Noon; Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon | Oceanic, Oct. [illegible]. Saloon rates on Cymric, $60 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $40 upwards; Steerage on Cymric, Germanic and Britannic, $22.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

A, 10:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cornwall, Newburgh, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and all Catskill Mountain points.

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED, Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

1:15 P. M. Half-Holiday Special. Runs Saturdays only for all Catskill Mountain points.

C, 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Kingston, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Catskill, and Albany.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

A, B, C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex A, 9:15 A. M. B, 10:45 A. M. C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, A, 9:45 A. M. B, 11:20 A. M. C, 3:25 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (cafe car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Trains leave foot of W. 42d St. as follows, (15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:)

7:55 A. M.—Day Express for all stations. Connections for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

9:15 A. M.—Mountain Express to Liberty and intermediate stations, Lake Kiamesha and White Lake, Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

1:00 P. M. (Saturdays only)—Stations to Rockland, Lake Kiamesha, White Lake, and Ellenville. Parlor Cars.

3:15 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Stations to Rockland, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Ellenville, Lake Kiamesha, and White Lake. Parlor Cars.

6:15 P. M. (Franklin St. 5:45 P. M.)—To Chicago (daily.) Stops at Middletown, Liberty, L. Manor, Walton, Norwich, Oneida, Oswego, Niagara Falls. Wagner Sleeper and Reclining Chair Car (seats free) through to Chicago, via Wabash.

TICKETS AND PARLOR CAR SEATS AT 371 Broadway, N. Y. N. Y. Transfer Co. checks baggage from residence to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3:40, 4:20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M. 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, *3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3:20, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express trains.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 6:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 6:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †8:30 P. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *6:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

REYNOLDS MURDER CASE

Salesman Says He Sold a Straw Hat Monday to the Accused Dentist, Kennedy.

THE PRISONER IN COURT

Testimony of Mary Higgins, Capt. Price, and Margaret Adams, the Dead Woman's Servant, Heard by Magistrate Simms.

A witness was found yesterday afternoon whose testimony, the police maintain, is thus far more important than that of any other person in completing the chain of evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the Twenty-second Street dentist, who is charged with having murdered Emeline C. Reynolds last Monday night in a room at the Grand Hotel.

The witness is Robert Clark of 137 West Twenty-fourth Street, a salesman in the hat department of Smith, Gray & Co., at Broadway and Thirty-first Street, who says that on last Monday he sold Kennedy a straw hat. Clark was taken to the West Side Prison late yesterday afternoon, and unhesitatingly picked out Kennedy from among eight men similar in size and general appearance as the man to whom he had sold the hat. This evidence is considered of paramount importance by the police, in view of the fact that on the day when the murder was discovered five employes of the Grand Hotel who had seen a man with the Reynolds woman in the hotel on the afternoon and evening preceding the murder said that he wore a straw hat.

Although differing somewhat regarding the man's clothing, they were united concerning the straw hat. Kennedy, when arrested, wore a black felt hat, and maintained that he wore no straw hat on Monday or on any other day. His family and his entire circle of acquaintances, both in this city and in New Dorp, where he lives, stated that he was never known to wear a straw hat. The police tried in vain for three days to find a discarded straw hat belonging to Kennedy, and were forced on Thursday to belittle the value of the straw hat as a means of identifying the suspected man.

Written Statement by Clark.

A written statement made by Clark to Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly and Central Office Detective Riley yesterday afternoon is regarded as remarkable in many ways. It is as follows:

"Some time during Monday—I think it was in the afternoon—a man came into the store and asked to see some straw hats. I showed him some straw hats, and, after looking them over, he selected one. While looking them over he remarked, 'I have seen you somewhere before.' Then I looked closely at him and said, 'I guess you have; your face is quite familiar. I have seen you somewhere around Sixth Avenue.' He said, 'Yes, I used to be in the dentist business there.' I asked him what business he was in now, and he said, 'I am in the dentist business on Twenty-second Street.' He picked out a two-dollar straw hat, but as it had a soiled spot on it I sold it to him for $1.50. He also bought a brown plaid hat, paying $1 for it. I think he wore a derby hat when he made the purchases."

In speaking of the case to a party of reporters two hours previous to making this statement, Clark said that he remembered to have seen Kennedy years ago when the latter's father kept a dentist's shop at 327 Sixth Avenue, over a hat store kept by a man named Tobin, in which Clark was employed. The hat Kennedy bought was of the sort having curved brims, and its size was 6⅞. Clark's statements to the reporter were communicated to the police and he was taken at once to the prison, where he made the positive identification. When Clark picked him out Kennedy turned his head away and refused to speak to him.

Kennedy was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning for his preliminary examination. The crowds that surged into the courtroom to hear the testimony in the case were disappointed, as the proceedings were conducted in an inner examination room, but they caught sight of the black-haired little dentist as he was led across the courtroom by a squad of detectives, and they made the most of it. Men and women, young and old, who filled the courtroom to overflowing, stood up on the seats to satisfy their curiosity and breathed satisfied sighs as they were ordered down by the attendants.

The case was called for 9:30 o'clock, but there was a long wait before the Magistrate disposed of the routine business of the court. There are a score or more of witnesses in the case, and they were in the courtroom long before the hour set for the hearing to begin. Kennedy's father and father-in-law, who believe implicitly in his innocence, were among the earliest arrivals, and constantly craned their necks in search of the accused man. These were soon followed by the parents of the dead girl, Mrs. Reynolds being dressed in deep mourning. Then came Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly, followed by Lawyers Frederick House and Emanuel Friend, the prisoner's counsel.

Prisoner Calm and Collected.

Almost a half hour before arrangements had been made for the examination Kennedy was hurried through the courtroom, closely guarded and followed by Capt. Price and Capt. McClusky. Kennedy appeared perfectly cool and collected, although somewhat pale. His black curly locks stood up in rather an unkempt fashion, and he showed signs of weariness, although his step was firm. He was hurried into an anteroom without catching sight of his gray-haired father, who was making frantic efforts to attract his attention.

At 10:20 o'clock the hearing was called in the examining room, which contained only those directly interested in the case. These completely filled the little room. Kennedy threw himself into a chair between his counsel with an air of utter weariness, and remained in that attitude, except when something special was brought out in the evidence. He wore dark gray trousers, a blue coat and waistcoat, and a negligée shirt, and carried a brown derby hat, which he often twisted and tapped nervously with his fingers. He did not present the appearance of a man who is in the habit of dining and drinking at fashionable hotels. Opposite sat his father and father-in-law, and back of him, almost touching him, sat the father and mother of the dead girl.

Before the examination began Kennedy was once more placed in a line of men for identification. A Staten Island man, who had met a man on the road near New Dorp at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning, was asked to pick out the man whom he had seen. After looking over the line he picked out A. F. Comacho, Special Deputy Sheriff, as the man he had met, and Kennedy shrugged his shoulders slightly.

Kennedy heard the charge of murder against him read with perfect composure, and his counsel answered that he had nothing to say. Kennedy then settled back in his chair and complacently twirled his thumbs throughout the proceedings.

Mary Higgins, a chambermaid at the Grand Hotel, was the first witness called. She found the dead body in room 84 at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday morning. She saw Emeline Reynolds for the first time, she said, at 1 P. M. on Monday, Aug. 15, standing just inside the room in which she was afterward found dead. She was alone and was dressed in the same clothes as were found on her dead body afterward. She saw no more of the woman until Tuesday morning about 9:30 o'clock, when she went to room 84 to perform her usual duties. She tried the door and found it did not open; she then inserted her pass key and the door finally yielded. She believed the door was locked but was not quite sure.

The witness said that when she entered she noticed that the bed had not been occupied. The blinds were drawn and no lights were burning. Then she saw the dead woman lying on the floor on her side with one hand under her head. Her clothing was perfectly composed. She was dressed just as she had come from the street, except that her hat and veil and tortoise-shell side combs were lying on the sofa.

Mr. House cross-examined the witness minutely with especial reference to the opening of the door. The witness finally said that she thought the door was locked at the time she visited the room and from the inside.

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station was called, and told of [illegible] at 10:30 o'clock Tuesday morning and found the dead woman in the position described by Mary Higgins. He told of finding the leaden bludgeon, and the weapon was exhibited. As the murderous-looking instrument was being passed about among the lawyers, the dead girl's mother turned away and shuddered and cried. Kennedy glanced at her, still twirling his thumbs complacently.

Capt. Price recounted the oft-repeated stories of the proceedings in the room after finding the body, of his interviews with the hotel employes, and the finding on the body of the thirteen-thousand-dollar check and a little locket, which was then produced. The locket contained a picture of Maurice B. Mendham, the stock broker.

Capt. Price told of the arrest of Kennedy and of the various conversations had with him at the station house, and exhibited one statement which Kennedy made to him at 10 o'clock on Tuesday evening. The statement had been reduced to writing and signed by the dentist, and was introduced in evidence. In it the prisoner told the story already printed of his movements on Monday evening, of his buying underwear and spending the evening at Proctor's Theatre, then returning by the 12:25 boat to Staten Island, thence to New Dorp by trolley.

Says He Saw the Girl on Friday.

He stated that the last he saw of "Dolly" Reynolds was on Friday, Aug. 12, when he treated her face at his office; that he never borrowed money from her or had any business transactions with her; that his father was always present when she called at the office, and that he never met Miss Reynolds or any other woman at the Grand Hotel. He absolutely denied all knowledge of the check, and said the signature was not his.

"On Wednesday morning I saw the prisoner again in his cell," said Capt. Price, "when I went to take some new clothing to him. I asked him if he wanted to say anything more, and he said no, that his mind was a blank and he could not remember what he had been doing on Monday."

Capt. Price then told of how Capt. McClusky had made Kennedy hold the leaden bludgeon in his hand, but said the prisoner handled the weapon with unconcern and denied ever having seen it before.

Capt. Price described stains which he said had been found on Kennedy's drawers, extending from the waistband downward on the right side. On the outside the mark extended eight inches, beginning between the suspender tapes. On the inside the stain extended one and a half inches. The defense asked that the drawers be reproduced. Mr. McIntyre said they were in the hands of a chemist. After a long argument between counsel the court permitted Mr. House to defer the cross-examination of Capt. Price until after the report of the chemist had been received.

Margaret Adams, the old colored servant of Miss Reynolds at the Fifty-eighth Street flat, was then called. She last saw her mistress on Monday afternoon at a little after 6 o'clock, when she said she would be back in a short time. She waited all night for her return, but did not see her again until she saw her lying dead at the Grand Hotel. Cross-examined, the witness said she lived with Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds.

"Is Mr. Reynolds in the room?" asked Lawyer House.

The old woman looked carefully; then said she did not see him.

"Is this Mr. Reynolds?" was asked as Kennedy stood up.

"I never saw that man before in my life," was the reply.

The witness then identified the picture of Maurice B. Mendham in the locket as the man whom she had known as "Mr. Reynolds."

At this point the proceedings were adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Attorney House requested that his client be confined in the West Side Prison instead of Police Headquarters, which request was granted. The father of the prisoner was allowed to hold a short conference with him after the court adjourned. The father and son embraced, and both seemed much affected by the meeting.

It was announced by Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly yesterday afternoon that Miss Reynolds was found to have been possessed of a large amount of money. She had deposits in Mount Vernon and in two banks in this city. Mr. O'Reilly refused to disclose the names of the banks or the amount of money on deposit, but it is said to amount to several thousand dollars.

VERMONT VETERAN'S SUICIDE.

Major Wyman, Missing from the Astor House, Found Dead.

Arnold Wyman, 72 years old, of Brattleborough, Vt., who was reported missing Thursday from the Astor House, was found dead yesterday morning in the bathtub of the house at 675 Second Avenue, having shot himself in the mouth. He was fully dressed. He had muffled the revolver so that the shot should not be heard. The Second Avenue house is a furnished-room house, kept by George Smith. In the old man's room was found a bottle of chloroform labeled "Brandy."

S. P. Miner of Brattleborough said Wyman had served through the civil war. He attained the rank of Major and was wounded in the thigh. He said that several days ago the old man sent him a note saying that he was going to New York on important business. Mr. Miner knew that this was one of the man's vagaries and followed him.

FOREGOES THE PETTIT REWARD.

Mr. Robinson's Caller Did Not Return—Lawyer Will Search Chicago.

The man who called Thursday on George Robinson, counsel for William Calhoun, in his suit against John Pettit, and who declared that the missing real estate man was staying in a town forty miles from Chicago with his (the informant's) brother-in-law, failed to put in an appearance yesterday at Mr. Robinson's office to give the details in his possession. The man, who had refused to give his name, had said that he must first consult his nephew, a son of the man with whom Pettit is alleged to be staying, before he could speak further. When the caller did not return yesterday, Mr. Robinson became convinced that uncle and nephew had come to the conclusion that it would not be right to betray a guest, and so let the matter drop.

Mr. Robinson was so impressed, however, that he will start to-night for Chicago, and make a systematic search in that city and the towns within forty miles of it. He will publish his offer of a reward in the Chicago papers, and feels confident that he will find his man.

Mr. Robinson obtained from Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, an order to serve Pettit outside of the State with the papers in Calhoun's suit. He will take this order and the papers with him.

A BARON RENOUNCES HIS TITLE.

Mr. Le M. de Guichainville Becomes an American Citizen.

The Baron Le Matayer de Guichainville, formerly of France, became a citizen of the American Republic yesterday in the Supreme Court, and on being sworn in before Justice McAdam, renounced his title, which has been in his family for over 300 years.

Mr. de Guichainville was born in Guichainville, France, sixty-seven years ago, and emigrated to Canada in 1878. He became naturalized there and took the oath of allegiance to the Queen of England. While in Canada he taught the French language. He decided to come to the United States in 1881, and some time afterward declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. He filed his petition for final papers two weeks ago.

Justice McAdam yesterday asked the Baron several questions as to the Constitution and laws of this country, which he answered satisfactorily, and on being informed that he would have to renounce his title of Baron of France, he said he was perfectly willing to do so.

"In my native country of France," he said, "I did not bear any title. I was plain Citizen de Guichainville. My title was abolished with the revolution. I shall rejoice that I am an American citizen."

Clerk McNeirny then administered the usual oath to the Baron, in which he renounced his allegiance to the Queen of England. He next administered the oath under which Mr. de Guichainville formally renounced his title and became an ordinary citizen of the United States, after which he received his papers at the County Clerk's office.

Brought Back on Murder Charge.

Sergt. Formosa of the Detective Bureau arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday from Montreal with Pasquale Cappelli, who on Jan. 18 of this year shot and killed Luigi Bianchi, at 406 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, in what is known as "Little Italy." Cappelli kept a saloon at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue. A woman was the cause of the crime. Cappelli, who is said to have been an Italian army officer, was arraigned before Judge McMahon yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder. He was committed to the Tombs without bail.

SIXTH AVENUE ELECTRIC ROAD.

Difficulties in Lowering Water and Gas Mains—A Sewer Fifty Years Old Uncovered.

Some difficult engineering problems are solved every day by the contractors who are putting in the new electric road in Sixth Avenue. One of the worst of these will be undertaken at daybreak this morning. A large force of men will go to work at the intersection of Forty-sixth Street and lower a thirty-inch water main. This is an iron pipe, and it crosses the roadbed so near the surface that it must be let down several feet before the road is built. It will be cut across, and afterward the segment underneath the road will be joined to the old ends by elbows which curve downward.

Gas pipes have been encountered by the score, and treated in much the same way, but their number has made the work most difficult. These pipes have to be stopped up before they are sawed off and the new connection is made. Special keys and other appliances are used for this work. The men bore into the pipe and insert a plug which is withdrawn, and the hole closed up, after the new connection has been formed.

The men came upon an old sewer at Eighth Street which extends to Fourteenth Street. It was a complete surprise to them, and appears to have passed out of everybody's mind. It is perfectly round, and is a splendid piece of brick masonry six feet in diameter. A stream of water flows through it all the time. This sewer contains many curiosities, and the small boys ransacked the earth that was shoveled out to find old coins and odd trinkets. These were the worse for their long submersion in the running water. The sewer is exactly 1,560 feet long, and it lies within two feet of the surface of the ground. The first thing was to clear it out. Men began at the lower end and cut it down one half, opening it for its entire length. Then they began to make the side walls perpendicular in order that a strong covering of iron and masonry may be put on. When this has been done the tracks will be laid. They will not come directly over the sewer, nor interfere with it in any way. The frame work of the electric road extends two feet below the surface of the ground.

MR. BACKUS FINDS A BABY.

The ex-District Attorney Discovers It on a Neighbor's Stoop.

Early yesterday morning ex-District Attorney Foster L. Backus, who lives at 13 Lincoln Road, Flatbush, was aroused by the wailing of an infant. The former Public Prosecutor turned over and placed his fingers in his ears, but the piercing wails still murdered sleep. Finally, in desperation, Mr. Backus arose and dressed himself and went forth to investigate. He found that the wails proceeded from the stoop of the residence of his next-door neighbor, W. J. Earle. The Earle family had slept sweetly through the uproar. The child was a boy, about three months old, wrapped up in a black shawl. A bottle of milk and a box of matches lay by its side.

Mr. Backus took the child into his own house and telephoned to the police, who removed it to the Grant Street Station. Later it was turned over to the city nurse.

STABBED BY HER BOARDER.

Wound Inflicted Upon Mrs. Royneal by Vallin May Prove Fatal.

Mrs. Adele Royneal of 915 Monastery Street, West Hoboken, recently took Joseph Vallin to board. He is sixty-five years old and had been ill, and Mrs. Royneal received him more out of pity for his friendless condition than because she hoped to reap any profit. Vallin, it is said, was formerly a broker in Paris, and was at one time wealthy. He afterward lost all his money by speculating wildly. Recently he has been acting strangely.

While Mrs. Royneal was preparing dinner yesterday Vallin entered the kitchen, seized a vegetable knife from a table, and stabbed her in the back. Mrs. Royneal's screams brought aid, and Vallin was arrested and locked up without bail. He declined to make any statement.

Mrs. Royneal was taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City. Her condition last night was critical, and her recovery is considered doubtful.

FIFTY YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE.

Henry Chadwick, "Father of Baseball," Observes the Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Chadwick celebrated their golden wedding yesterday by attending the morning service at old Trinity Church, where they were married fifty years ago. Mr. Chadwick compiled and edited the "League Guide," and is known all over this country as the "father of baseball." The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, who occupied the pulpit at the services, referred in his sermon to Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick's fifty years of happy wedded life. The couple had intended to leave immediately after the service for a fortnight's tour, covering the same route they had traversed on their honeymoon, but the stormy weather prevented. They expect, however, to leave to-morrow. They will spend some time in Montreal, and later will go to Quebec. They will return from their Canadian trip early in September, and will be at home to their friends at 257 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Chadwick was born in Exeter, England, in 1824. He played baseball as early as 1847, on an amateur nine in Hoboken. Mr. Chadwick began his journalistic career with THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1856. In 1857 he joined The New York Clipper staff, and for thirty-one years was identified with that paper. His work made him a recognized authority on the National game.

NEW CASE AGAINST KYNASTON.

Accused by British Consul of Stealing $66,500 in Bonds and Cash.

By direction of the British authorities a new charge was made yesterday before United States Commissioner Romaine, in Jersey City, against John Kynaston, third officer of the White Star steamship Britannic, who is held on the charge of robbing the mails. The new complaint was made by A. Percy Bennett, the Acting British Consul General in New York, who accuses Kynaston of the larceny of $65,000 in railroad bonds and $1,500 in cash from an envelope addressed to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., bankers, at 27 William Street. Evidence was given by employes of the bankers to prove the mailing of the $1,500 from Antwerp, and by Post Office Inspector John Jacobs to show that the $1,500 was taken from the envelope on the steamship. Mr. Jacobs exhibited the ship's manifest in evidence.

When the envelope reached the bankers it was stuffed with a London newspaper published two days after the envelope left Antwerp. The newspaper was substituted to give the envelope the same appearance it had when filled with paper money.

The facts concerning the robbery of the $65,000 worth of railroad bonds are to be put in evidence at a hearing before Commissioner Romaine on Sept. 8.

Mail Inspector John Jacobs of New York and Galoway and Barnard, Kynaston's alleged accomplices, repeated the evidence they gave before Commissioner Shields in New York as to the other mail robberies.

Kaynaston was remanded to the Hudson County Jail.

District Attorney Rice was notified from Washington that a charge would be made by the British Consul. The United States authorities consider it a case for extradition.

Journal Maine Monument Benefit.

There was a largely attended benefit performance last night in aid of The New York Journal Maine Monument Fund at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino. An athletic contest had been held earlier in the day, and was likewise well patronized. The affair was under the auspices of the Aldermanic Committee, twelve of the members of the Board of Aldermen superintending the festival. The programme in the Casino last night was of the vaudeville order, and was given by a number of well-known artists. The performance concluded with a grand display of fireworks.

The Auguste Victoria's Record Trip.

The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria, which arrived at Cherbourg at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, from New York for Hamburg, via Southampton, made the passage in about 6 days 22 hours and 40 minutes, which is better time than her best [illegible]

CITY BOND CONTROVERSY

Hearing of the Application for an Injunction Against the Controller Adjourned.

MR. READ ANSWERS MR. COLER

Member of Firm of Vermilye & Co. Characterizes Statements Said to Have Been Made by the Controller as False.

The application of James A. Trowbridge for an injunction restraining the Controller from delivering any of the bonds for $12,688,092 to the Produce Exchange Trust Company or to anybody except Vermilye & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. came up for a hearing before Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connoly, representing Controller Coler, asked for an adjournment until Tuesday. This request caused a long discussion, in the course of which Mr. Wickersham of the firm of Strong & Cadwalader, who appeared for Vermilye & Co., severely criticised the action of the Produce Exchange Trust Company in depositing $5,000,000 with the Controller before the motion for a mandamus could be argued, and receiving a receipt entitling them to bonds for that amount.

Justice Cohen finally granted Mr. Connoly's request.

Certain statements the Controller is reported to have made in regard to the bond matter brought out a reply yesterday from William A. Read of Vermilye & Co. Mr. Read expresses himself in the form of a letter, which he has sent to the Controller, and which is as follows:

Three statements quoted in this morning's papers as having been made by you seem to call for a reply from me.

First.—You are quoted as saying that you had a personal interview with me in relation to the bond issue, and that you asked me to make the bid unconditional; that you even offered to pay a part of the expense of securing expert legal opinion as to the legality of the bonds to be sold.

This statement as made is absolutely inaccurate. I deny that I was asked to make an unconditional bid. The question was not discussed between us. You pretended that you desired to do everything you could to make the bonds satisfactory to us, and that you wanted to know how it could be done. When I suggested the employment of outside counsel, you met at my request an eminent counsel at our office and discussed the question with him; he told you he would be glad to render his services free of charge, in order to get the city out of this bond muddle.

It was then proposed that possibly it would be better to get the Appellate Division to pass upon the matter at once in advance of the issue. This was found to be impracticable, because the Court was not sitting, and you did not employ or offer to employ the services of any counsel to give you an outside opinion. As I afterward learned, however, you did have in your possession at the time a favorable opinion from another counsel—than whom none stands higher on questions of municipal law—and you stated to our counsel after the bids were opened that you had taken the opportunity some time prior to advertising for proposals to informally procure the approval of the validity of the issues by three of the Judges of the Appellate Division. What your object was in concealing this information from me, when pretending to be desirous to have my firm bid for the bonds, you alone know.

Hearing by accident from outside sources before the bids were opened that such an opinion was in your possession, (although I did not know until you stated it to our counsel afterward that it had been passed upon informally by the Judges,) after some consideration, our firm and our associates determined to bid for the bonds, and in making our bid we used a form which is usual with bond bidders in outside cities, and with which you are entirely familiar, and which, as the Corporation Counsel has advised you, merely emphasizes the condition which the law implies from the offer.

Second.—You also state that members of the Vermilye syndicate had relations with participants in the Produce Exchange Trust Company syndicate, and that in this way the firm secured information as to what their bid was to be. This is unqualifiedly false. I was not aware, nor was any other of the gentlemen who decided the price to be bid by our syndicate aware, that a syndicate had been formed by you or the Produce Exchange Trust Company.

Third.—The interview further states that neither the Controller nor his firm has ever subscribed for one dollar's worth of the bonds; that they had no pecuniary interest whatever in the issue, but simply desired to see it a success.

In reply, the President of one of the most prominent savings banks in the greater city has made to a representative of my firm the following statement: "I have an interest in the New York City loan of $250,000, taken through W. N. Coler & Co., with the understanding that I should receive the bonds upon a basis to net me 3.16 per cent. provided they obtained the bonds on a basis to net 3.20 per cent. or over."

You will recall that at an interview a few days ago, when Mr. Wolff and Mr. Wickersham were present, I stated this to you, and that your only reply was that you knew nothing about it. I call your attention to this latter fact to show you that I have made no insinuations behind your back that I have not stated directly to your face. I should not have written you at all on this subject but that you were quoted as expressing the wish that I should come out in the open and make charges, so that you could properly reply to them. I therefore state in this public letter what I have to say on this subject.

Queens County Sues the City.

The Queens County Supervisors, acting in behalf of the taxpayers of the county, have brought three suits against the City of New York. The county seeks to recover in all about $500,000. The first suit is to recover a balance of $340,000 alleged to be due to the county from the city on account of taxes collected. All the taxes were turned over by the county authorities to the city officials, and the amount due to the county has not been returned. The second suit is to recover the arrearage of taxes due to the county from the towns now in the borough, and the third suit is brought to compel the city to assume its portion of the county debt now that Greater New York includes five towns of the county.

RULINGS ON RENT RECEIPTS.

Commissioner Scott Reaffirms a Former Decision and Makes It Clearer.

Collector Treat received yesterday a ruling from Commissioner Scott at Washington on rent receipts, which, while it reaffirms a former ruling on the same subject, yet it is made clearer. He rules that "receipts setting forth terms of a lease are required to be stamped as a lease unless there has been a separate lease made which has been duly stamped." The following form submitted by a local real estate agent is ruled not subject to taxation:

Received from..................................

Ten Dollars ($10) in payment of rent, due Aug. 1, 1898. ....

If any other form of qualification had been included the form would have been ruled as taxable as setting forth the terms of a lease. For instance if it had read.

Received from..................................

Ten Dollars ($10) in payment of rent, due Aug. 1, 1898, for premises at ...., ...th Street, ...

it would be taxable.

Commissioner Scott has formerly ruled that a lease made prior to July 1, 1898, is not subject to the stamp tax, and rent receipts under such a lease are not subject to stamp tax.

Several city banks are complaining that they do not receive the 1 per cent. discount on imprinted checks, as they do on check stamps in quantities of $100 or more. The Commissioner has already ruled that this discount shall not be allowed. The reason for it is that a special deputy is required to supervise the printing of the checks, and the 1 per cent. is allowed for his expenses.

Stamps Wasted on Pension Papers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Commissioner of Pensions H. Clay Evans said to-day that numerous pensioners are going to unnecessary expense in affixing internal revenue stamps to pension papers. This is particularly the cause in regard to pension vouchers, which are found to be stamped oftener than other papers. He wishes it to be known that the law does not require stamps to be placed upon any pension papers.

Stamp Tax for Money Packages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion, in which he holds that the word "goods" in the new war revenue measure, as applied to packages sent by express or freight, includes packages of money, and therefore the bill of lading given the sender must have a revenue stamp affixed thereto.

[illegible]

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure

CYCLONIC MR. WILKINSON.

Wealthy Brooklyn Husband Makes Things Unpleasant for His Wife, Servant, and Cat.

A badly frightened servant—Margaret Jordan, seventeen years old, visited the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and told a story which resulted in the arrest of James Wilkinson of 9 Willow Street, Brooklyn, on six different charges. Wilkinson is about fifty years old, and is said to be worth $75,000. He married a year and a half ago Miss Emma Balmer, who was then twenty-seven years old. According to the servant's story, their married life has been exciting, and Mr. Wilkinson is possessed of a disposition which resembles a Kansas cyclone.

On Thursday morning, Wilkinson, according to the Jordan girl's story, began a twenty-four hours' riot which furnished a thrilling climax to his wife's tempestuous experience of married life. He broke into the servant's room, but she drove him out. At breakfast time, while she was hanging out the wash and Mrs. Wilkinson was in a lawyer's office consulting him about her home affairs, the girl heard the baby scream. She ran to the house, but found that Wilkinson had locked all the doors. She tried to break in one of the kitchen windows, when Wilkinson appeared, extremely drunk, she says, and threatened to kill her. Then she screamed for help, and an intelligent grocer's boy on his morning rounds heard her. He broke in the front dining room window, climbed into the house, and let Margaret in.

The girl says that she found Wilkinson squeezing the baby between his knees and stuffing a lot of mosquito netting down its throat. The child was black in the face. Margaret snatched the little one away, when Wilkinson struck her a blow in the mouth. The stalwart grocer's boy here interfered, and Wilkinson left the house, while Margaret devoted herself to resuscitating the baby.

Wilkinson did not return until night. Margaret says he said he would have the life of his child or his wife before he was much older. He did not offer to commit any acts of violence, however, until yesterday morning, when he took a violent dislike to the cat, asserting that that animal had devoured four canaries. He finally cornered the cat in the dining room, the girl says, cut off its tail and one of its legs, and then took it out in the yard and beat its brains out.

The little servant girl, who is delicate and frail in appearance and rather pretty, was so badly frightened by this time that she could hardly stand, but Wilkinson, she says, made her get the breakfast, then seized her and banged her head against the wall. He then left the house, and turned up later at the office of James G. Tighe, Mrs. Wilkinson's lawyer where, it is alleged, he raised another disturbance.

Wilkinson retired from business some time ago. The house is a three-story and basement brownstone building. Among the other violent scenes which have taken place there was an attack upon Mrs. Wilkinson by her brother-in-law, who a few months ago, according to the unfortunate wife, broke into the house and threatened to kill her. She had him arrested, but her husband induced her to withdraw the complaint.

SAVED BABY FROM FATHER.

Policeman Caught Hand of Furious Italian as the Knife Was Descending.

But for the prompt interference of the doorman of the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night Mecero Dolana, an Italian bootblack, would have plunged his stiletto into the heart of his six-months'-old boy whom he carried into the station and wanted the police to take charge of. Dolana, who is forty years old, lives with his wife and four children at 313 East Twenty-sixth Street. He says his wife's relatives have convinced her that he is making about $10 a day at his stand, 147 West Twenty-third Street, and when he brought home only 90 cents or a dollar each day—which he says is his entire net income—she chided him and displayed jealousy. She declined to pay the rent out of the money he gave her, and last night their household effects were thrown into the street. The Italian then took his baby and started to the police station.

In broken English he told his troubles to Sergt. Bell, and demanded that he take the child and send it to some institution. Sergt. Bell told the man he had better make a harder effort to support it. This infuriated the Italian, and, with a volley of oaths, he seized the child, and, pinning it against the wall with one hand, he made a hurried effort to get his stiletto.

"If you no take the babe," he hissed, "I fixa him. He no cry more." Just as he brought the stiletto out of its hiding place and raised it aloft, the doorman caught him by the arm and wrenched the weapon from him. The baby fell to the floor and was painfully bruised. The Italian was overcome after a struggle and locked up.

The police say the man was either very drunk or violently insane. This will be determined this morning.

FATHER, DRUNK, KILLS HIS SON.

Berger Fell Down Stairs Upon the Boy and Broke His Neck.

While staggering up the stairs in an intoxicated condition last night, at his home, 1,195 Gates Avenue, Williamsburg, Henry Berger fell backward upon his six-year-old son William, who was following him, breaking the boy's neck and fracturing his skull.

The screams of Mrs. Berger, who was carrying her twin babies in her arms and had therefore been unable to help her husband to ascend the stairs, attracted the attention of two passers-by, Hugo Sanger and George Noll, who ran to the boy's assistance. As Noll lifted him blood gushed from the little fellow's nose and ears, and the man, dropping his burden, sank fainting to the floor.

An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital, and Surgeon Gaynor said the boy had been instantly killed. Berger, whose condition was such that he could not realize what had happened, was taken into custody. He will be charged with homicide today.

Mrs. Goelet and Her Husband's Will.

Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in which he allows Mrs. Mary R. Goelet, widow of Ogden Goelet, a year in which to decide whether she will accept the legacy left to her by the will of her late husband or whether she will take her legal dower. Under the will Mrs. Goelet had a year in which to decide. She appealed to the court on the ground that the time was too short, and asked that she be allowed another year. The terms of the will provide that Mrs. Goelet shall, in addition to the use of certain houses and properties, have an annuity of $150,000. Besides this there was a trust fund of $300,000 set aside for her use. Mrs. Goelet, as already announced, has brought a friendly suit against the executors, the object of which is to have the court place constructions upon certain portions of the will.

Vacation School Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the vacation term at Public School No. 2 were held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the school building, 116 Henry Street. Wilson L. Gill, President of the Patriotic League, and the officials of the Educational Alliance were present. The programme comprised songs and recitations, and as an interval the final tie for the tennis tournament was played. Public School No. 2 is situated in the Russian Jewish district of the east side, and draws its attendants chiefly from those people. The Principal is Francis H. Tabor, Secretary of the Bureau of Social Economies, at 156 Fifth Avenue.

Doctor Dies from Blood Poisoning.

Dr. Antonio Terry died yesterday morning in his home at 175 West Eighty-eighth Street from blood poisoning supposed to have resulted from a cut sustained while performing an operation some time ago. Dr. Terry was confined to his bed less than a week. He was under the care of Dr. John F. Moore of 156 West Ninety-fourth Street. Dr. Terry, who was sixty-six years old, was born in Venezuela, his father being [illegible] Terry, a merchant in that country. He was a graduate of the Philadelphia Homeopathic College, and came to New [illegible]

To-day it's our business to be away from business.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BOY'S TRIP FROM SEA TO SEA.

Twelve-Year-Old Lost His Father and Came Alone from Portland, Oregon.

Bicycle Policeman Selig Whitman, known as "Ajax, the Strong Man," was on his way to the headquarters of the bicycle squad last night when he saw a small and very dirty boy crouched on the curbstone at the Boulevard and Fifty-ninth Street, sobbing bitterly. The policeman inquired the cause of so much grief, and the boy replied:

"I want to find my father."

"And where is your father?" asked the policeman.

"Well, he is in San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, or, maybe, somewhere else," sobbed the lad. Whitman took the boy to the station. He said he lost his mother many years ago; that his father, John Davis, a stairbuilder, took him—Stanley, twelve years old—from New York to San Francisco. There the father worked at his trade until a couple of weeks ago, when he decided to return to New York. They took the train Friday and arrived Sunday at Portland, Oregon. They intended to take the 2:20 P. M. train out of that place, but in some manner the lad got separated from his father. He waited until Monday, but the father not returning, he decided to come alone to New York. Fortunately he had his ticket. He says the trainmen were kind to him, and he arrived without trouble at Jersey City at 2:30 P. M. yesterday. He came over to New York and was on his way up town to find his brother, who lived, he said, some place in the upper part of the city. The policeman asked him who his brother was and he said his name is Oliver S. Davis.

A Directory was secured, and the Sergeant learned that Oliver S. Davis is a lawyer at 206 Broadway, and lives at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Mott Avenue. A messenger was at once sent for Mr. Davis, and he came to the station. At first he did not recognize the lad, but after he had been washed and induced to stop crying, the lawyer said it was all right—that the boy was probably his brother.

He then fell upon the youngster's neck, kissed him many times, and took him home. The lawyer explained that the last time he saw the child was when he was a baby in arms. The police had no doubt of the relationship of the pair, for they look remarkably alike.

It is thought that the father returned to Portland to look for his lad when he found he was not on the train, and that the two passed each other on the railroad. The Portland police were wired to ascertain, if possible, the father's whereabouts.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT VALLEY STREAM.—The recovery from the Long Island Railroad Company of $1,000 by John J. Lewis, a boy, one of a company of young people connected with a Brooklyn church, who went for a pleasure drive to Valley Stream, L. I., on an old-fashioned tally-ho coach, has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The macadamized highway along which the coach was driven was crossed by the railroad track at a point where the train dodged out from behind a dense piece of forest and crossed the highway on tracks planked in such a manner that a person approaching them could scarcely discover any break in the smooth surface of the road. The coach was run into by a train approaching this crossing upon a down grade, with steam cut off from the engine, without the customary blowing of the whistle, and with but a slight ringing of the bell, not calculated to warn persons of the approach of the train. The track was obscured from the view of those approaching for the distance of a quarter of a mile, until they came within thirty feet of the track; and the signboard, indicating a railroad crossing, supported upon a single pole, and partially obscured by intervening telegraph poles, was not of the conspicuous character required by the law. Several persons were killed and severely injured. The boy had no knowledge of the highway, nor any reason to apprehend danger. He was seated fifteen feet away from the driver of the coach, and had no authority over him, as regards the management of the horses. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, that it was not justified in disturbing the finding of the jury, or in reversing the order of the court, which denied a motion for a new trial.

⁂

RESUMPTION OF MARITAL RELATIONS AVOIDS AN AGREEMENT OF SEPARATION.—On the trial of an action of ejectment brought by Anna M. Smith and others against Nelson Terry, it appeared that under a tripartite agreement of separation, a husband deeded real estate to a trustee upon condition that he pay the income to the wife for life, and upon her death reconvey it to the husband or to his heirs. The parties became reconciled and the husband, upon his death, devised the property to his wife. In 1896 she leased the property for ten years, and, dying in 1897, devised the property to her heirs. Justice Gaynor, before whom the case was tried at the Queens County Special Term, holds that the resumption of marital relations avoided the agreement of separation; that the wife took under the will of her husband, and that her lessee was entitled to hold as against the heirs of the husband, claiming under the trust for a separation, and to whom the trustee had conveyed after her death. "By the resumption of the marital relations," Justice Gaynor says, "the agreement of separation and the trust founded thereupon ceased (Zimmer vs. Settle, 124 N. Y., 37;) and ipso facto, the estate of the trustee also ceased and reverted to the husband. (Kipp vs. Hirsch, 103 N. Y., 565.) It follows that the wife got title in fee to the land in question by the will of the husband, and that the plaintiff's title is from her and subject to her lease to the defendant. I do not find that the resumption of the marital relation was upon an agreement that the separation trust should continue, if such a result could be effected by an oral agreement as is claimed."

TRIAL OF EXCISE CASES.

Applications for Transference to General Sessions Denied.

Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision declining to allow a number of saloon keepers who have been charged with violations of the liquor law to have their cases transferred from the Court of Special Sessions to the Court of General Sessions and investigated by the Grand Jury. Some of the applications for transfers were made on the ground that the defendants pleaded not guilty to the charge when arraigned in the Police Court, and others were based on the allegation that the evidence was of such a conflicting character that it should be tried before a jury.

Since shortly after the passage of the Raines act it has been usual to make applications of this kind to the Justices sitting in chambers in the Supreme Court, and no objections have been raised to the transfers of the cases from Special Sessions to General Sessions. The applicants relied upon Chapter 601 of the Laws of 1895, which permitted the transfers where the defendant pleaded not guilty. This practice has been followed by the Supreme Court Justices since the new charter came into operation, on Jan. 1, last. Justice Beekman now holds that Section 1,406 of the charter makes the power of transfer discretionary, and that such applications should only be granted on very good grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY. LAST WEEK.
The Highwayman, Evgs., 9 P. M. Sat. Mat., 4 P. M.
Next week The Bostonians.
THE SERENADE.
Victor Herbert's Reg't Band Sats., 2:00 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 4.
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P. M. sharp.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TO-DAY GALA DAY. IN HONOR OF RETURN VICTORIOUS FLEET.
Matinée To-day, after the Naval Parade, at 4. To-night, 8:30. To-morrow, (Sunday,) 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
OUR NAVAL VICTORIES.
Popular Prices. Children half price all matinées.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
DENMAN THOMPSON
and his ever welcome play,
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
Mats. To-day & Wed., 2. Eve., 8:15.

DALY'S Opening Night, Thursday, Aug. 25.
THE RUNAWAY GIRL.
Last and best London Success.
Box office opens Monday next.
Orders may be sent in advance by mail, Telegram, or Telephone.

POPS MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ADM. 50c.
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
By the Met. Permanent Orchestra.
Cold or rainy nights perf. in Concert Hall.

After To-day's Parade see the Army and Navy Heroes at Eden Musée.
WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Jacques Kruger & Clare Palma, Laura Burt, Williams & Walker. Biograph. Cool Air.

MATINEE TO-DAY POSITIVELY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Roof To-night! Rice's Summer Nights!

KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN Adm. 50c.
Cole & Johnson—Cake Walk & Big Vaudeville Bill.
In case of Rain performance in Music Hall.

Baseball, Polo Grnds, To-day, 3:30 P.M.
Cleveland vs. New York. Admission, 50c.

THE TURF.

QUEENS CO. JOCKEY CLUB,
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
LAST DAY (TO-DAY) AT 2:30 P. M.
Admission to grand stand, $1.50. Ladies, $1.00.
Race trains leave E. 34th St. 12:20, 1, 1:15, 1:30, 2:20 P. M., and Flatbush Av. 12:25, 1, 1.27, 1:30 P. M. Track also reached via Brooklyn "L" R. R.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS MEET.

The State Committee Awaits the Date of the Republican Convention Before Taking Action.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19.—There were nineteen of the twenty-one members of the Democrat State Committee present at the meeting held here this afternoon. The principal business transacted was the assignment of delegates. The basis agreed upon was one for every 200 Democratic votes cast in a district, with an additional delegate for a fraction of the unit over 100. This will make the membership of the next State Convention something in excess of 1,000.

There was a long but informal discussion as to the date of the convention, and it was agreed that the convention should be held after that of the Republicans.

The calling of the convention was left to a committee consisting of Chairman Price, Senator Daly, J. M. Lanning, William B. Pugh, D. S. Crater, William J. Keys, and W. D. Wolfskiel.

Suggestions as to the make-up of the platform were invited from Democrats, and Col. Price will appoint a committee to receive these suggestions and put them in shape for consideration by the Committee on Resolutions. The temporary organization of the convention is to be left to the committee named to-day. All the members of the committee seemed to favor carrying on the campaign upon State issues. Senator Daly made a speech favoring an aggressive campaign.

DYNAMITE PLOT ARREST.

Henry Maurer Suspected of Complicity in the Morgan Park Crime.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Two detectives went to Milwaukee to-day on a private telegram received at headquarters, and arrested Henry Maurer for complicity in the dynamite plot which resulted in the wrecking of the house of John Hill, Jr., the prosecutor of the poolroom men.

Until last week Maurer was employed at Morgan Park, where Hill's house is. It is said that the Milwaukee police are shadowing two other men there who are suspected of being concerned in the attempt on Hill's life.

CHICAGO'S POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

Talk of Bringing Bryan to the City in Case the President Goes.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The October Peace Jubilee may be attended by a hard political struggle, in which both Republican and Democratic leaders will exert their best efforts because of the important bearing the outcome will have on the campaign in this State and throughout the Middle West.

The Tammany Society of the Democratic army asserts that a Fall celebration has been determined upon at the instance of secret Republican influence. In order to checkmate this move, the Sachems of the tribe have determined that, in the event of President McKinley coming to the city, William Jennings Bryan will be brought this way on invitation.

SLAIN WITH HIS OWN PISTOL.

George Price Dies of Wound Inflicted by a Soldier.

George Price, a special policeman, who was employed in Ernst Martin's concert hall, at Fifth Avenue and One Hundredth Street, Brooklyn, and who was shot by Hugh Curran, a private in Battery A, United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, died in the Norwegian Hospital yesterday afternoon. The concert hall is frequented by soldiers from Fort Hamilton. Shortly after 9 o'clock on Sunday a party of soldiers, among them Curran, went to the concert hall and took seats directly in front of the orchestra.

Price, who maintains order in the place, was invited by the soldiers to have a drink. He accepted the invitation. A discussion arose as to the relative power of the American fleet and those of other nations. The discussion was brief and apparently good-natured. Price later took out a pistol, which he handed to Curran. While Curran was examining the weapon it went off, a bullet piercing Price's abdomen. Acting Capt. Levels arrested Curran, who admitted the shooting, but said it was accidental.

Lightning's Work in New Jersey.

RED BANK, N. J., Aug. 19.—During a thunderstorm early to-day the house of David Voorhees, at Oceanic, was struck by lightning. Mr. Voorhees and his family were sleeping. The lightning shocked all, but did not seriously injure any. The house was considerably damaged. A horse worth $1,500, and owned by one of the Havemeyer brothers, the sugar men, was killed in a pasture on the Rumson Road. Several barns were hit in near-by towns. The wind blew down corn and injured the fruit crop.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898. *Sixteen Pages.*

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Books and Authors.
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Books Received.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Education and Life's Drudgery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What course in life is left open to a young man having no mechanical ability, no disposition toward a commercial life, no talent or skill in the arts, only a commonplace schooling and a dislike for drudgery? I beg to remain very truly yours. S. P. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1898.

[Our correspondent asks this question and desires to know if any poetical ability is shown in certain lines which he submits. The latter question is the more easily answered. The lines show facility, but no poetical ability. We cannot advise the young man to write verse—except for his own recreation.

His whole letter—a long one, abbreviated here to its essential point—is a pathetic one, and emphasizes a certain dangerous tendency in modern education, or, perhaps, we may more justly say a dangerous point of view too often taken by young people who reach the higher grades of the public schools. They look upon the mental training they have received as something that is to relieve them from drudgery, to give them an open sesame to authorship or to the learned professions. If their education does not do this, if it has not a distinct social and monetary value, they regard it as [illegible] and [illegible]. [illegible] the point of view of "S. P. C."

[illegible]

It is an established fact that poet, preacher, artist—all find nine-tenths of their work sheer drudgery. Behind everything that the world recognizes as worthy lie years of silent toil and great patience. "Success and glory are the children of hard work and God's favor." To feel the inspiration is one thing; to interpret it to the world is quite another thing. So "S. P. C.'s" first step must be to conquer his "dislike of drudgery."

Next, we would advise him to enter commercial life, or farming, or some business which he is capable of grasping and mastering. He will find in any business abundant room for all the intellectual power he possesses. The great mass of mankind must be content with appreciating what is fine in literature and art; the power to create belongs to the chosen few.

Any education which endows a man with the appreciative faculty is a divine gift; it has "breathed into him the breath of life"; but the blessing becomes a curse if it tempts him to drop his tools, to turn his back upon farm or factory or shop, and to join the overcrowded ranks of those who are pursuing what are regarded as the higher vocations.

We commend to our young friend's consideration the views of one of Henry James's heroes, who denounced "the spread of education; he thought the spread of education a gigantic farce—people stuffing their heads with a lot of empty catchwords that prevented them from doing their work quietly and honestly. You had a right to an education only if you had an intelligence, and if you looked at the matter with any desire to see things as they are, you soon perceived that an intelligence was a very rare luxury, the attribute of one person in a hundred."

Should "S. P. C." chance to possess this "rare luxury," he will undertake any honest work that lies near him; he will do it faithfully, shirking no drudgery. He will put heart and conscience into it, mastering its details, and perfecting himself in the business. He will let his tastes guide his leisure and enrich his manhood. He will not allow them to become an ignis fatuus to lead him into a slough of ineffectual literary floundering.—Ed.]

Sienkiewicz Coming Here.

Word has been received from a trustworthy source that the Polish author, Henryk Sienkiewicz, of "Quo Vadis" fame, will pay a visit to America in September. His thousands of readers in this country should hail his advent with pleasure, although we are told he does not come here on a lecturing tour. He speaks English very well, for he has been here once before. He then wrote that it was a most "disagreeable country." He was a member of a Polish colony, whose quaint story of the early days in Southern California is very much like the chronicles of Brook Farm. This community of Poles, of whom Mme. Helena Chaplowski, since Mme. Modjeska of the stage, formed one, was composed of forty-one of the most brilliant littérateurs, actors, editors, and musicians of Poland. It had very much the same fate as Brook Farm.

Since his fame as a novelist has become worldwide Sienkiewicz is said to have changed his opinion concerning America, for he recently wrote to an old friend in New York, Dr. Marion De Zeremba, that he hoped to carry out his "long-cherished project" of coming to the "ever glorious and most glorious United States." It is said that his pretty sixteen-year-old daughter Jadwiga, who is his inseparable companion, will accompany him.

The Return of Our Heroes.

Sweet Peace has silenced fife and drum!
War's serried ranks are marching home!
Give grateful welcome to the brave,
Who to our country's honor gave
Such wonders of heroic skill;
Giving the Nation's heart a thrill
Of solemn joy and thankfulness.
Driving the despot from fair lands,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Curtis's Early Life.

Letters He Wrote from and About Brook Farm and Concord.*

Mr. Dwight, to whom the letters in this volume were written, was one of the leaders in the Brook Farm community and a teacher there of Latin and music. He was an admirable musical critic and for many years "the musical autocrat of Boston." Mr. Curtis, during the brief period of his life at Brook Farm, profited by Mr. Dwight's instruction, and the most cordial and sympathetic relations were established between them. An account of Mr. Dwight and of the Brook Farm enterprise precedes the little group of letters written by Mr. Curtis to his former teacher. While it would be impossible to make a collection of letters by Mr. Curtis that should be uninteresting or without value, it must be said that in the present case a much stricter system of editing would have preserved the interest of this early correspondence, most of it carried on during the decade between 1840 and 1850, without overloading it with the "long, long thoughts" of youth upon sentiment and emotion, and without admitting personal details not pertinent to the scope of the book. The letters show, however, that the characteristics most to be associated with the mature life of their author were early developed and persisted against influences that might easily have warped a mind less sound and broad. Discussing the effect upon Mr. Curtis of his Brook Farm experience and his transcendental associations, Mr. Cooke writes somewhat as a champion. "Without Brook Farm, transcendentalism, and Emerson," he says, "it is quite safe to say that the life of Curtis would have been less worthy of our admiration. The stay in Concord was a time of seed planting, and the harvest came in all that the man was in later years. Without the enthusiasms then cherished, the independent in politics would have been less courageous."

It is permissible to doubt this inference. Courage was an integral quality of Mr. Curtis's character, and it is difficult to see that his experience among the reformers of the farm was directly responsible for his clearness of vision as a critic of politics. Without underestimating the spirit of the little community so much respected by Mr. Curtis himself, we should say that his chief evidence of courage lay in detaching himself from an association which had for him many charms, but which did not in the least blind him to the larger opportunity of the outer world. His letters written from Concord and from New York contain expressions of affection for the place that "lay beautiful in his memory"; and immediately after his departure from it he wrote: "Already my life at the farm is removed and transfigured. It stands for so much in my experience and is so fairly rounded that I know the experience could never return, though the residence might be renewed. When we mend the broken chain we see ever after the point of union." The experience never did return, and that Mr. Curtis felt no deep desire to renew his residence at the farm is as plain from these letters as is the warmth of his appreciation of the motives that inspired the leaders.

At the time of the reorganization of the community along the lines suggested by Fourier, Mr. Curtis wrote with great frankness to Mr. Dwight:

"With respect to association as a means of reform, I have seen no reason to change my view. Though, like the monastic, a life of devotion, to severe criticism it offers a selfish and an unheroic aspect. When your letter first spoke of your personal interest in the movement I had written you a long statement of my thought, which I did not send, and then partly spun into an article for 'The Present,' which I did *not* entirely finish. It was only a strong statement of individualism, which would not be new to you, perhaps, and the essential reason of which could not be readily treated. What we call union seems to me only a name for a phase of individual action. I live only for myself; and in proportion to my own growth so I benefit others. As Fourier seems to me to have postponed his life in finding out how to live, so I often felt it was with Mr. Ripley. Besides, I feel that our evils are entirely individual, not social. What is society but the shadow of the single men behind it? That there is a slave on my plantation or a servant in my kitchen is no evil; but that the slave and servant should be unwilling to be so, that is the difficulty. The weary and the worn do not ask of me an asylum, but aid. The need of the most oppressed man is strength to endure, not means of escape. The slave toiling in the Southern heats is a nobler aspect of thought than the freed black upon the shore of England. That is just now the point which pains me in association, its lack of heroism. Reform is purification, forming anew, not forming again. Love, like genius, uses the means that are and the opportunities of to-day. If paints are wanting, it draws charcoal heads with Michael Angelo.

"These crooked features of society we cannot rend and twist into a [illegible] outline and grace; but they may be [illegible] with a soul that will utterly [illegible] our [illegible]. A noble man [illegible]

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*[illegible]

[illegible] relations and does not ask 'beautiful houses and landscapes and appliances to make life beautiful.' In Wall Street he gives another significance to trade; in the City Hall he justifies its erection; in the churches he interprets to themselves the weekly assembly of citizens. He uses the pen with which just now the coalman scrawled his bill, and turns off an epic with the fife that in the band so sadly pierced our ears. He moves our trudging lives to the beauties of golden measures. He laughs heartily at our absorbing charities and meetings upon which we waste our health and grow thin. He answers our distressing plea for the rights of the oppressed and the 'all-men-born-to-be-free-and-equal' with a smiling strength which assures us therein lies the wealth and the equality which we are trying to manufacture out of such materials as association, organization of society, copartnership, no wages, and the like.

"While this may be done, why should we retire from the field behind the walls which you offer? Let us die battling or victorious. And this, true for me and you, is true to the uttermost. The love which alone can make your Phalanx beautiful also renders it unnecessary. You may insure food and lodgings to the starving beggar, I do not see that strength is afforded to the man. Moreover, a stern, divine justice ordains that each man stand where he stands and do his utmost. Retreat, if you will, behind this prospect of comfortable living, but you do so at a sacrifice of strength.

"The effect of a residence at the Farm, I imagine, was not greater willingness to serve in the kitchen, and so particularly assert that labor was divine; but discontent that there was such a place as a kitchen. And, however aimless life there seemed to be, it was an aimlessness of the general, not of the individual, life. Its beauty faded suddenly if I remembered that it was a society for special ends, though those ends were very noble. In the midst of busy trades and bustling commerce, it was a congregation of calm scholars and poets, cherishing the ideal and the true in each other's hearts, dedicate to a healthy and vigorous life. As an association it needed a stricter system to insure success; and since it had not the means to justify its mild life, it necessarily grew to this. As reformers, you are now certainly more active and may promise yourselves heaven's reward for that. That impossibility of severance from the world of which you speak I liked, though I did not like that there should be such a protest against the world by those who were somewhat subject to it.

"This was not my first feeling. When I went, it seemed as if all hope had died from the race, as if the return to simplicity and beauty lay through the woods and fields, and was to be a march of men whose very habits and personal appearance should wear a sign of the coming grace. The longer I staid the more surely that thought vanished. I had unconsciously been devoted to the circumstance, while I had earnestly denied its value. Gradually I perceived that only as a man grew deeper and broader could he wear the coat and submit to the etiquette and obey the laws which society demands. Now I feel that no new order is demanded, but that the universe is plastic to the pious hand."

We have quoted extensively from this letter because it shows, in spite of certain crudities and infelicities of expression, how level-headed the young dreamer could be when confronted by a practical problem. He had then precisely the same spirit as when later he declared "it is only independence within the party which secures political progress by means of party." He had then the same freedom from fanaticism and the narrow view that made him in after years the most profoundly capable and convincing of political reformers. He had the insight to fundamental principles of government that made it impossible for him ever to acquiesce in any form of government that did not depend as well upon intelligence as upon conviction. The changes that took place in him were in the direction of greater lucidity of thought and a certain solidifying of the somewhat vaporous sentiment of his enthusiastic boyhood.

Immediately after leaving Brook Farm Mr. Curtis and his brother Burrill went to their father's house in New York. The letters of this period are full of the music of the day. Ole Bull was playing for the first time in America:

"He came forward to a house crowded in every part with the calm simplicity of Genius. There was no grimace, no graces, but a fine grace that adorned his presence and assured one that nothing could disappoint—that the simplicity of the man was the seal and crown of his genius. A fair-haired, robust, finely formed man, the full bloom of health shining on his face, he appeared as the master of the great instrument, as the successor, in point of time, of the world-famous Paganini. * * * The playing followed this simple, majestic appearance. It was full of music, irregular, wild, yearning, trembling. His violin lay upon his arm tenderly as a living thing; and such rich, mellow, silver, shining tones followed his motion that one seemed to catch echoes of that eternal melody whereof music itself is but the shadow and presentment. * * * The mechanical execution was faultless. I detected no thick note. It was smooth as the sea of Summer, embosoming only deep cloud-shadows and the full sunlight, but no lesser thing. Then he came and he withdrew, and my heart followed him.

"The next night I went to hear Ole Bull again at the Tabernacle, which holds 3,000 persons. The doors were open at 6, the concert began at 8. At quarter past 6 the house was full, and at 7 was jammed, and hundreds went away. I arrived too late, but was so satisfied at the triumph that I went gladly home again, pleased to be one who could not hear."

Vieuxtemps also was playing, and Castellan was singing, and apparently not many opportunities were missed by the young Curtises. In 1844, when George Curtis was only twenty years old, the two brothers went to Concord to try again an idyllic life. They lived with Capt. Nathan Barrett, and gave up half the day, except in haytime, when they made it the whole day, to "sharing the farm work indiscriminately with the farm laborers." The rest of the time they gave to other pursuits. Mr. Brooke says:

"It was quite in keeping with the character of Capt. Barrett that he put the Curtis brothers at the task of getting out manure, as almost the first labor he required of [illegible] on his farm. His idea was 'to test their mettle,' to find what stuff they were made of, and to what extent they were in earnest in their expressed wish to become acquainted with practical agriculture. He spoke of it with glee to his neighbors, that he had put such refined gentlemen at that kind of work. It is needless to say that they bore the test well."

From Capt. Barrett the brothers went to the farm of Edmund Hosmer, which was half a mile east of Emerson's house, "about that distance from Walden Pond, and nearly the same from Hawthorne's Wayside of later years, which faced it, and from which it could be seen." Hosmer was Emerson's friend and agricultural guide, and in an article by Emerson, published in The Dial, he is described as manly, sweet-tempered, faithful, disdainful of all appearances, "excellent and reverable in his old weather-worn cap and blue frock bedaubed with the soil of the field; so honest withal that he always needs to be watched lest he should cheat himself." At his house the Curtis brothers lived in a single room and did their own cooking and housekeeping. "Mrs. Hosmer furnished them with milk, and they ate crackers, cheese, and fruit largely. They were Grahamites, and used no meat. They read much and had with them a large number of books. It was their custom here, as well as at Capt. Barrett's, to spend much time in the woods. They were enthusiastic students of botany, and came home from their excursions in the woods with their arms loaded with flowers, and often searched out the rarest which could be found in the Walden and Lincoln woods."

While they were with the Hosmers they joined the little band of neighbors who helped Thoreau build him his house. From Capt. Barrett's Curtis wrote:

"During the haying we have devoted all our time and faculty to the making of hay, leaving the body at night fit only to be devoted to sheets and pillows, and not to grave or even friendly epistolary intercourse. Oh, friends! live upon faith, say I, as I pitch into bed with the ghosts of Sunday morning resolutions of letters tickling my sides or thumping my back, and then sink into dreams where every day seems a day in the valley of Ajalon, and innumerable Joshuas command the sun and moon to stay, and universal leisure spreads over the universe like a great wind. Then come morning and wakefulness and boots and breakfast and scythes and heat and fatigue, and all my venerable Joshuas endeavor in vain to make oxen stand still, and I heartily wish them and I back in our valley ruling the heavens and not bending scythes over unseen hassocks which do sometimes bend the words of our mouths into shapes resembling oaths! those most crooked of all speech, but therefore best and fittest for the occasional crooks of life, particularly mowing. Yet I mow and sweat and get tired very heartily, for I want to drink thus cup of farming to the bottom and taste not only the morning froth but the afternoon and evening strength of dregs and bitterness, if there be any."

Among these letters are a number of poems by Mr. Curtis which are delicately written, and a reprint of his article in The Present on "Music and Ole Bull." The volume as a whole will be desired by the friends of Mr. Curtis, who of themselves form a considerable public. Before reading it, it would be of advantage to any one first to read the passages on Curtis's life at Brook Farm and Concord contained in Edward Cary's biography of Curtis in the "American Men of Letters" Series.

Two Millionaires' Libraries.

It was rumored several weeks ago that Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, who has made vast pledges of realty and stocks to cover his son's losses in wheat, thought of disposing of his private library, the Americana portion of which is known to bibliographers and collectors to be very valuable. But it seems now that he has decided to keep his collection. If the library had come upon the market some remarkably fine books would have been offered for competition. One of the treasures, for example, is an uncut copy of that great rarity Thomas Symmes's "Historical Memoirs of the Battle of Piggwacket," the first edition, Boston, 1725. It was George Brinley's copy, and was secured by Mr. Leiter at the 1879 sale, where it fetched $215. To-day it would fetch about five times that sum, for the first edition of Symmes is superlatively rare, as this copy is the only one that has turned up at auction in the United States. It was also at the first Brinley sale that the Chicago millionaire book collector obtained his copy of the Eliot Indian Bible of 1685, which was once in the possession of the Rev. John Bailey and the Rev. Grindall Rawson. The sum of $500 was paid for it, but it is now worth much more.

Adolph Sutro, the German mining engineer who became a millionaire, and who owned when he died the other day about one-tenth, perhaps, of the area of the City and County of San Francisco, left behind a fine library of about 200,000 volumes, a large number of his rarest books having come from the collections of the Duke of Dalberg and the Buxheim Monastery. An original scroll of Maimonides was prized highly by the creator of the great Sutro Tunnel, and he had also some very valuable Sanskrit manuscripts. A special collection was made up of books in the Spanish and Portuguese languages and literatures, and contained many early printed volumes of extreme rarity, now scarce because of suppression by the ecclesiastical power, or because of war. It was believed that Mr. Sutro intended to leave his library, which he acquired during his residence in Europe, to the city of which he was once Mayor, and to which he made many generous gifts, but it seems that his carefully drawn will cannot be found. It will be a great pity if San Francisco loses the collection.

The Durability of Water Colors.

A committee of the Burlington Fine Arts Club was formed in [illegible] to test the lasting qualities of certain water colors, and it has just issued its report on this interesting subject.

Four pigments—madder carmine, madder brown, madder purple, and sepia—were exposed to dry air for thirteen months and showed no change. After an exposure of three years in the dry air there was some notable fading. The madder carmine and madder brown had "lost 10 per cent. of their original depth," and the madder purple and sepia "about 20 per cent." Two pigments exposed to the dry air, Prussian blue and indigo, were unchanged, but when they had been exposed in ordinary frames had depreciated from 15 to 90 per cent., losing their depth of color.

The committee thinks that by the use of ventilating frames water colors can be better preserved. In proof of this it was found that pigments in closed tubes had deteriorated more than when these colors had been painted on paper slips and exposed in frames. A frame should, so the committee believes, be so constructed that while "the moisture-laden air can escape, no dust can enter." The air-tight frame is, then, likely to harm a water color, and it was thought "that the introduction of some moisture-absorbing substance" would be effective. The plan proposed is to modify the construction of the ordinary glazed frame by the introduction "of a wire gauze cartridge charged with small bits of freshly burnt lime, which will remove continuously all moisture inclosed between the front glass and the thin metal sheet which will have to serve as a backboard." The lime in the cartridges would have to be renewed from time to time.

Unfortunately, this method, though advantageous to such colors as aureolin, rose madder, Indian red, madder carmine, madder brown, madder purple, Prussian blue, French blue, indigo, sepia, and cadmium yellow, does not do for gamboge, Indian yellow, vermilion, crimson lake, and Vandyke brown. The committee proposes making further tests of the durability of water colors, exposing some of these in a room where there are all the differences of light, and another set in a dark room, keeping the tests under the same conditions for four years.

In a table are printed the results of exposure in frames under ordinary circumstances and in dry air of the seventeen water colors in general use. Those in the dry air seemed to suffer the least and changes and fadings were sensibly diminished.

The whole subject is a difficult one and well worthy of careful study. Think of the regrets of the owner of a Turner who sees its golden gleams pass out of existence, and just such a glorious water color of Turner is to-day one of the gems of a New York gallery. We should think that the use of lime would require great precautions, for an atom of it coming accidentally in contact with paper would burn or deface the picture.

"The Gadfly" and Its Author.

Some of the thousands of readers of "The Gadfly" who had been under the delusion that the book contained a fragmentary autobiography of Mrs. Voynich, the author, are doomed to be disappointed. First, she is not a Russian, but is an Anglo-Irish lady; second, although it is true that her husband had some misunderstanding with the Russian Government, he was never sent into exile in Siberia. In short, the Voynichs have passed their days in very much the same way as many intellectual Continental couples of fairly independent means pass theirs.

Mrs. Voynich was born about thirty-three years ago in Ireland of English parents Her education was gained in the schools of London. According to her own strightforward confession, made to Heineman, her London publisher, her life has been singularly free from startling adventures, and she is much annoyed to hear that she has been considered the original of the Amazonian Gemma.

Mr. Voynich is a native of Lithuania, in Russian Poland, a quiet, cultivated gentleman, who wrote too much and too well about the sufferings of his countrymen to be persona grata in the domain of the Czar. He went to London about ten years ago, and there met, loved, wooed, and won Miss Ethel Lillian Boole, daughter of the well-known logician. Mrs. Voynich enjoyed in part a Continental education in her later girlhood, but since her marriage she has made her home in London. As to "The Gadfly," she says:

"It is my first attempt, for, fearing to produce immature work, I confined myself for some years to translating, chiefly from Russian literature. When at last I started my novel it took me a long time to write, especially as the subject demanded some study of an obscure, and, indeed, almost unexplored page of Italian history—the work of the intransigeant 'sects' in the four legations. Arthur, the hero of 'The Gadfly,' is an entirely imaginary person. Both the plot and the characters of the book are purely fictitious. The only piece of actual history in my novel is the account of the conveying of firearms for the Lombardo-Venetian rising from Southampton to Leghorn and across Tuscany to Brisighella and Faenza, and the only historical persons are the smugglers, Marcone and Domenicchino, whom I knew personally in their old age. One of them, a Romagnol peasant, has lately died at the age of eighty-seven in great poverty and utterly neglected and forgotten, after having done more for Italy than many persons to whose memory she has put up monuments. It is only fair to say that his poverty was, to some extent, voluntary; he had been offered a pension for having saved Garibaldi's life at the risk of his own. This pension he refused, saying he worked for Italy, not for money. The old man's name was Luigi Passani."

Southey.

Unpublished Letters Brought to Light—His Generosity and Kindness.

With the literary part of Southey, Mr. E. Baumer Williams, in his article in the August Blackwood, has nothing to do, but his "Some Unpublished Letters of Robert Southey" shows that a better, more kindly, generous-hearted, and sympathetic man than this English writer never existed. Thackeray, who looked into men's hearts, wrote: "I hope his life will not be forgotten, for it is sublime in its simplicity, its energy, its honor, its affections. Southey's private letters are worth piles of epics."

There came into the possession of Mr. Williams a small collection of hitherto unpublished letters of Southey, and some of the most interesting of these are printed in Blackwood. These letters were in the main part addressed to Southey's steadfast friend, John May, and it was to May that the author dedicated his short and unfortunately incomplete autobiography. The two became acquainted at Lisbon. That uncommon trait of prudence in money matters, without a tinge of selfishness, is easily apparent in Southey. No one ever worked with his pen more sedulously. In 1818 he expresses his satisfaction at being possessed of £300, which he purposes investing in the 3 per cents. "I have already £100 there," he wrote May. "I shall be worth £12 a year." Toiling on, in 1821 he had £625 invested. Then there came the news of May's business ruin, and without a moment's hesitation Southey transfers to May the savings of half of his lifetime, and, more than that, invites him "to break away from business worries and come to Keswick," where Southey was living. Was there ever a more generous act? The first letter of Southey to May is dated 1799, and then Southey was 25. He tells May of his studies of the Koran, and he speculates on Mohammed:

"What was Mohammed? Self-deceived; or knowingly a deceiver? If an enthusiast, the question again occurs, Wherein does real inspiration differ from mistaken? This is a question that puzzles me, because to the individual they are the same, and both effects equally proceed from the first Impeller of all motives, who must have ordained whatever He permits. In this train of reasoning I suspect a fallacy but cannot discover it. But of Mohammed—there is one fact which in my judgment stamps the impostor—he made too free with the wife of Zeid, and very speedily had a verse of the K. revealed to allow him to marry her. The vice may be attributed to his country and constitution, but the dispensation was the work of a scoundrel imposing upon fools."

Southey's marriage was full of romance. If the author was not well-to-do, at least certain members of his family were possessed of means, his uncle, Mr. Hill, having sent his nephew to Westminster School. "His attachment at the very early age of twenty to Edith Fricker, a sister of Coleridge's wife, a young and penniless girl, was naturally viewed with some misgivings by the family circle, though there is reason to believe that his mother sympathized with and believed in its strength and stability." Possibly Mr. Hill, in order to loose Southey from what he thought was an entanglement, proposed that the nephew should travel with him, the destination being Lisbon, where a long stay was to be made. Southey did not refuse to go, but had wit enough to understand what his uncle was after. "Feeling himself bound to his young betrothed by the ties of honor as well as of affection, he arranged a hasty and secret marriage on the very day of his departure from England, taking leave of his bride at the church door with a heavy heart and hastening to Falmouth." He tells of his nuptials to his friend, Grosvenor Bedford: "Never did a man stand at the altar with such strange feelings as I did; she returned the pressure of my hand, and we parted in silence." But once away, Southey did not conceal his marriage, for he wrote home that he had a wife.

A letter of the same year has an amusing anecdote in it relative to Coleridge. He has been speculating on religion and studying the creed as interpreted by Zoroaster, and he is present at a discussion on Christianity in which the Coleridge family take part. He writes to May:

"Since the beginning of this letter, I bore part in an interesting conversation with George Coleridge—it was upon the tendency of Christianity. His brother Edward, who seldom talks much to the purpose, talked only to confuse and misunderstand, but afterward, when we walked out, he understood us better. We were talking upon the equalitarian doctrine of the Gospel—a doctrine which you know I see there, and which is intimately blended with all my opinions and systems, their foundation, indeed, their life and soul.

"I could soon grow unreserved with him, and talk from immediate impulse. We are all a good deal amused by the old lady. She could not hear what was going on, but seeing Samuel arguing with his brothers, took it for granted that he must have been wrong, and cried out, 'Ah! if your poor father had been alive he would soon have convinced you!'"

It may be seen from this what it is "to give a dog a bad name." It might have been that Southey's inclination was more for history than poetry, for he has told us of "a calmer and steadier pleasure than poetical composition," and his decided liking for historical research. Perhaps the world has rather looked at Southey's verse than to "his valuable contributions to the history and biography of the world." Generally a man suffers from an over-many-sidedness and the general estimate is lost in the special one. Mr. Baumer Williams considers this when he writes that we are apt to follow "the popular estimate of Southey, who is regarded for the most part in the light of a poet laureate alone, while the more solid part of his life's work is ignored."

Southey's health was never good. His wife was often ailing, and he tells May of his intended trip to Lisbon. Before starting he writes May of his prospects, and in case of his death what he wants done with his literary property. He arranges for the support of his wife and cares for his brothers. It is ever the same unselfishness. Then under date of April 2, 1800, he writes:

"My worldly affairs in case of death are easily arranged. A copy of 'Madoc' is in the possession of my friend Charles Danvers. Incorrect as it now is, should I be summoned to another state of existence, its value will be considerably more than you imagine. Coleridge would edit this, or whatever else I may leave worth editing; the produce you would dispose of as might best serve Edith—and my mother; but if my mother will not live with Edith, the little annuity that may be raised must not be lessened by the smallest part going into the College Green.

"My two younger brothers have uncommon talents. I trust I shall live to bring them forward so as to see them hold honorable and useful stations in society; if it be ordered otherwise, the name they bear will continue or procure them friends, and their abilities remain a better inheritance than wealth.

At Lisbon he visits the museum and sees there "the head and the hands of one of our cousin ourang-outangs," and he writes:

"The poor fellow who owned them was walking quietly with a stick in his hand—a European saw him, and shot him. He was more like the human animal than any ape that had been seen before! Unless you remember the face you will hardly believe how human it is, with black eyebrows and a woolly head like a negro's. I could and would have given a conscientious verdict of willful murder against the man who shot him; the cruelty pains me, and I smile at the impudence of a Portuguese in presuming to kill an ourang-outang as his inferior."

The Portuguese bullfight is bad enough, though comparatively a mild performance when compared with the Spanish one. Southey thus comments on it:

"I cannot understand the pleasure excited by a bullfight, and it is honorable to the English character that none of our nation frequent these spectacles. I am not quite sure that my curiosity in once going there was justifiable, but the pain inflicted by the sight was expiation enough."

The welfare of his brothers never was out of Southey's mind. He yearned for their love and was always fearful that their affection "might have a sort of fear mixed with it." Sometimes he seems to have thought that as an elder brother he had outstripped his authority, and maybe in "The Holly Tree" expresses this regret:

"And should my youth, as youth is apt, I know,
Some harshness show,
All vain asperities I, day by day,
Would wear away:
Till the smooth temper of my age should be
Like the high leaves upon the Holly Tree."

Southey was busy in Portugal preparing his history of Brazil, and he writes:

"My history advances well. I have stewed down many a folio into essential sauce. Half the labor of a first volume is done—that is, the timbers are ready and the stones hewn, though little of the edifice appears above ground. To the end of Fernando's reign the first sketch is done, the second draft to that of Dimiez, the third and decent copy is now finishing the second Sancho.

"My guides have been 'Faria,' 'Duart,' 'Galvao,' and 'Ruy de Pina,' 'Durate Nunes,' 'Mariana the Rainhas of Barbosa-Zurita.' Step by step the 'Provas of the Genealogical History' has been indispensably useful. The 'Monarquia Lusitana' I have not yet been able to procure; and, indeed, the books already named, with the number of others collaterally consulted, were enough to carry on at first."

He longs, however, for "English bread and butter" and association with his friends. On Southey's return to England he manifests the hope of an appointment somewhere in Italy, Naples, Palermo, where he might become a secretary of legation, and on that hope he raises quite a structure. He will live a quiet life in state and have ample leisure for his historical pursuits, but he was doomed to disappointment. Instead of a place at Naples or Palermo the secretaryship of the Irish Chancellor of the Exchequer was given him, a position for which Mr. Baumer Williams says "he was eminently unsuited and which he resigned the year following." Before taking this secretaryship he received an invitation to visit the Lake District, and Coleridge gave Southey a glowing description of the country. Coleridge wrote: "In short, for situation and convenience, and when I mention the name of Wordsworth, for society of men of intellect, I know of no place in which you and Edith would find themselves so well suited." Southey went to Keswick. There came a spell of bad weather and Southey was not at home. "These lakes are like rivers, but, oh, for the Mendego and the Tagus!" After his giving up the Irish secretaryship he did, however, go back to Cumberland and became reconciled to the spot which ultimately becomes his permanent abiding place.

Here is a reference to Chatterton. May has written him wanting to learn what he was doing about Chatterton. Now comes a proof of Southey's kindness of heart. A Mrs. Newton, who was Chatterton's sister, was struggling along trying to keep body and soul together, in poverty and obscurity. Southey was engaged "in editing all that was left of the luckless young poet's productions, with the intention of publishing a book on behalf of Mrs. Newton." Sir Henry Croft, who had obtained the loan of Chatterton's MSS. from his sister, had taken advantage of "her hopelessness and poverty and had printed and sold much of it to his own advantage"—and it was because Mrs. Newton's condition was so sad that Southey had undertaken the work.

There is something inexpressibly sad attending Southey's later years. His much beloved children died, and Mrs. Southey became incurably insane. Wordsworth's sympathy was thus expressed:

"Oh, what a wreck! how changed in mien and speech!
Yet though dread Powers that work in mystery, spin
Entanglings for her brain; though shadows stretch
O'er the chilled heart—reflect! far, far within
Hers is a holy Being, freed from sin:
She is not what she seems, a forlorn wretch;
But delegated spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that reason may not win."

Mr. Baumer Williams writes that there has been some difference of opinion in regard as to whether these lines were addressed to Mrs. Southey or referred to Wordsworth's own sister Dorothy. The writer in Blackwood affirms that they were meant for Mrs. Southey, "for in an unpublished letter to his daughter Dora, which now lies before me, Wordsworth distinctly states that it was Mrs. Southey's melancholy state that inspired him."

In time death came to Southey's wife, and release from "her piteous burden of trouble." Of the second Mrs. Southey, the marriage having taken place in 1839, Mr. Baumer Williams has nothing to say. "Life had gone hard with Southey, and that man of animation and earnestness, strength and mobility, keenly interested in public affairs and insatiable in the accumulation and diffusion of knowledge, passes rapidly from before our eyes. In his place we see a Southey, restless, unsettled and inactive, with a mind become practically dead to everything but his still beloved books—an object of commiseration to all around him. Then follows the inevitable moment when—his sun continuing to set gradually but surely—the silent voices of the "mighty dead"—the sight of the very books themselves—are powerless to bring the light of intelligence to his dimmed eyes."

Southey died in 1843 at the age of sixty-eight, leaving us the imperishable record of a pure and blameless life.

Bismarck as a Boy.*

According to most of Bismarck's biographers, his diplomatic and political genius came to him from the mother's side. His maternal grandfather—a descendant of a family of savants, or, rather, of scholars, the Menckens of Leipsic—is said to have relinquished science to become a political and diplomatic adviser to Frederick the Great and his two immediate successors. Mencken had a clever, attractive, and ambitious daughter, so attractive, in fact, as to make Bismarck's father forget all his caste prejudices and offer her marriage. Figuratively speaking, the husband appears to have been all heart like an artichoke, the wife all head like an asparagus. The fourth child of this union was Otto, the future Chancellor, who has just gone to his long rest. Otto had five brothers and sisters, three of whom died when mere infants. Neither his elder brother, Bernhard, nor his younger sister, Malvina, Countess von Arnim, has ever done anything in the least remarkable. What under such circumstances becomes of the theory of hereditary genius—provided there was any genius in the family? Are we to take it that nature, unwilling to fritter such a precious heirloom, bestows it "in a lump" only upon one of the family, and not always upon the eldest? In such a case nature would be even more unjust than the English law of primogeniture. Personally, I am inclined to think that Bismarck's political genius was not at all an inheritance, nor a part of it; that it was individual to him, that it developed comparatively late in life. Moreover, there is little or no evidence of his being conscious in his late boyhood and early manhood of possessing the germs of such genius.

In spite of the hopes built upon him, the boy Otto does not appear to have been distinguished from other lads of his age, except for his being somewhat more of a pickle. Like most children, he was fond of fairy tales, and as a child he had not an atom of guile or craftiness in him. He had a positive dislike to everything underhand, and the visitor to Schoenhaussen is still shown a statue of Hercules that always aroused the lad's anger because it had one hand behind its back. Otto thought that position mean in the extreme, and one day he had a pop at the hand with one of his father's fowling pieces. The story has been differently told, but that is the correct version. The father was delighted, but the mother was made of sterner stuff, and considered that her boy's way of resenting underhandedness might prove rather expensive in the end. His elder brother had been sent to school several years before, so Otto was dispatched to join him. The Chancellor gave it as his opinion in after days that this early exile from home had not been good for him.

As a general principle, the foreign boy does not look back with fondness on his school days, and Bismarck was no exception, although he was sent to one of the best scholastic institutions of that period. It was not a public gymnasium nor a lyceum, but a private establishment. Nevertheless, an exaggerated Spartan régime appears to have prevailed there, and this notwithstanding the comparatively high fee for boarders—£45 per annum. This was in the early twenties, and if we bear in mind not only the relative value of money then and now, but the fact that even at present money goes a great deal further in Germany than elsewhere on the Continent, not to mention England, we are not far wrong in estimating the cost of Otto's first schooling at £70 of our own current coin.

In return for this sum the boys had the privilege of rising at 6 in the Winter as well as Summer. School began at 7, so they had ample time allowed for their toilet, prayers, and breakfast; too much time, if the spare moments were to be devoted to their getting an appetite for their breakfast, inasmuch as that meal at Plamann's consisted of bread and milk, and not too much of those, to judge by the bill of fare of the other meals. The studies were interrupted at 10 for half an hour's recreation and a second breakfast, consisting of dry bread and salt, supplemented in the Summer with a little bit of fruit. No menu of the dinner is forthcoming, but we are told by Bismarck's old schoolfellow, Krigar, whose booklet is practically unknown in Germany, as well as in England, that "the fare, though simple, was good." Knowing what we do of Bismarck's gastronomical achievements, and having some of the items of the school commissariat before us, we question whether Bismarck could have ever agreed with Krigar's phrase. Krigar's account of Plamann's school, though laudatory in intent, begets the impression that it was a kind of Dotheboys Hall, coated with a thick layer of pseudo-hygienic observance, and relieved by the unquestionable tutorial ability of the Principal. Truly, there was no corporal punishment, but the lads were kept for many hours a day at gymnastics, to such an extent that Bismarck detested gymnastics ever after. In addition to this, Plamann, or, rather, his wife, did not like the boys "to ask for a second serve."

Bismarck stopped at Plamann's for six years, and throughout his after life he never ceased to regard his parents' decision in that respect as a great mistake. For he not only objected to the material régime there, but to the moral tone, to the system of teaching, to the importance given to athletics; he objected to the silly mental and bodily self-sufficiency begotten both by the system of teaching and the athletics, and he was not the only one among his eminent contemporaries to notice the injurious results of those two features. The fact is that Plamann's appears to have been a manufactory for priggish cads, presided over by caddish prigs. Bismarck shared the opinion of Heine with regard to those two detestable figures in modern society, and what Heine thought of them may be read at the beginning of his "Reisebilder."

What disgusted the boy Otto most was the obtrusive Gallophobism, the ostentatious "jingoism," the aggressive democratism of most of his schoolfellows and their teachers. The man who became a greater scourge to the French than Napoleon I. had been to the Germans, the man who proved himself a patriot in the best sense of the word, had from his boyhood an utter abhorrence of the flash imitation and useless parading of patriotism. As for loud, blatant, and cheap radicalism, he looked upon it as Wesley would have looked upon the manifestoes of the leader of the Salvation Army. Nevertheless, he became by his indomitable pluck the leader at Plamann's school.

After he left Plamann's there was a short spell of tuition at home, but when his brother Bernhard attained his eighteenth year and began his military career, Otto was sent to a real gymnasium, where he began by having such a desperate quarrel with his French master that he abandoned the study of that language and took to English in order not to be under obligations to the Gaul previous to or at the public examinations.

Henry James on Prosper Mérimée

In Mr. Henry James's judgment of Prosper Mérimée, to be found in Literature, perhaps its author places in too great prominence his own particular appreciation of the Frenchman's work. Certainly every critic feels for himself and is influenced by his own mental idiosyncrasies. That overrefinement Mr. James is given to will in many of his reviews bring about on the part of the reader an inability to understand exactly what he does or does not mean. Mr. James says: "Mérimée is a writer—and more generally a personal figure—singularly provoking to the critical sense, even though he be, in the matter of expression, not by any means of the family of the many-sided. Limited and hard, he yet affects us as complete—which is partly, doubtless, because he was, in the worldly way, a success, and led the life he pleased." Some readers may think over this phrase, and may catch more clearly than we the precise meaning of it. Mr. James gives full praise to Mérimée's "La Vénus d'Ille," and a very famous story it is, dovetailing, as it does, modern French provincial life with the mystery of the old Greek. Mr. James read the "Vénus d'Ille" in his adolescence, and "that was the first flush of sentiment destined to last for many a year and of which the ashes are not at present completely cold." But then even in his "adolescence" you have to pity Mr. James, for, underlying his emotion, he was hungry to find out how the trick was done. We differ from Mr. James when he writes: "There are readers who, while still schoolboys, wonder more even how the thing is done than how the tangle will come out." Such little mental monstrosities we believe must be exceptional. Possibly such critics in small clothes when singing a psalm would try and find out only the metrical construction of the hymn. Nevertheless Mr. James was sincere in his admiration of Mérimée, for he seems to have made certain translations of the Frenchman and to have sent them to an illustrated weekly periodical, and they were returned, and there must have glimmered before him his first vision of the difference between the taste of the "caterers" of the public and the tastes of the brooding critic. Mérimée's acquaintance with the Montijos was an incident, and when Mlle. Montijo became Empress that was another strange turn in the romance of a romancer's life. Well, Mérimée was a man of the world, neither better nor worse; with quiet manners and with the least inclination to push himself to the front, and with more inherent modesty than perhaps Mr. James gives him credit for.

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*From an article by Albert D. Vandam in The London Saturday Review.

Reviews of Books.

Dialect Tales Justly Praised.*

Dramatic quality is not lacking in these tales, which have called forth so much admiration from English reviews. It is carried even a little too far, coming dangerously close to sensationalism and its natural partner, sentimentalism. "Life," as "Zack" has shown it, is full of feverish emotions and sudden crises. In the story that gives to the book its title, a boy is brought up as an English gentleman, but discovers that his father is a thief and a murderer of the common class. In the course of events, the son is blinded by his admirable parent. In another story, a little girl dressed as a boy makes her way to Australia in search of her brother. She finds him dying of fever. "The Red-Haired Man's Dream" is novel only in title, the plot being the usual one of unhappy lovers. The frankness shown in the description of amatory emotions has become conventional of late. In still another sketch of "life," a worn-out sexton starts to commit suicide, and dies in time to save his soul from the crime. Some of the scenes are laid in Australia, some in England, and the local color has been commended.

Where facts, however, are so dreary and sympathy is so keen, a great deal of art is needed to keep the proportion between the different aspects of human nature. It has been said that "Zack's" work is "concentrated" and "forceful"; but we should hardly consider concentration and force the chief qualities by which her writing is raised above the average. There is a tendency toward bareness rather than synthesis, toward singleness rather than unity, which is natural in a young writer, but which is not a mark of strength. The real reason that "Zack" is more interesting than the majority of short-story writers seems to us to lie in her familiarity with the lives of the poor and her ability to express their thoughts in their own language. The dialect of the Devonshire mind finds an outlet through the dialect of the Devonshire speech, and "Zack" handles her material as the modeler his accustomed clay:

"'I've a deal to be thankvul vor, a deal,' hur sed. 'Ther wez Tummas, now'—then hur stopped, quat, (plump;) I reckon 'twez 'ard even vor hur to vind anything vavoursome to say o' Tummas. 'Wull,' hur dawdled on, 'he had a windervul 'ead o' hair, had Tummas. Pore lad! ha wez alwez a good lad to me; ha braut me the vurst shillin' that iver ha arned, an' thin ha kinder tuk it back. Ha aimed high, did Tummas, tho' maybe ha didn't alwez raitch.'

Like her distinguished compatriot, the late Lord Tennyson, "Zack" finds her best chance for humor in studying the caprices of the rustic intelligence. In plain English she is seldom humorous; but under the cloak of the uncouth fascinating dialect, her appreciation of the ridiculous warms to life. The opinions of Joe's wife upon questions of the social order would sound not out of place on the lips of George Eliot's workingwomen.

"Eddication, mark me, is the shortest way there; not that I hold wi' things as they are nowadays, when every frog busts hisself out trying to be took for a bull; there's more in eddication than book-learning, what ivir the State may say to the contrary. But there, I ain't no speshil friend to the State, as I've said to Joe many a time, the State is taking a deal more on itself than becomes it; 'twas all very well in the old days, when it was content wi' the making o' roads and suchlike, but when it takes into its head that the pudding in my pot is the same size as my neighbor's, I thank it to let well alone. It wasn't long after Joe was took ill that I heard that Radical jumbuck a-telling him, 'Us ain't got no masters now,' says he, 'the State is master now.' 'An' a poor exchange,' I sed; 'if I am to have a master, let him be o' flesh and blood the same as meself.' 'Women ain't got no right understanding in such matters,' ses he. 'No, nor men either, if the laws be a taken,' ses I; 'why, if I had my will, I'd disinfranchy the whole lot o' ye!' 'You're jealous 'cos you ain't got no vote yirself, Missus,' ses he. 'Women have their dues the same as the rest,' sed I, 'tho' may be their first right should be to stand aside and hold their tongue.' 'I'm with 'ee there, Missus,' ses he. 'Well, well,' she added, folding up her spectacles, and putting them in the workbasket. "If there wasn't no laws ther 'ud be a sight more unemployed; wot wi' the making o' 'em and setting o' 'em in acting they gives a deal o' omusement to the men; and, bless 'ee, a man likes his fit o' play the same as a chile. Many's the time I've said to Joe, 'Take a man to pieces and you'll find he's a chile at heart.'"

Again, in the very pathetic and charmingly told story, "Traveling Joe," the cream of the volume, Martha Snykes typifies a large and indestructible class of country women:

"'I jest drapped in, Zam Tapp,' she said, sinking her stout form in the nearest chair, 'to tull 'ee o' a remedy, a mortal efficumcasious remedy, tho' I zay it ez shudn't, baing, zo tu spake, the inventor o' tha zame. But, law, I've suffered thet turribul bad mezulf; what wi' tha recurring spasasms, and a percussion in tha head thet jest drones on continuel, for all the woreld like tha passon o' praiching o' Zundays, thet I can't a-bear tu think of tha pore child wi' death rampaging ouver him, and tha cure, zo tu spake, at hiz vurry door; the same baing nort ulse but a tayspoonful o' tha brownest o' sugar, togither wi' a tayspoonful o' tha strongest o' brandies, and let it be tooked zitting, natur liking a smoothness at zich times. I have always reckoned mezulf thet if thet child's moather had vallered my advice and tooked thickey remedy, hur wid niver 'ave bin lying in tha charchyard at this yhere blissid minnit; tho' I won't gaw for tu deny thet hur made a vine corpse, straight vaychers favouring the zame. The which I have alwiz allowed, and many's the time I've zed ez much. 'Jane Vaggis,' I've sed, 'may have acted a bit contrary in hur [illegible] [illegible] did hur dooty, hur looked hur part; [illegible] that I would ever act contrary to them as natur hed less vavoured at sich times; and when my pore moather came to the last, and what wi' dropsy and wan thing and tother, hur wuz moast the size o' the feather bed that hur layed on. 'Moather,' I sed, 'if yer 'ave a fancy in coffins, say the wud, and I woant go for tu deny 'ee.' 'Martha,' hur answered, 'eny colour but black, and let the handles be shiny'; and I guved hur hallum, (elm,) picked out wi' brass, and ther ain't a corpse in tha parish es wes burried more comfortabul.'"

This, we think, is "Zack's" most promising vein, and her work in it justifies Mr. Sidney Colvin's praise of her. If she can bring her now uneven performance up to the level of her rustic characters, she can hardly fail to establish and maintain a reputation worthy of a better pseudonym. It was very well for her to decline to drag the magic name of Keats down from the realm of poetry, but to substitute "Zack" is certainly a rush toward the other extreme.

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*LIFE IS LIFE, AND OTHER TALES AND EPISODES. By Zack. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Price $1.50.

Man as Made Moral.*

The purpose of this work is to show how, from the needs of animal life as they rose and developed, there sprang that moral instinct or conscience which marks the most important difference between enlightened man and the lower animals. The author tells us that fully half of his great work of nearly 900 pages is "a detailed expansion of the fourth and fifth chapters of Darwin's 'Descent of Man.'" Therefore we look to find the chapters of the great naturalist on "The Mental Powers of Man and the Lower Animals" and "The Development of the Intellectual and Moral Faculties" not only digested and assimilated by the lapse of time since Darwin's work appeared in 1871, but developed and elaborated by the erudite scholarship and deep investigations of Alexander Sutherland, who is already so well known for his work on "The Development of Australian Literature" and on "The History of That Country and New Zealand." He also, in his preface, gives credit to Adam Smith, whose "Theory of Moral Sentiments" he acknowledges has had more influence on his pages than he specifically acknowledges.

The keynote of this great work is sympathy, and we find the author throughout his earlier chapters following the growth of his ideal from the origin of the paternal instinct in the lower forms of animal life where, notwithstanding the great destruction which is constantly going on, there is the constant survival of the more intelligent types of the species. The statistics of the sacrifice of life, which have been collected and given, are simply amazing and almost incomprehendible, as will be seen when he estimates that "in every second of time the number of insects that go out of existence through being devoured by birds and other causes amounts to a thousand times the whole number of the human species"; and "if one reckons the number of drops that cross the brink of Niagara in the same period of time it will not greatly exceed the number of fish that in the same space of time have descended into the darkness."

It is only the stronger or more intelligent individuals which escape to propagate the species. These investigations into parental care and survival of the fittest are also carried into the families of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals; in each case making numerous remarkable statements supported by reliable authorities, from which he quotes showing researches into the special domain of zoology extensive enough to have been a lifetime work for most naturalists.

He shows that in the lower forms of animal life this great destruction is compensated for by a corresponding extravagant fertility as in the case of fish, where the average mother deposits more than 600,000 spawn, but when we ascend higher in the scale, where parental care and sympathy is more developed, the number of offspring is steadily diminished.

Mankind he classifies according to intellectual advancement. Under the names of lower, middle, and upper savages he includes all races of generally unsettled habitation, from the Bushmen of South Africa to the North American Indians. As lower, middle, and upper barbarians those who have learned to build permanent dwellings and to cultivate the soil, from our higher village Indians to the Mexican Aztecs or the Jews under the Judges. The lower, middle, and upper civilized peoples are "those among whom commerce and manufactures are well developed, and who by systems of laws and their effective administration are able to preserve order in large communities." Among these are included most nations from the Jews of Solomon's time to the Italians, French, English, and Germans of the fifteenth century. "The lower, middle, and upper cultured, of which only the first is yet existent, consisting of the leading nations of the world in our own time; the other two being developments to be expected of a future remote and yet remoter." The middle cultured class is, according to our author, due in another four or five centuries, but the higher cultured is "too risky a subject for prophecy, being yet distant perhaps 1,000, perhaps 2,000, years."

Among the lower savages, parental care appears only as an improvement of the quality, which is seen among the monkeys in a constantly increasing efficiency, through the barbarian and civilised races, and at each stage the number of offspring brought into the world diminishes. At the level of the middle savage men perceive that fewer children, better cared for, lead to happier results, but, being incapable of self-restraint, the diminution is brought about by abortion and infanticide. With development of more general sympathy these methods grow more repugnant and begin to decline, diminution of offspring being provided for by acquiring the power of self-restraint, chiefly in the way of deferred marriages. Thus the girls of savage races are married at an average age of a little over eleven years, while among the cultured races of Europe at the present time the age at which women are married exceeds an average of twenty-five years; "whereby comes the result that the offspring are fewer, but the parental care more competent." "The children of the cultured class are kept busy with education till near the age of twenty, with the result of giving them a better equipment for their share of the competition which life inevitably implies."

Conjugal sympathy and resulting chastity is among savages nothing more than a mere matter of domestic comfort. "There is no ideal that makes chastity a thing beautiful in itself." It is when men begin to accumulate exchangeable wealth that woman, as a means of gratification, both sexual, parental, and industrial, has a definite value. What rights this gives to the husband he enforces; and demands that the wife should regard herself as exclusively his. It is natural that the commercial value of the bride should be enhanced if uncontaminated, but the idea of virgin purity thus originating is very slow in developing among the higher barbarians. It is not until the stage of lower civilization is reached that the obligation of woman to chastity is acknowledged. In polygamy and concubinage the men assert their freedom from any limitation except that of not interfering with the property of their neighbors. As civilization advances men acknowledge the superior comfort of a peaceful home and a truly sympathetic union. "Each man then admits the claims of male chastity, not perhaps as a personal duty, but as a matter of kindness and good feeling toward the wife who loves him, and for whom he has formed an attachment. Marriage by purchase begins to decline, the customary payment being handed over to the bride, and thus originates the system of dower. The sympathy whose earliest function was to turn the mother into a careful guardian of helpless infancy and the honor of the home circle also converts the lustful male into a tender lover and a careful father. The same bond expands, uniting brethren, uniting relatives, uniting neighbors. The social sympathy extends to the tribe, and, being further extended, furnishes the bond of national solidity, of forming well-disciplined armies, of constituting great industrial organizations, and the savage disappears as forming the less social race.

Darwin calls man a "social animal," and Sutherland says "the law of sympathy has therefore been the law of progress." The more he develops the greater need he feels for ever-increasing association.

It is incomprehensible to the savage that the highly cultured nations of today, averaging 30,000,000 people, can live together in harmony, inhabiting great cities and uniting in hundreds of co-operative enterprises, while their tribes, averaging not more than forty individuals, cannot get along without each person being constantly armed not only against the midnight marauder from without, but also against his fellow tribesmen.

The author devotes a chapter to the evolution of sympathy as shown in care of the sick and destitute, a growth of great slowness in primitive races, but awakening very rapidly during the last two centuries; instancing that in London the eleven chief hospitals were founded or put on a proper footing between 1719 and 1747, and in Scotland the first hospital was not founded until 1736. Notwithstanding the immense growth of benevolent institutions during the nineteenth century we are still far from the ideal; for "Europe spends upon war alone much more than she spends on all her hospitals, all her culture and philanthropy put together."

He looks forward to the "stage of the middle culture, when war will be abhorred, and national animosities will look like lurid spectres of the past," and "to a yet further age of the higher culture which our remote descendants may see, wherein shall be no government needed to restrain the offender; all will be obedient to an innate instinct of sympathy." "Sympathy (love) is the basis of morality, indeed is morality in the religion of Jesus and Buddha."

Space will not permit of further detailed review of this great work except to note the subjects of the succeeding chapters which continue to evolve his great idea of sympathy as the basis of moral development. Thus he discusses the growth of the sense of duty, of self-respect, the beauty of right conduct, responsibility, the influence of the family on the growth of morals, the growth of law, the prevalence of law, the nervous basis of the emotions, the nature of the emotions, and right and wrong.

He tells us that he had prepared chapters on the history of slavery among mankind and on the history of religious animosity, as well as on the mitigation of criminal treatment, but was compelled to omit them "in order to keep this book within reasonable bounds," but the great interest which the learned author has awakened in the mind of his reader makes us regret that the second volume was made a hundred pages thinner than the first, for within the four covers there is not a page to spare or a phrase which we would have eliminated. We hope that succeeding editions will include the missing chapters. The author informs his readers that he has devoted eleven years to the preparation of his work, and that they have been well spent is shown by the exhaustive nature of his treatise.

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*THE ORIGIN AND GROWTH OF THE MORAL INSTINCT. By Alexander Sutherland, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Price, $8.

Facts About Cuba Worth Knowing at This Time.*

At this moment, when all eyes are turning toward Cuba and its possibilities of development under a favorable government, the publication of the book now before us is singularly opportune. The island, which is the most important and wealthiest of the West Indian Archipelago, has a curious shape, that has sometimes been likened to a parrot's tongue. From Point Maisi, at one extremity, to Cape San Antonio, at the other, it describes a curve of 900 miles, being at its greatest breadth only 120 miles from sea to sea. It is the key to the Gulf of Mexico. The principal products of the island, which to many will be most interesting, are tobacco, coffee, and sugar. Cotton is also grown, but not very extensively. Cocoa and indigo have received considerable attention lately, and maize is there one of the chief necessaries of life, constitutng the bread of the country. Cereals have no place in the island husbandry, Spain having formerly supplied Cuba with her imports. The monopoly held by Spain in this direction had its share in bringing about the unhappy and cruel civil war of the last three years. Yams, bananas, guavas, oranges, mangoes, pineapples, and paw paws are the chief fruits cultivated for exportation. Tradition credits Cuba with immense mineral wealth in gold and silver, but thus far only insignificant quantities have been discovered. Copper mines exist and are fairly well worked.

Every part of Cuba is well supplied with fresh water. The largest river, the Cauto, rises in the Sierra Maestra, and, flowing through a course 130 miles in length, empties into the sea at the mouth of Manzanillo Bay. It is navigable for small craft. The other important rivers are the Sagua Grande and the Sagua Chica, neither of which are navigable, except for a week or so at the close of the rainy season. Springs and streams of exquisitely pure water are to be found in incredible abundance. A number of fair-sized lakes, well stocked with fish, are to be found in the interior.

Like Ireland, Cuba is quite free from noxious animals and reptiles. In some cases domestic animals have in the course of time run wild, and are now to be found to some considerable extent. The geologist revels in Cuba, and fossils are still constantly found there. Mastodons, elephants, hippopotami, and other species of the prehistoric world make up the rewards for his excavating toil. If Cuba has no very obnoxious reptiles, she has in their place a multitude of annoying insects of all sorts and kinds. The Cuban mosquitoes surpass even the New Jersey mosquitoes.

Jiggers, ants, giant wasps, midges, and great spiders do their parts toward general discomfort. A harmless but interesting firefly of gigantic size is one of the inhabitants of Cuba. Three of these insects under a glass will light a moderate-sized room. They have the same objection, however, as some of our electric lights. They flicker. Cuban birds are identical with those found in other West Indian islands. Tropical fish abound both in the sea, the rivers, and the lakes. Many lizards are found in Cuba. The climate of Cuba is for the tropics a very tolerable one, and quite enjoyable from November to the 1st of May. The Summer season is extremely enervating, if not actually dangerous, because of the combination of heat and torrents of rain, which together create a most unhealthy steaming miasma. Yellow fever appeared in Cuba about 1761, since which time it has maintained itself as a disease indigenous to the island. Mr. Davey suggests that great improvements might be made in sanitary ways and means that would tend to render Cuba much more healthful.

The population of Cuba was reckoned at 1,600,000 in 1891, and is divided into no less than six sections, viz.: The Cubans, the Spaniards, the Creoles, the foreigners, the Africans of all shades, and the coolies, or Chinese. The Jews in Cuba barely number 500. Slavery was abolished in Cuba in 1856, but continued more or less up to as late a period as 1886. It is practiced to a very limited extent in isolated cases to-day, some negroes, unaware of their rights of freedom, giving their labor gratuitously, as in the old days. The difficulties of governing a colony blessed with so heterogeneous a population as Cuba are, as may well be conceived, great and manifold. Spain's task was not an easy one. When her mantel falls on the United States, the solution of the problem will have to be sought for carefully and with skillful judgment. No change in governmental control will eliminate the complexity of political and social questions. The efforts of Spain to rule by the sword and crozier in this age of enlightenment and of growing education failed. Since 1802, when Cuban affairs were administered by Tacon, those who succeeded him, with but few exceptions, were a worthless set, and the crowd of minor officials who accompanied them mere leeches, whose sole object was to seize every possible opportunity for lining their own pockets, without regard to legitimacy. Ridiculous taxes, unreasonable dues and fees, were invented and imposed, and when the unfortunate Cubans raised an outcry against this wholesale robbery, they were treated as rebels, and not a few were arrested and imprisoned, and even executed without a trial. The policy of Spain was obsolete and selfish, and rebellion was the only possible result to which her course could lead, even with a people as mild as the Cubans. Without being able here to follow all the steps in the rebellion, the time came when Cuba arrayed herself against her oppressor, and the horrors of the ruthless civil war became familiar to all of us through the daily press. Our own humanitarian war with Spain was the sequence. In spite of the mosquito nuisance and the bad drainage, Havana agreeably impresses the traveler who sees the city for the first time. The harbor is wonderfully picturesque. Morro Castle stands opposite the entrance, and has since 1573 been a monument there to the life and labors of Philip II. of Spain, who caused its building.

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*CUBA, PAST AND PRESENT. By Richard Davey, author of "The Sultan and His Subjects." With illustrations and maps. Cloth. Decorated Cover. 8vo. Pages, 284. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $3.00.

The Havanese shops are plentifully supplied with European and native goods, but, as in almost all tropical countries, very few of them have windows, and the wares are exposed in the open, as in an Eastern bazaar. The handsomest street in Havana is the Cerro, a long thoroughfare running up a hill at the back of the town, bordered on either side by enormous old villas in the midst of magnificent gardens.

The Paseo de Tacon is by far the finest promenade in the city, and is quite worthy of any capital in the world.

Havana, for all in all, in times of peace is by far the pleasantest city in the Southern Hemisphere—the most resourceful, for it has capital public libraries, museums, clubs, and theatres. Of an evening it is quite charming and constitutes a section of a West Indian Vanity Fair.

The immediate environs of Havana are disappointing. The country resembles in some respects certain districts in Northern France. It undulates just as it does in Normandy, and the straight roads bordered with cocoa palm trees suggest the popular avenues around Rouen. The vegetation differs considerably, however, and you encounter under the Southern Cross the banyan trees. Next to the cities of Havana and Santiago comes Matanzas, a well-built city situated on a very beautiful bay and backed by an admirable range of hills. The fashionable quarter of the city is called "Versailles," and may be a very accurate representation of Via Appia of ancient Rome in her palmy days. Mythological frescoes in bright colors are frequent in house decorations.

Cienfuegos is a city full of future promise, especially when the Panama Isthmus is cut. Trinidad and Santiago de Cuba have some present importance, especially the latter, which is by far the most historical city in the country, dating back as far as 1515, when it was founded by Diego Velasquez. Cuba presents prospects that are very alluring to many, not only in a commercial aspect, but also in an artistic and scientific sense. Great changes for the better may be looked for in the near future in that, at present, unfortunate country. It is not impossible that the dawn of her prosperity is at hand, and that she may soon reassume with no little significance her old name of "The Pearl of the Antilles."

Mr. Davey writes largely from personal experience, and will have a very large audience unless all signs fail.

Another Bird Book.*

There is coming more and more to be a tendency toward original observation and research in the matter of education to-day than ever before. The scholar is carefully taught not to accept any statement no matter in what book or other printed form it may appear, and to take it for granted that because the book says so therefore it is so, but rather to confirm or disprove his knowledge derived from book study by personal investigation so far as possible. This idea and the more or less extensive system of home readings prescribed now keep the youthful student much busier out of school hours than formerly, and give rise at times to frequent complaints of overcrowding. The pace of the world, it would seem, grows faster and reflects this even in the scholastic requirements for youth.

The Chautauquan movement is an outgrowth of this and encourages home readings that have very good results. The prime requisite is, first, to select the book that interests the youth, then he is in a position to receive step by step initiation into the scientific method. He is, as it were, lured into acquiring knowledge because of its attraction, or, better, perhaps, because of the attractive form in which it is presented, and after observing milkweed seeds he is fitted to turn his attention to other seeds, and so on.

The special subject of the present little volume by Mr. Keyser is ornithology. Birds, he says, are becoming more and more interesting to study both in our homes and schools. They have one great advantage over some other forms taken by study. They are common and easily accessible, and no child who becomes interested in them need neglect his observation of them for lack of subjects. They are almost everywhere, even in a city backyard. There is, however, even in a study of the birds, something more than mere play. They will not come to you and invite attention and observation; they rather seek to avoid it. They must be sought out and observed with care, patience, and skill. The road is not royal, but it is characterized by much that is enchanting. In many cases in the past birds have suffered in reputation because of the lack of correct knowledge in regard to them; they have sometimes been regarded as enemies where they were, by insect destruction, doing their greatest service to those who have slaughtered them for fancied wrongs. Such a book as this one of Mr. Keyser's will go far to interest the youth in field observation and lead to the correction of many bird ideas whose basis is, or has been, error. When the pages of the present book are examined it will be quickly found that the common word "birds" has a wider significance than it would ordinarily appear to have.

Birds typify in miniature many human institutions. They have homes builded with no little architectural skill and art; they have a town and country residence; they have ever-present dangers from snakes and other enemies, trials and sorrows; they have musical expression, the parental instinct is frequently strong; some of them talk, and in many other ways they afford examples to inspire not only the artist but the plain people.

No harm will come from the study of Mr. Keyser's book, but, on the contrary, if used as contemplated in home readings supplemental to the regular school studies, much will be learned that cannot fail to benefit the student. The book, without any great pretensions, is quite in line with present-day tendencies.

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*NEWS FROM THE BIRDS. By Leander S. Keyser. Cloth. 12mo. Pages [illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, [illegible] cents.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Men and Manners of the Eighteenth Century. By Susan Hale. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Twenty Centuries of English History. By James Richard Joy. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

Europe in the Nineteenth Century. By Harry Pratt Judson, LL. D. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

From Chaucer to Tennyson. By Henry A. Beers. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

The History of the Women's Club Movement in America. By Mrs. J. C. Croly. 4to. New York: Henry G. Allen & Co.

SCIENCE.

Milk. By E. F. Brush, M. D. 12mo. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

The Association of Human and Bovine Tuberculosis. By E. F. Brush, M. D. 12mo. New York: Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company.

The Sphere of Science. By Frank Sargent Hoffman, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Walks and Talks in the Geological Field. By Alexander Winchell, LL. D. 12mo. Meadville: Flood & Vincent. $1.

The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence. By Wesley Mills. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

POETRY.

The Deserted Village. By Dr. Oliver Goldsmith. 4to. New York: The Roycroft Shop.

By the Aurelian Wall. By Bliss Carman. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

New York Nocturnes and Other Poems. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 16mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

Lyrics of the Golden West. By W. D. Crabb. 12mo. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Company. $1.

FICTION.

Ezekiel's Sin. By J. H. Pearce. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son. $1.25.

The Rainbow's End. By Alice Palmer Henderson. 12mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Potentate. By Frances Forbes-Robertson. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

Tales of the Trail. By Col. Henry Inman. 12mo. Topeka: Crane & Co. $1.

The Shrine of Love. By Lucien V. Rule. 16mo. New York: Herbert S. Stone & Co.

The Headsman. By Kenneth Grahame. 16mo. New York: John Lane. Paper, 35 cents.

Godefroi and Yolande. By Laurence Irving. Small 4to. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

The Revelation of St. Love the Divine. By F. B. Money Coutts. 16mo. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

Among the Forces. By Henry White Warren, LL. D. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Morris.

The Rainbow of Gold. By Joseph A. Altsheler. 16mo. New York: Continental Publishing Company. $1.

His Neighbor's Wife. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Anita, the Cuban Spy. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Sunlight and Limelight. By Francis Gribble. 12mo. New York: George Munro's Sons. Paper. 25 cents.

Doctor Sphinx. By Caroline C. Walsh. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Love That Wins. By Mary Angela Dickens. 12mo, paper. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Exiled for Lèse Majesté. By James T. Whittaker. 12mo. Cincinnati: Curts & Jennings. $1.

The Queen's Cup. By G. A. Henty. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Miss Theodora. By Helen Leah Reed. 16mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger & Co.

The Chase of an Heiress. By Christian Reid. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Cinq Mois au Pays des Somalis. Par Prince Nicholas D. Ghika. Large 8vo. Geneva: Georg & Co.

The Duenna of a Genius. By M. E. Francis. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Russian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Stories by Foreign Authors. Scandinavian. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Life Is Life, and Other Tales and Episodes. By Zach. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Rose A. Charlitte. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

The Story of Rob Roy. By Sir Walter Scott. Condensed for Home and School Reading. By Edith D. Harris. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 60 cents.

Harold's Rambles. By John W. Troeger. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

Raoul and Iron Hand; or, Winning the Golden Spurs. By May Halsey Miller. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

An Amateur Fireman. By James Otis. 12mo. E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

Armazindy. By James Whitcomb Riley. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical Consultation Book. By G. P. Hachenberg, M. D. 8vo. Austin: G. P. Hachenberg. $7.50.

The State. An Address. By L. T. Chamberlain. 12mo. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. 50 cents.

The War Revenue Law of 1898 Annotated. By Edward L. Heydecker. 8vo. Albany: Matthew Bender.

Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Its Vicinity. 18mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Paper, 30 cents.

Natural Advanced Geography. By Jacques W. Redway. Large quarto. New York: American Book Company.

Psychology for Teachers. By C. Lloyd Morgan. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Yesterday in the Philippines. By Joseph Earle Stevens. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Nation's Navy. By Charles Morris. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Dictionary of the Yiddish Language. By Alexander Harkavy. 12mo. New York: Published by the author.

Queen, Slave, and Empress. By Kathleen Gray Nelson. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

Germany's Iron Chancellor. By Bruno Garlepp. Akron: The Werner Company.

Bindings Destroyed by Fire.

The latest disaster to be chronicled in a new edition of Blades's "Enemies of Books" is the recent burning of the bookbindery of Robert Riviere & Son of London. Many book treasures, some of great rarity, were destroyed or badly damaged, and among the bibliophiles whose collections suffer through the regrettable accident are a number of New Yorkers, for American collectors have of late years been Riviere's best patrons.

Riviere now holds in the English bookbinding world the position occupied successively by Payne, Kalthoeber, Lewis, Clarke, and Bedford. His father and grandfather were bookbinders, but he is the greatest of the family, and his finest bindings rival the best work of Cobden Sanderson, the distinguished amateur, and Joseph Zaehnsdorf, who is not always the fine artist he can be if he wishes.

Some of Riviere's most beautiful pieces of workmanship have been shown at exhibitions given in this city, and others are in American collections. One of the masterpieces of this binder, who makes a fine art of his craft, is the set of first editions of Walton's "Angler," now owned in the United States, which is bound in olive morocco. But all of his work is artistic, and he deserves high praise because he makes a book cover a picture's frame instead of a picture.

Stephen Phillips's Tragedy.

It is said that the latest popular English poet, Stephen Phillips, has written for George Alexander, the London actor-manager, a poetic play founded on the familiar story of the loves of Paolo and Francesca. The initial attempts of poets to write for the stage are hardly ever successful, but it will be interesting to wait and see what fortune Phillips has. The readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who have an intimate knowledge of the American poetry of a quarter of a century ago will not fail to remember that George Henry Boker, who wrote much in serious verse and represented his country abroad, used with much success the same story in his tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," which E. L. Davenport and Julia Dean Hayne first produced, Lawrence Barrett and Minna K. Gale acting in it in later years. There are some fine lines in Boker's play.

New Gift to Boston Public Library.

William C. Todd of Atkinson, N. H., who has already, by reason of other benefactions, endeared himself to newspaper readers who frequent the Boston Public Library, recently presented the institution with what is said to be the completest file of The London Times to be found in this country. From 1809 to the present time the file is complete, though the first twenty years are lacking. Mr. Todd, however, has promised to supply the missing numbers as soon as they can be obtained.

The New York Times

ILLUSTRATED

MAGAZINE

SUPPLEMENT

Sunday,

August 21, 1898

Mrs. Geo. N. Curzon

Full page picture of the wife of the newly appointed Viceroy of India.

Return of the U. S. Army from Santiago

Interesting pictures of Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point.

One Man of the Hour

Picture and description of M. Jules Cambon, Ambassador from the French Republic, who has represented Spain in the negotiations for peace. Also picture of M. Cambon in his study and an interior view of the French Embassy.

The Art of the Day

Reproduction of James MacWhirter's famous painting in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition, "On the Lake Geneva." Also the great collection of American pictures of Mr. William T. Evans of New York, being eight examples of the finest paintings of American artists.

An Odd Corner of Spain

Description with illustrations of a portion of Andalusia, and the sentiment existing there during the Spanish-American war.

The Drama

Portraits of Mabel Gilman, Belle Harper, Villa Knox, of the Castle Square Opera Company; Alice Atherton, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Anita Vivanti Chartres, Alice Neilson, and Eugene Cowles.

How a Play Is Staged

Number of interesting pictures showing the process by which set scenes are made for various attractions in New York theatres.

Fiction

"My Engagements," by Lillian Quiller-Couch; also life on the East Side described and illustrated.

Fashion

The latest Parisian novelties, with photographs by Reutlinger, Paris.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Stedman and the Prince.

Some of the English papers are gossiping about a proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to this country, though it seems that the member of the royal family who is really coming here is the Prince's son, the Duke of York. If, however, the Prince should make a second trip to the United States, quotations from Edmund Clarence Stedman's charming brochure, "The Prince's Ball," will be in order. It was in Stedman's young and frivolous days that he wrote "The Prince's Ball," long before he grew dignified and discussed critically the poets of America and those of England during the Victorian age, but it is light verse of a high order and quite Praed-like. There is nothing in American society verse to equal it, though Edgar Fawcett came close to the mark in his brilliant satire, "The Buntling Ball."

An addition to the books on Cuba is promised by The Century Company. The author is Robert T. Hill, who is a member of the United States Geological Survey, and who was formerly of the University of Texas and of Cornell University. He made many trips to the West Indies in the service of Prof. Alexander Agassiz.

[illegible] and [illegible]

Our plucky seamen, so full of fight, so thoroughly disciplined, as they hold their posts on land or on the ship-tops, why does the nickname of "horse-marines" follow them? How much of slang is there in it? But if slang there is, there is nothing contemptuous about it. Are we to adopt Commodore Porter's derivation that some old sea dog "organised a body of horse-marines to patrol the shore?" It is supposable that a sailor never did comprehend a horse, and yet there was Admiral Rous, the arbiter of the English turf. The funniest thing in the annals of war was when in Holland the French troopers rode over the ice and absolutely captured several frozen-in Dutch frigates. In Notes and Queries the prowess of our ship soldier having been considered, the question is once more mooted why "horse-marine"? In England, in the past, when men worked on the canals helping the horses to drag the barges, these haulers were known as "horse-marines." Some one writes, referring to the Dress Regulations of the Queen's Navy List, that there is a company styled infantry, called "Royal Marine Light Infantry," and that they are equipped with "saddles and saddle cloths and bridles," and that there is, too, a "Royal Marine Artillery," also provided with horse furniture. Certainly there must be horses. Evidently Jack, when he saw an awkward man, even a shipmate, who was slow in shinning aloft, called him a "horse-marine." We have, as Notes and Queries shows, Sir Walter Scott's acceptance of the word in the jocular sense. "'Come, none of your quizzing, my old buck,' said Sir Bingo. 'What the devil has a ship to do with horse's furniture? Do you think we belong to the horse-marines?'"—"St. Ronan's Well." But there are some grave people who will hark back to a more ancient derivation. The old Norsemen put their faith in their swords, and swore by the "sea horse"—and the French Normans who had the Norse blood, when they pushed their gallies into unknown seas, believed in a "horse-marine." All this is very fine, going back to the remote for "horse-marine," for we still believe that Jack wanted to poke fun at the soldiers on board ship, hence the modern use of the term. Nevertheless, taking all the pros and cons of the navy of the past, it must be remembered that, dating back from the time of the Greeks and Romans, the ships of the Norsemen, of English, and to the later period of the Armada, it was the man at arms who fought the ships, and the sailors played a secondary part. When during and after the Elizabethan period the ability and fighting quality of the sailor were discovered, then the soldier on board of ship might have resented Jack's new position and the sailor took it in not a pleasant way, and called the man with a firelock or musket a "horse-marine."

The finding of a notebook of Dr. Johnson's is announced in The Athenaeum. It contains a portion of the notes made by Johnson in France in the course of his visit to the Thrales in 1775. Boswell in his "Life" mentions that this notebook passed under his inspection, and he complained that it was difficult to make out, and he gives some conjectural readings from it. He writes of having deposited "the original manuscript in the British Museum, where the curious may see it." Peter Cunningham, who must have tried to find this notebook, says: "It seems to me that the manuscript was not deposited in the British Museum; at least it is not found there, nor is it known to be there." Cunningham declared, too, that of the Johnson manuscript Bozzy had said he had stored away in the British Museum, only one, and a copy at that, of the Lord Chesterfield was found. Boswell probably made a mistake, as the notebook was not his to do as he pleased with. This particular manuscript came into the hands of Samuel Rogers, and was found among his papers by Mrs. Sharpe, whose husband was one of Rogers's nephews and executors, and it is now the property of Mr. Sharpe's daughter. The notebook is of fourteen pages, and loosely inclosed in a rough red leather cover. Outside in faded ink may be read, "France 2." Inside Edmund Malone wrote, "Delivered to Mr. Boswell by desire of Mr. Scott, July 21, 1787." Evidently the notebook belonged to Dr. Scott, afterward Lord Stowell, and that was the reason why Boswell did not put it in the British Museum. The writing is often illegible, and Dr. Johnson's biographer must have had much trouble in deciphering it. Certain corrections have been made, now that the notebook has been more carefully studied, but such slips as Boswell made were of little importance. There are certain lines in the notebook, which, after they were written, the doctor did not want to be read, so he effaced them by penstrokes, and was eminently successful.

Principal Caird of the Glasgow University died at Greenock during the last days of July. The name of John Caird is one well known and much respected in the United States. The Principal and Vice Chancellor of the University of Glasgow was born at Greenock in 1820 and studied at the university of which he was afterward to be the head. Entering the Church, his first charge was at Newton-on-Ayr in 1845. In 1847 he came to Edinburgh, and at once his eloquence and fine erudition made for him a conspicuous position. Chalmers had been dead a short time, and Norman Macleod was then in the maturity of his powers. If Caird had less of fire and passion in his sermons, perhaps he was more distinguished for his fine delivery and oratorical powers. In 1849 he came to Errol, in Perthshire. One sermon of Caird, preached before the [illegible] the subject being "Religion in Common Life." It is stated that over a hundred thousand copies of this sermon were put into circulation in England, and as many in the United States. It was translated into German by Bunsen, and Dean Stanley called it "the greatest sermon of the century." He became Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University in 1862, and eleven years afterward was appointed Principal and Vice Chancellor of the university. The annual addresses delivered by him at the opening sessions of the university formed the important features in the intellectual life of Glasgow. Two of these addresses, "The Unity of Science" and "The Progressiveness of Science," are well known. Principal Caird, at the request of Dean Stanley, lectured at Westminster Abbey, (1874,) and in 1888 preached before the British Medical Association, his topic being "Mind and Matter." John Caird may be called the modern introducer of the Hegelian philosophy. His views in regard to Hegel are best shown in his "Spinoza," which work was contributed by him to Blackwood's Philosophical Classics. In religion Principal Caird represented the Broad Church Party in the Church of England, and he was for many years one of the Queen's Chaplains for Scotland.

A Parliamentary paper just issued shows the pensions granted for the year ending June 20 to literary people or their descendants: Miss Janet Mary Oliphant, (in consideration of the literary eminence of the late Mrs. Oliphant,) £75; Dr. John Beattie Crozier, (in addition to the pension of £50 granted him in 1894, in consideration of his philosophical writings and researches,) £50; Mr. William Ernest Henley, (in recognition of his literary merits and of his inadequate means of support,) £225; Lillias Grant Lady Maxwell, (in consideration of the distinguished services of her husband, the late Sir William E. Maxwell, as Governor of the Gold Coast Colony,) £100; Mr. Joseph Robinson, (in consideration of his services to music in Ireland,) £50; the Rev. Canon John Christopher Atkinson, (in recognition of the value of his philological writings and researches,) £100; the Rev. Canon Daniel Silvan Evans, (in recognition of his labors on the Welsh Dictionary and of his services to Welsh literature generally,) £100; the Rev. Dr. John Cunningham Geikie, (in recognition of his services to theological literature,) £50; Miss Mary Whymper Isabella Shilleto, (in consideration of the eminence of her late father, the Rev. R. Shilleto, as a classical scholar and teacher, and of her inadequate means of support,) £50; Dr. William Chatterton Coupland, (in consideration of his labors as a writer upon philosophical subjects,) £50. This brings under consideration that sentence of Robert Southey's, found in his letters to Thomas May—that is, as far as English writers are concerned. In 1800 Southey wrote: "You remember the old doggerel that 'learning is better than house or land.' 'Tis a lying proverb! A good lifehold estate is worth all the fame of the world in perpetuity, and a comfortable house rather more desirable than a monument in Westminster Abbey."

In The Geographical Journal, which includes the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society for August, Sir John Murray presents a most instructive paper on "The Annual Range of Temperature in the Surface Waters of the Ocean and Its Relation to Other Oceanographical Phenomena." In his argument, so as to show that there are occasionally cataclysmic changes of temperature, he makes a particular and extended note of the destruction of the tilefish, which happened along our coast in 1882, referring to the accounts given by the late Prof. Goode and the present Dr. Bean, (the latter gentleman certainly one of our best ichthyologists, having, as it will be remembered, been thought not fitted for his post as Director of the New York Aquarium by the Tammany wiseacres.) Sir John Murray tells how a vessel sailed for about 150 miles through waters dotted as far as the eye could reach with dying fish, and he cites Capt. Collins's computation "that from 5,000 to 7,500 square statute miles were so thickly covered with dead or dying fish that their numbers must have exceeded the enormous number of a billion." Prof. Verrill subsequently showed by a study of the ocean temperatures that there had been an influx of arctic water, and by the sudden change, the increase of cold, the tilefish had been killed. The Geographical Journal covers all parts of the world. Sir Martin Conway writes of the Spitzbergen glaciers; there are notes on the Persian Gulf, on the areas of North American and Australian river basins, with a summary of the geographical literature of the month.

As to Summer reading, or holiday reading, the St. James's Gazette gives Stevenson's idea, which amounted to this, that he preferred to take the chance literature found in the country inn. There was the redoubtable Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose advice was "to read what you liked." When you travel do not carry with you fine editions of books, or you will ruin them. Cheap copies of good books answer all purposes. Some one with the fancy of educating his fellow man or woman started on an extended trip with a half dozen fairly good books, and swapped them all off for those other travelers were reading and had finished. Sometimes he would exact two books for one of his own. When he got home he had ten books. One book alone of his dickerings was worth something, the other nine were unmitigated trash, and yet he had the proud [illegible] that he had done some [illegible] toward the better education of the public. "And what did you do with the [illegible]" was asked of the literary experimentalist. The reply was: "As I crossed the East River, in midchannel, Trinity steeple being in sight, I dropped nine of them overboard."

The Mazas Prison in Paris has a sinister sound, and Louis Napoleon found it useful when in 1851 he wanted to shut up his enemies. In the time of the Commune there were many horrors perpetrated in and around Mazas. But palaces and prisons molder, and Mazas is of the past, and recently the stones and the ironmongery of the place were sold at auction. There were 1,200 prison keys put up for sale, but the buyers took little interest in them, and they went at the price of old iron. Then the strong iron-studded doors were bid for. It was thought that the Carnavalet Museum, which owns the Bastille door, would have bought the main Mazas one, but it was not inclined to add to its collection. The interest of the bidders, which was rather languid, was, however, directed toward some of the stones, which, when they stood in the cells, had been carved or cut by the prisoners. As to the character of these inscriptions, what could have been their character? Did they resemble the samplers of the past? Did they breathe vengeance or contrition? God only knows. That album, scratched with a rusty nail on a prison wall, must hold of all inscriptions the saddest men can make.

There was something like friction at a recent meeting of the Burns Federation at Mauchline, and it arose because the Mauchline "Jolly Beggars' Club" thought themselves slighted. The "Jolly Beggars" had held a special meeting at Poosie Nansie's and declared that they regarded their treatment as a "deliberate and gross insult." They threatened to bolt and retire from the federation. Mr. D. McNaught, the editor of The Burns Chronicle, tried his best to calm the tempest the "Jolly Beggars" had raised, believing that it all arose through an error and excess of zeal. So far as regards Mr. Henley and his recent book on Burns, Mr. McNaught said he had no liking for it, and that perhaps "in the ensuing number (of The Burns Chronicle,) when the excitement had somewhat subsided, they might have something to say in a calm and judicial way in order to keep Mr. Henley and all such critics right." Then the federation had a fine dinner, and afterward took tea on the greensward on the banks of the Ayr—yes, "tea," for,

"It's guid to be merry and wise,
It's guid to be honest and true,
It's guid to support Caledonia's cause,
And bide by the buff and the blue."

Of all the rot and rubbish ever printed, that "Elementary Trials of Science," of which one Papus is editor, takes the palm, and this stuff, as an example of the gullibility of mankind, is in its fifth edition. As far as ignorance, however, goes, the editions of Cook's Oracle are even more numerous. What can the present century have to do with Calaba, or fortune telling or Christian Science? The last impiously decking itself with what are sacred colors. Papus, whose real name is Encausse, is a doctor, and it is not his fault if he is a Frenchman, but his ways and his tricks were fully exposed by the late Dr. Ernest Hart. All this astral business, which Papus expounds, is, as The Academy states it to be, a collection of "rubbish, dregs, and rinsings of human thought." It is a return to the ignorance, the superstitions, of the Dark Ages, and is the work of the impostors and charlatans of to-day. A miasmatic whiff of the malodorous gas poisoned the air when once on a time the Blavatsky blew her noxious bubbles, and she called her wicked silliness "Theosophy."

It is questionable whether with her conservatism England will ever have an Education Minister with a Cabinet rank and a seat in the Legislature, but this is an office proposed by the Select Committee who were appointed to examine into the present condition and future possibilities of the museums of the English nation. As it is to-day, the Lord President of the Council is nominally an Education Minister, but as often as not he has no taste for art, nor the time to be bothered with museums or schools of science. That there should be some distinctive head, however, seems evident. Something advanced by the Select Committee is one that every well-wisher of art and science would like to see come about, and it is that all museums belonging to the nation should be free and always free. This would do away with the custom of charges on special days. Excepting at such times as are wanted for the sweeping, cleaning, or alteration of a public museum, the building should always be kept open.

A remarkable find has been made at Todmorden, in Yorkshire. In a field there was a circle of earth which from time immemorial had been called the "Frying Pan," and by some a Roman camp. The circle had a diameter of thirty yards. Digging into it, in the exact centre was found an urn of clay of graceful shape, imbedded in charcoal and calcined bones. Two smaller urns were discovered, with several cups. Many pieces of flint and chert were brought to light, which belonged to the Neolithic Age. When the contents of the urn were examined, a piece of metal, wide at one end and tapering at the other, was found, with a bronze pin, and there were also portions of a bronze brooch.

together with beads. The brooch and pin show that these objects belonged to the Bronze Age, but the discovery of the calcined bones and charcoal is conclusive that the cremation of the dead was then in vogue.

The Dean of Canterbury, in The Contemporary Review, in an article entitled "The Likeness of Christ," opposes the idea that we have any authentic likeness of the Saviour. The strongest argument he uses for "the non-existence of genuine pictures of Christ is based on the fact that the early Christians, following Jewish precedents, considered it as irreverent" to depict the semblance of One whom they regarded always as their Eternal and Divine and glorified Lord." "All the early Jewish disciples would, of course, have looked upon any picture of Christ as a violation of the second commandment, and their Gentile converts, surrounded on every side by idols which they abhorred, shared the same view." All the pictures derived from the Catacombs Dean Farrar thinks "allusive, typical, or purely ideal." Our authority presents a canon passed at the Council of Elvira, (Elliberis,) after A. D. 310, which declared that there should be no pictures in churches, lest "what is worshipped and adored should be depicted on walls."

Bertolini's, in St. Martin's Street, London, many Americans have visited in the past. More than one appointment has been made there by the bohemian element of both continents. Once, say in the forties or fifties, it used to be the favorite resort of literary people and musicians, and in days of yore Alfred Tennyson frequented it. You could dine at Bertolini's cheaply but not well. Albert Smith wrote this parody on the house, taking "She Wore a Wreath of Roses" for a model:

"He dined at Bertolini's
 The night that first we met,
A single pint of port there was
 Upon the table set;
His dinner had the lightness,
 And his voice the humble tone,
Of one to whom a shilling
 Was not intimately known."

Bertolini's is of the past. It has just been condemned as a dangerous structure and is to be demolished.

Sir Walter Besant is ceaseless in his endeavors to preach the propaganda of cheap books, not alone for the reprints, but for the very last books of leading authors. The argument used is as follows: An author will make as much money when he sells an edition at sixpence as at six shillings. With the royalty of a penny on 15,000 books, there is as much money for the writer as with 15 pence for 1,000 books. But, then, Sir Walter believes, editions of popular authors at sixpence will run into the million or more. Suppose we figure up a problem of this kind. An author in vogue has his book published for 10 cents, and the publishers dispose of a million. The writer, receiving a cent for each copy, gets $10,000. The publisher ought to make, say, 3 cents, and that would net him $30,000. Would cost of manufacture, expenses, discount to trade, &c., profits to middlemen, eat up the remaining 6 cents? Maybe romance makers are not overstrong in finance or there would be many successful "author-publishers."

Some of the criticisms found in The American Amateur Photographer, addressed to those subjecting their prints to this excellent authority, are most pertinent, for the same canons of art are applicable to the photographer as to the artist. Some one sends a print entitled "Homebound." The photograph is good as a photograph, only you can't see the steamer for the smoke. Another print is called "Bedtime." The critic writes that "the idea of a child reading its prayers is not natural," which is perfectly true. Here is a good, sound rule, and it reads: "Study the beauty of simplicity and introduce nothing that is unnecessary." The illustrations in The American Amateur Photographer are of exceptional excellence. "The Morning Toilet" is a prime study. It is not alone the figures which are happily grouped, but you have the front of one of those pre-Revolutionary stone houses, made of rough boulders, with the quaint door and overhanging protection to it.

A study of a head of Sir Walter Scott, painted by A. Geddes, now in the Scottish National Gallery, Edinburgh, merits particular attention. It was made by the artist for a group, which was to be a historical picture. When it was executed Sir Walter must have been about 48 years old. Geddes, who died in 1844, wrote this: "I fear I cannot name to a certainty the year I painted the study of Sir Walter. It was done at the same time as the heads of the other Commissioners, to be inserted in a large picture I painted of the finding of the Regalia of Scotland." This picture, with a portrait of Sir David Wilkie, was the property of Mr. Robert Rankine of Liverpool. The two were purchased by Mr. Rankine's brother and presented by him to the National Portrait Gallery. These two pictures have been loaned to the Scottish National Gallery.

The death of the artist Louis Auguste Georges Loustaunau is announced. M. Loustaunau, who was born in Paris in 1846, was a pupil of Gérôme and Barrias, and had the benefit of Vibert's teachings, though in his work little of the last master's style or method is visible. The picture sent by him this year to the Salon had for title "Le Matin à Trianon." There was a fresh landscape, and a lady on horseback was accompanied by two officers. In 1878 Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt bought his Salon picture, "After Marriage." For several years M. Loustaunau's work found purchasers in the United States. Then the taste for social genre subjects passed and M. Loustaunau painted military pictures.

Mr. Spielman, in The Magazine of Art, quotes some words of Sir Edward Burne-Jones: "I paint my pictures," he said, "and I send them out into the world on their little lives like so many naked little St. Sebastians, to be pricked and pierced with the arrows of the critics. Ah, the critics, my friend! Until he is forty no artist can tell what is in him, so that criticism can only harm him, and after he is forty criticism cannot touch him." Then Burne-Jones only repeated what stanch old Samuel Johnson once said: "Conceive a man who has written what he hopes will live troubling himself about a criticism which he knows will die!"

Will there ever be given another opportunity to see massed together the works of Rembrandt? We copy a somewhat originally worded card of invitation: "Rembrandt exhibition in Amsterdam on occasion of the inauguration of H. M. Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. H. M. the Queen of England, H. M. the Emperor of Germany, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, several public and private collections have lent more than 120 pictures and more than 250 drawings. The exhibition will be open from 8 Sept. to 1 Nov."

The Athenaeum announces that the Society of Arts "proposes holding a lithographic exhibition to commemorate the century of the invention of lithography, which, according to the best information, was made in 1798." Our English friends are certainly rather late. In France, in Germany, in the United States, the Senefelder centenary was held in the Winter of 1895-6. Our own Grolier Club made a most notable exhibit of lithographs, past and present, and produced an illustrated catalogue, which it will be difficult to equal.

A portrait of the most cruel of all men, and that is of Robespierre, has now its place in the Musée Carnavelet in Paris. It is painted on procelain. Its history seems to be authentic. Robespierre gave his likeness to Dr. Sourberbielle, and it was the one which hung in his bedroom. Souberbielle before his death presented the portrait to David d'Angers, who wrote on the back of the picture its story. A representative of the d'Angers family has given it to the museum.

A meeting is to be held this Fall at Aberdeen to discuss ways and means for the erection of a Byron memorial. Lord Byron passed several years of his childhood at Aberdeen, and just 100 years ago his residence in the old Scotch town came to an end. It may be remembered how Mrs. Byron went there with her limited means when her son was not yet four years old. The boy spent four years at Aberdeen in the grammar school, and left Aberdeen for Newstead in 1798.

The number of visitors at the Royal Academy in London this season far exceeded that of last year. Many sales were made. Mr. Frank Dicksee's "The Offering" was sold for £1,200, and a most meritorious picture, Mr. H. J. Draper's "The Lament of Icarus," was purchased by the Chantrey trustees for £840. Mr. Alfred Parsons's landscape "The Morters" was bought for the same figure. There was a large demand for water colors.

Strange to say, Mr. Gladstone never had the inclination or perhaps the time to sit for a sculptor. A bust of the great Englishman has, however, been executed by Mr. B. H. C. Fehr, and has been prepared for the Art Memorial Company. It represents Mr. Gladstone as he appeared in 1880, and is replete, the critics say, with strength and character. The bust is larger than life and fitted for a large hall.

We may be swamped with Rubenses yet. No less than five so-called pictures painted by Rubens were disposed of at auction in Paris lately, and their prices ranged from 680f. to 970f. each. Our là-bas people had better examine carefully before disbursing their dollars for a Rubens or for any "old master."

Dr. Johnson's Pew.

The rector of St. Clement's Danes Church, in the Strand, London, wants £120 for a stained-glass window to be put in his church in memory of Dr. Johnson, for in St. Clement's Danes is the pew in which the great man worshipped his maker. There has been established a fund for the purpose indicated, of which Lord Glenesk is Treasurer, and to his Lordship money can be forwarded. You may not, however, to-day sit in Samuel Johnson's pew, unless you pay a shilling. Perhaps the rector of the church has made up his mind that the £120 should be forthcoming by hook or crook, but to American taste the conversion of any part of a church into a show does not seem becoming. In the last Academy the conditions of the fund are fully explained. In Dr. Johnson's "Prayers and Meditations," the difficulties the man had with himself, "the searching and self-examination," he fully describes. He was always determining to lead a more religious life, and never quite came up to the mark.

On Good Friday in 1784 he wrote: "I have made no reformation; I have lived totally useless, more sensual in thought, and more addicted to wine and meat." The very day after that he says: "My indolence since my last reception of the sacrament has sunk into grosser sluggishness. I propose to approach the altar again to-morrow." To church he went, and was late. Now he made that resolve: "At the altar it occurred to me that I ought to form some resolutions. I resolved, in the presence of God, but without vow, to repel sinful thoughts, to study eight hours daily, and I think to go to church every Sunday, and read the Scriptures." The reservations in this sentence are to be noted. In his diary of that day he tells how "seeing a poor girl at the sacrament in a bedgown, gave her privately a crown, though I saw Hart's hymns in her hand." The "though" has been much commented on. That evening after church Johnson went to the Davies's and had a good time. He writes: "Avoided wine and tempered a very few glasses with sherbet." That next year the self-recrimination begins over again. It was so difficult to overcome his physical inertia. He does go to church, but cannot hear the sermon clearly.

For many a year Johnson's self-upbraidings continue. He finds fault with himself for being late at church. In 1778 he writes: "Boswell came in to go to church; we had tea, but I did not eat. Talk lost our time, and we came to church late, at the second lesson." In 1773 Dr. Johnson composed a prayer for his own edification, and he writes: "After sermon I perused my prayer in the pew, and then went near the altar, and being introduced into another pew used my prayer again." The man begged God's mercy for his wife, for Salusbury, and perhaps for the Thrales. You catch glimpses of the doctor going, or rolling, rather, from Bolt Court to St. Clement's Danes, and who can forget that fine phrase of his, which Boswell records, spoken during one of these Sunday journeyings: "I have tried, too, in my time, to be a philosopher, but I don't know how; cheerfulness was always breaking in," and it is for this cheerfulness that we love and revere Johnson. If he was not overpunctual at church, no man that ever lived has a better chance of heavenly reward than has Samuel Johnson.

Good Manners Not Taught.

Who could teach manners better than a well-bred woman? So we throw ourselves at the feet of Mrs. Hugh Bell, who in The Nineteenth Century writes a most graceful and persuasive chapter, entitled, "A Plea for the Better Teaching of Manners. You may chide a child who is rough and rude, but what are you to do with a grown-up person on whom all early lessons of decorum are wasted? You may cry, "Don't do this!" or "Don't do that!" to your own offspring; but "the difficulty of admonishing increases as the years go on, and it may be asserted that the fault of manner which is not cured at twenty-five will still be there at seventy-five."

This must be the personal experience of Mrs. Hugh Bell. She visits a lady famous for her philanthropy and energy. Mrs. Bell is dying for a cup of tea, for the tea equipage is on the lady's table. Is a cup of tea offered to the visitor? Not a drop. The philanthropic woman "would hold a cup of water to the lips of a pauper more tenderly than a cup of tea to mine." In the meantime the energetic woman is talking about her plans—and in her enthusiasm has quite overlooked all the rules of hospitality. In an admirable manner Mrs. Hugh Bell explains how many are wanting in manners, possibly because of absent-mindedness, or, rather, because their early bringing up had been neglected. The lady cites the case of a young woman who never has been taught reverence, and would rather jostle an old person than a young one because in the first case the line of resistance was less. It is the mothers of these vulgar girls who are at fault, for they have never impressed on their daughters that gentleness is the most charming merit a woman can possess, and that gentleness ought to be both mental and physical.

We laugh to-day, perhaps, at Mrs. Chapone, and, as we read of her in the books of the time of our grandmothers, we are inclined to deem this respected dame a nonentity, whose educational methods would be simply useless to-day. Mrs. Hugh Bell tells how in "the days of Mrs. Chapone there stood in the courtyard of a boarding school at Brighton an empty coach, in order that young ladies—it was part of their daily course of study—might practice getting in and out without showing their ankles!" What an object lesson! "Why do you laugh?" gravely asked a lady to whom this passage in The Nineteenth Century was read. "Why, because other times, other manners." "Don't, please, follow too closely Mrs. Lynn Linton and her hatred of wheeling and short skirts. Only, I remember distinctly that my mother, who went to a well-known school during the first fifteen years of this century, and that establishment was at Lexington, Ky., has often described to me a coach, just as Mrs. Chapone tells about, which used to be placed in the garden back of the school, and that the young ladies were regularly instructed how to get in and get out of that coach, and that is the reason why my mother had such an elegant manner." "And what about buckboards and leaden collars for these prehistoric demoiselles?" was asked. "You lose entirely the drift of Mrs. Hugh Bell's argument," was the reply, and the lady present, taking the review, read:

"People might study the art of getting in quietly, courteously, and in their turn, instead of pushing their way past in order to get in first, declining to make room for other people, and generally indulging in all the numerous forms of bad manners that railway travel seems to induce. Such an exercise would also be found useful as a guide to behavior at drawing room entertainments and other occasions of the same kind where the object apparently is to secure the best seats at any cost of manners."

[illegible]

John D. Champlin in West Seventy-eighth Street.

The man that greets the visitor who mounts to the top of the old-fashioned apartment house on the northwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, on New York's west side, reminds one in some strange way of an English member of Parliament. What gives this impression it is difficult to determine precisely. Perhaps it is the air of repose on every feature—a repose, however, not unmixed with energy and the evidence of accomplishment. The figure is well knit, fairly broad, and in no way large; the face is marked by a full beard of gray and white, and glasses shadow the eyes. The "set up" of the man (as a soldier would put it) is distinctly pleasing.

Such is the way John D. Champlin, author and encyclopedist, appeared one morning at least (and to one man at least,) but a short week ago. It was only by good fortune, these being holiday times, that he was "at home," and he had no more engrossing work on hand than the correction of a batch of proofs. The tools of the trade of the littérateur were therefore barely apparent. The room he was seated in was half library, half drawing and sitting room. Unlike the average apartment that Upper New York makes a home of, here all was spacious and on a large scale. The visitor's eyes must have hinted at something of this sort as they strayed here and there, for Mr. Champlin had at once a word to say about it as he pointed out a "lazy man's chair."

"This was, I think, the first apartment house built up here," he said. "Since then they have built them with rooms that are very much smaller. We have been here a long while, and at first from our west windows we had a fine view of the Hudson. Even now there is a view, but because of the buildings that have gone up between us and the river it is not what it used to be. So a year or so ago we set out to explore the apartment houses nearer the river. Not one could we find that had rooms like this.

"From that window where you are, looking to the south down Amsterdam Avenue, you can see the Statue of Liberty on a clear day. From the west windows there is a glimpse of the Jersey hills. Actually there is a window to every point of the compass—south, west, east, and we even have one window looking out to the north."

Mr. Champlin looked gayly about him. The day was a hot one, in the streets below the asphalt was stewing and the paving blocks were baking. But up here a breeze was making its way, and the suite of rooms with its dark, quaint furniture, and its absence of everything ornate and garish, was pleasantly cool.

"Bronson Howard, you may be interested in knowing, is a neighbor of mine," he went on. "He has the floor below. You are glancing at my bookcases. There is no room for a real library here, you see, and I must scatter my cases all over the apartment. There are books here and in the room beyond, in the dining room, and even in my son's bedroom. I even have them packed away in closets."

The visitor's eyes ran over the well-filled shelves. No pretense at a library, and yet books. Books that, without seeming arrangement, fitted in here and there as if they were household necessities and belonged in their places. Books that numbered really hundreds, and yet were not obtrusive. A library that was not a library, and yet had more than the merits of one. A series of rooms that showed you the tenant was a genuine bookman.

But Mr. Champlin was talking on. "I remember a library that I saw once. The owner, late in life and newly rich, had made up his mind that he must have one. So he gave his order for so many volumes. They made a great show on the shelves. Nearly everything was in 'sets.' I glanced at one of them. It was 'Vol. IV.,' beautifully bound. Inside of the covers, however, appeared 'Vol. I.' That marked 'Vol. I.' was the same. There was no 'Vol. IV.' Hastily and without comment I put the books back on the shelves. Why should I undeceive the owner? I do not think he has ever found it out."

We stopped alongside of those shelves where in their finest publishers' editions the two greatest of Mr. Champlin's works, "Cyclopaedia of Painters and Painting," and "Cyclopaedia of Music and Musicians," were standing. Fat, bulky tomes they were, and attest to years of work and much serious scholarship. By their side was the Standard Dictionary, in the compilation of which this gentleman played a leading part.

It was interesting to scan the man, turning meanwhile the pages of his work. For the successful cyclopedist has a place of his own in the world of letters. He is a sort of master workman, passing judgment on the centuries. To-day must be at his fingers' ends. Long distant yesterdays he must know quite as intimately. It is his task to apportion the value of each, to weigh the evidence of men and things.

Not to originate but to examine every shred that passes in review before him, every scintilla the past or present has brought to light. He is the editor of editors. What press, magazine, new author or discoverer has expounded or told, it is the province of the cyclopedia to digest and set down in its final truth.

I could not but think of all this with Mr. Champlin before me. And the man seemed to justify the theory. Calm, dispassionate, judicial—these seemed his characteristics. Yet, withal, a worker of enthusiasm, and a literarian that included every corner of [illegible]

"Of course," as we turned away from the shelves (both of us, I think, reluctantly,) "I do really little of my work here—not very much more than the correcting of my proofs and the handling of the book I am on when it is in its last stages. My books here are really few—just enough to correct proofs. Most of my compiling is done in the Astor Library, upstairs in the alcoves.

"It was in 1859, when Dr. Cogswell was Librarian, that I first got permission to use these alcoves, and off and on I have been in them ever since. Now I must be one of the oldest 'alcove readers.' When I am actively at work on a new book I spend much of my time there, going down each morning, keeping a bundle of manuscript constantly on one of the tables.

"There you can see me at certain times, day in and day out, going from shelf to shelf upstairs, with a brown paper pad of letter size. It is in the Astor Library that I have made up very nearly all my books. I even have my own especial corner there, or had, I should say. For I have been, of late, forced to change about. Under Dr. Billings the library has received large accessions; there are hundreds of new volumes, and the old space is crowded.

"They have put in many new cases, especially in the Classical Department, where I have been sitting for many years. Down the centres of these old alcoves, where once there were tables, high cases are now to be found. One of these cases replaces my old table. So I have moved into the Art Department, where there is more room."

The cool breeze ruffled the heap of proofs, and displayed in among type, bespattered with Greek letters, pictures of mythological heroes and Roman and Phrygian implements of peace and war.

"The book I am now on," explained the cyclopedist in response to an unspoken question, "is a classical encyclopedia that now, as you see, I am well along with and will have out next Spring. It will cover not only the ground of the past, but is to include mention of all the recent discoveries and excavations."

A description of all this author's work would be interesting—the story of the "Chronicle of the Coach" (a trip made on Mr. Andrew Carnegie's four-in-hand,) and his editorship of the "Liber Scriptorum" of the Authors' Club. But this is not the place for the telling of Mr. Champlin's literary life. This account must close with my passing through the hall (with a bookcase in it, of course,) and its walls lined with framed documents of early America and classical etchings.

But now that I have sat down and written I am not at all sure but that I should also have wandered into the Astor Library, up into "alcove land," and seen Mr. Champlin there, still more "at home."

CROMWELL CHILDE.

Senator Ingalls's Lines on "Opportunity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you be kind enough to publish in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW those few lines by ex-Senator Ingalls entitled "Opportunity"?

J. O. NATHAN AMES.

New York, Aug. 1, 1898.

[Below will be found these admired lines. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is indebted to ex-Senator Ingalls himself for a correct copy of them:

"OPPORTUNITY.

"Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and passing by
Hovel and mart and palace—soon or late
I knock unbidden once at every gate!

If sleeping, wake—if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury, and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not, and I return no more!"—ED.]

In two weeks the exhibition room in the Lenox Library, now devoted to the rarest and most valuable of the books collected by James Lenox, will be opened as a sort of headquarters for readers who desire to consult State, town, and county histories, family genealogies proper, and the many different registers, biographies, and magazines relating to lineage. The rarities and curiosities now shown in the exhibition room will be moved to a large room on the second floor of the library. It is well known that the Lenox has the completest collection of genealogical literature in the country, and in the Fall and Winter months and far into the Spring students and others crowd its reading rooms. This latest plan for the convenience of readers interested in the subject will make the library more popular than ever.

For the decoration of the new palace of the Champs Elysées and of the Alexandre III. Bridge of Paris numerous orders have been given to leading French sculptors. M. Frémiet is to model Pegasus, there are to be two of them; MM. Dalou and Gardet are to make the four lions for the bridge, and M. Récipon is to design the central motif for the famous bridge.

Those good painters MM. Puvis de Chavannes and Paul Baudouin; Crauk and Aubé, the sculptors; Just Lisch, the architect; Bracquemond, the engraver, have been chosen as representatives of the Municipal Commission of the Beaux-Arts in Paris. In the architectural section M. Formigé takes the place of the late M. Ginain.

Paris Letter.

Still No Goncourt Academy—Leon Daudet's Marriage—A Successful Novel.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Goncourt Academy is still, it appears, as far from being realized as ever. Two years have now elapsed since the death of the author of "La fille Elisa," and the public has strangely forgotten him. There is no talk even of erecting a statue to his memory, which is curious in a country where the immortality of marble is so cheap. The fact is that the late Edmond de Goncourt had some admirers, quite a quantity of sycophantic hanger's-on, and very few real friends. I doubt, indeed, if he had any real friend, except Alphonse Daudet, whose equable temper was beautifully tolerant of the old "maitre's" domineering spirit. Daudet, too, had sufficient social and political influence to have obtained for his late friend's will, of which he was executor, the approval of the courts. Now that he is gone, there is nobody to push matters forward, and it seems likely that the lawsuit concerning the will must drag on until les "jeunes," for whom the academy was to be founded, will no longer be "jeunes," but "vieux"—vieux jeu, which is worse than "vieillards"—and they will not live long enough to taste of that corporate existence, without which they cannot appoint their successors. The little house at Auteuil, the "grenier," as it was familiarly called by its owner, is shut up, its only occupant being Pélagie, the late Edmond de Goncourt's ever-faithful housekeeper. She opens the door to the very few callers who come to inquire how things are getting on, and cultivates in the abandoned garden a few of her former master's favorite flowers, with which she religiously decorates his tomb on the anniversary of his death. The surviving executor is M. Henneguin, the dramatist, who is rarely in Paris, and who seems little fitted for bringing about the foundation of the academy. In the meanwhile M. de Goncourt's million is being swallowed up in lawyers' fees and current expenses.

I hear that the marriage which had been arranged for M. Léon Daudet, author of the "Marticoles," may not come off as soon as it was intended. The family quarrels between the Hugos, Daudets, Chareots, and Lockrays, which were recently thrashed out in a police court, have a good deal to do with the date being deferred. M. Daudet is about to undertake a long voyage for his health, and will probably visit America. He is at present engaged on finishing a play, which will probably be produced by Porel next season.

The most successful novel which has been published during the last few weeks is "La Femme et le Pantin," by the youthful M. Pierre Louys, whose story of ancient Greek manners, "Aphrodite," ran into an extraordinary number of editions. M. Pierre Louys's new book seems likely to be quite as widely read as its predecessors; indeed, it is in many respects a finer work of art. The newest school of romance writers in France have produced two stylists of extraordinary virtuosity, M. Hugues Rebel and M. Pierre Louys, and there is a strong resemblance in their methods of composition. Both are fond of dealing with abstruse problems of sensuality, but each has freed himself from the grossness which has prevented the so-called naturalist school from ever attaining to real artistic completeness. For "La Femme et le Pantin," M. Pierre Louys shows us the male human being at the mercy of the female, tossed, as it were, in a blanket like the great life-size doll in Goya's famous picture at Madrid. A photographic representation of this picture forms, by the way, the frontispiece to the book.

The scene of the story is laid at Seville, that lovely Andalusian town, whose walls, says M. Louys, "are closed with light and colors resembling women's robes, so different from the frightful brown of the streets of Cadiz and Madrid and the overrude white of Zeres." The heroine is a strange, perverse creature named Concepcion Perez, a sort of "rogue" woman, who rejoices in giving her lovers pain. The key to her nature is in her admiration for the man who has at length the courage to beat her. The analysis of character is very subtly done, but, as I have already pointed out in a previous notice of M. Louys's works, they are not strictly speaking adapted for "the young person," although his style is delicate and even chaste, the reason being that the side of life which he shows is exotic, and, admitting that his pictures have a moral, it is a moral that has little to do with morality. M. Pierre Louys's next novel will, I understand, be founded upon an ancient Roman legend, and presents a picturesque reconstruction of Roman life in the time of the Emperor Heliogabalus.

Quite an excitement has been created among the admirers of J. J. Rousseau by a report that the famous hermitage at Montmorency, which for two years was inhabited by the author of "La Nauvelle Héloise," was about to be pulled down, and that when the new owner of the private property upon which this interesting relic stands was remonstrated with, he replied: "I don't care a straw for Rousseau." It appears, however, that he never gave utterance to this original remark, and so far from the hermitage being pulled down, it is to be restored to its pristine state. In point of fact, it was never a place of pilgrimage, the population that goes out on Sundays to the beautiful Parisian environ of Montmorency being much more occupied in riding donkeys or fishing in Enghien Lake, than in hunting up the souvenirs of the sentimental Jean Jacques. Like the little house in which Châteaubriand lived at La Villie au Loups, Rousseau's hermitage is situated in a private park, and hitherto special permission has been necessary to visit it. Modern art buildings have been added to it, so that its original appearance has been completely disguised, and these are the excrescences which are to be removed. Then a memorial tablet will be fixed up, bearing a suitable inscription, and there will be a ceremony with speeches, and Rousseauites all the world over will be reassured that no desecration is to be offered to the erstwhile abiding place of their hero. The present proprietor, however, by denying the authorship of the phrase attributed to him, ("Rousseau ça m'est bien égal,") has missed his probably unique chance of becoming immortal.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Life in a Library.

Odd Experiences Behind the Delivery Desk.

The following are a few experiences from behind the delivery desk in a circulating library, for surely there is no better place to study human nature; the demands made upon and the questions put to a librarian are something amazing! The incidents that I shall give have all actually occurred in the last six weeks, and—there are others!

One of the young and shining lights of our local (legal) bar came into the library the other day and wrote out his application slip in this way: "Napoleon III. Oeuvres de. 4 vols." Doubting his ability to read French, I said: "You want his complete works in French?" He said, "Oh, no. indeed! I want the life of Napoleon III. by Mr. Overs."

A very charming little schoolgirl of some fifteen Summers handed me a slip a few days since that read: "Book wanted—Biotanical Encyroopedia—letter F." When questioned a little closely it appeared that she wanted to hunt up one of the Presidents of the United States. Still more closely questioned, she wanted Franklin Pierce in the Encyclopedia Britannica! My only mental comment was, how do our teachers teach their pupils to use works of reference?

But then it was only a few days after this that I was asked by a teacher of art in our public schools to give her "something right new by Ruskin." She was "so tired of the same old things in the catalogue!" We have of course Ruskin's complete works.

I had an experience one morning that I call my "three types of woman" story. The old-fashioned, delicate, fragile, young woman, who should belong to a generation past and gone; the scientific woman, with a fad for hygiene and physiology, and the new literary woman who is daft on the question of evolution and heredity. In our library we have a cat; not a very aristocratic cat, it is true, but a dear old tortoise-shell tabby that is the pet of readers, and, being a fine mouser, is regarded by the employes of the library as indispensable to its preservation. But, unfortunately, poor pussy one day, very proud and full of herself, brought a half-grown rat she had killed into the reading room. A tall, lithe, blonde young woman came rushing up to the desk, exclaiming: "Oh! Miss C.! That cat has a rat! I cannot read in the room where it is! It's just awful. I just will scream! I can't stand it!" I said: "Oh! my dear, the idea of a strong, able-bodied young woman being afraid of a rat!"

Just then a nice, motherly, elderly woman, who is a frequenter of our library, and a constant student of physiology and hygiene, came up, and as she knew the younger woman quite well, I asked her if she was not surprised? the young woman at the same time chiming in that "the cat had a great big rat!" but I said, "Miss M., it is a dead rat." "Oh!" my student of hygiene said, "you should really have it removed at once on hygienic principles. The idea of a dead animal being around where people are breathing. It is generating germs of disease all the time!" And she passed out, not wanting to be attacked by a grievous disease, though I mildly murmured that "it was hardly that dead or the cat wouldn't touch it."

The next person to come to the desk was a strong, sturdy, intellectual looking matron of about forty years, an officer in many of our woman's clubs for special improvement in all subjects, and particularly interested in heredity. And as the fragile young woman was still standing at the desk appealing for aid, I said, after getting her book, "Mrs. B., what do you think of a woman of to-day who is afraid of a rat—a rat that a cat has killed?" She turned upon the luckless young woman and said fiercely: "I am ashamed of you. Do you never think of future generations, that you make no effort to control yourself? If you allow yourself to be unnerved in that way your children will be something terrific. You must study and read up on heredity, and you will learn to control yourself for their sakes, if not for your own." By that time the janitor, for whom I had been ringing vigorously at intervals all this time, appeared to remove the offending object.

He is a great, big, fat, good-natured old darky, devoted to the cat, and his comment when told he must watch the cat and keep her out of the reading room was: "It is just scandalous to make such a fuss; it wasn't no sized rat no way." I think my story proves that Emerson knew human nature when he said we never glean or gather more than we already know; that we see only that in which we are most interested, only take away with us that which we bring.

One of my oldest experiences occurred about three weeks ago. It was a very ugly rainy morning and when I came into the library my usual escort of readers was missing. There are usually from ten to twelve awaiting my arrival at 8 'o'clock every morning, mostly strong, able-bodied men that read from then until 10 o'clock at night, how and by whom supported one can but wonder! But any way, it being very wet and cold, they had not ventured out so early this morning, and only one man came in as I did. He was a rather slender fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches in height, with very black hair and eyes, baldheaded in front, with very black whiskers; he walked very straight to the desk, wrote out a slip, brought it to the delivery desk, turned about and walked straight out of the room. The following is a fac simile of the slip, very badly written, very incorrectly spelled: "Now you locke up Fitz B. Lee and Cop. Sigsbee, 7 days by bread and water and you compel the truth about The Main Disaster—Feb. 24.

"(Signed) J. BARDELLI."

On last Thanksgiving Day one of our few visitors was a very old man, bent and doubled, with long white beard and hair, clean but very shabbily dressed. He filled out his application slip in the most correct way, giving the name of the book wanted, the author, signing name and address, and this is how it read: "Book wanted—'Hohley Bibel. Author —by God." I really think he did it reverently, as he took the book, read it all the morning, and returned it with many thanks. He was simply like the old woman who said she believed "The Bible was the work of God from kiver to kiver!"

J. O. C.

Louisville, Ky., June 10,1898.

Leopold Flameng.

Mr. Leopold Flameng, the famous etcher, who was recently elected a member of the Institute of France, has been the subject of congratulatory notices from the European press, and deservedly so, for he has long been acknowledged one of the leading, most industrious, and accomplished artists of his time. His modesty, amiability, and pure character have won him troops of friends as well as admirers of his art. Mr. Flameng was born at Brussels, of French parents, in 1831. He early manifested art proclivities and became a pupil of the noted engraver Calamatti, and soon attracted attention, especially by his refined rendering of Ingres's well-known painting "La Source." It is not possible in a short article to follow him in his artistic career, or even to mention the titles of the many productions which have made him famous; these are estimated to number over 700, many of which are important in size and intricate in subject. Mr. S. P. Avery of this city has over 500 choice impressions of Flameng's work in his collection. (Mr. Flameng in 1878 made an etching of Mr. Avery from Madrazo's capital painting of the same year.)

The scope of this artist's talent is quite unusual, and though he is best known by his reproductive work—his skill in this particular line has made him a favorite with painters—his reproduction of Rembrandt's wonderful "Hundred Guilder Print" (in its two states) is a marvel; but he has done much original work, in figures as well as in other ways. His "dry points" from nature, of Holland subjects, of which very few were printed, are exquisite. He is especially well known to our amateurs by his fine plate of "Aldus in his printing establishment at Venice, showing Grolier some bookbindings," the painting being by his accomplished son François, executed in 1889, and is one of the decorative treasures belonging to the Grolier Club. The father did this work as a real labor of love, and it was published by the club in 1891. On delivering the plate, he presented a clever drawing from his own hand, portraits of himself and son—treated as medallions.

He has been the master of quite a number of successful etchers, notable ones being Rajon, Lefort, Laguillermie, and others. One of Mr. Flameng's most recent large plates was done from a painting by our own Abbey, (recently made an R. A., and is to be issued by the London Art Mission Society, but the last production of which we have any information is for the new issue of the fifty-franc notes by the Bank of France.

A British Museum Prerogative.

The propriety of claiming four copies of every publication for the British Museum has elicited a strenuous protest from John Lane of the Bodley Head, who denounces the custom as a hardship on authors and publishers. Since works of fiction are withheld from readers in the library for twelve months after publication, Mr. Lane says it is difficult to see what service the Museum renders to their producers in exchange for this arbitrary toll, unless it be in giving a proof of publication. In the case of very elaborate, expensive, and numerically small editions a tax of four copies is decidedly onerous. "The nation buys its pictures," says a well-known London review, "and every other kind of specimen for its museums. Why should it only be a Barabbas of books?"

Admirers of Poe in Russia.

Le Figaro of Paris, citing an interview with Constantine Balmont, a Russian writer, says that Edgar Allan Poe has "more admirers and friends in Russia than in the United States."

Kipling's Misnomer.

Rudyard Kipling has been at work for two years on a novel which he has entitled "A Day's Work."

A new biography of Havelock, one of the immortal heroes of the Sepoy mutiny in India, is in course of preparation from a great quantity of material left by the late Sir Henry Havelock Allan, the hero's son.

Shakespeare in France.

How the Poet Has Been Regarded in Our Own Century.

II.

During the eighteenth century France became acquainted with Shakespeare. We have seen how French men of letters had published various translations of his plays with the avowed object of bringing more strongly to the attention of French writers these productions whose crudity and formlessness were, indeed, shocking, but whose vitality and verisimilitude would be of service in infusing life and vigor into the decadent French drama.

Voltaire, who at first was one of his most ardent admirers, later became a zealous opponent of the cult which he had done so much to establish. All the French critics of the century were united in opposing the influence of Shakespeare. Their minds had become so narrowed by the study of the French classical drama, bound down as it was by a multitude of rules and conventions, that they were entirely unable properly to appreciate these plays so absolutely different in every way from their own ideals of what a play should be.

This condition prevailed throughout the entire century. It was not until the beginning of the present century that Frenchmen really knew or appreciated Shakespeare. Just at that time began the period of literary emancipation in France known as the Romantic movement. This movement, which was the result partly of the broadening effect of the new doctrines promulgated by the philosophers of France during the last half of the previous century—Voltaire, Montesquieu, Rousseau, Diderot, and the Encyclopedists in general—which culminated in the French Revolution, and partly of the new impulse given to the study of foreign languages and literatures, both ancient and modern, from a desire to learn from them more about the life and thought which they depicted.

For convenience we may say that this movement began with this century. It is true that a few of the Romantic authors wrote immediately before the opening of this century, such as Bernardin de St. Pierre, but they were rather precursors of the movement than actually members of it. Mme. de Staël was one of these. Her book, "De la Littérature," published in 1800, marks an epoch in the literary history of France. From this work Frenchmen first received an inspiration to study the literature of the North—that is, of Germany and England. She described the characteristics of this literature as the "sad feeling of the incompleteness of destiny." Her ideas are often confused and childish but original and suggestive. She had on the whole excellent ideas about the work of Shakespeare, but in a few points she was as far from a just appreciation of him as were the writers of the preceding century. She condemns in him a lack of taste, his pathos, and the use of gross or supernatural elements in his plays. But, on the other hand, she tried to get her countrymen to come to a just idea of his great merit and beauty. But Mme. de Staël had a dream of what Goethe called "world-literature," in which each nation was to bring its own note, the whole to form one grand harmony. It was with this idea in view that she looked upon the works of different nations and in long ages and tried to show their connection and their mutual dependence for support and growth. Mme. de Staël, as we have said, was a forerunner of the Romantic movement, and her work was of great importance in forming the writers of that school.

What is the Romantic movement, or Romanticism? Without knowing the answer to this question we cannot understand the great change in the ideals of French authors in general and of the dramatists in particular, which was the result of this movement, and without which Shakespeare could not have been properly understood or appreciated in France. It has been defined as a phase of literature in which lyricism dominates. Brunetière in characterizing it calls it the expression and the emancipation of the Moi or the Ego. It is, in fact, the expression of the inner life of the individual. This movement was a complete change from the classic ideas of literary art. It was a reform in every direction, in ideals, in form, in conventions, and even in versification. The classicists had drawn their inspiration from the life of Greece and Rome; the Romanticists went to the Middle Ages and foreign countries. It broke through all the binding conventions of the classicists, the famous rule of the "three unities" not excepted. In place of the strict Alexandrine verse it allowed sometimes prose and verse alternating, and sometimes entire plays in prose.

Moreover, it broke down the old conventions by which the kinds of literature were kept sharply separated, a single type imposed upon many temperaments, and the limitation of the author in his choice of subjects and his manner of treating them. Romanticism was in literature what the French Revolution was in thought—a destruction of all old-established forms and usages and an entire reconstruction of a new system from the débris of the old. One result of this search for new and fresh materials for composition was a widespread interest in the literatures of other countries, especially Germany and England, which were just then coming, Germany to the end and England to the prime of their own Romantic revivals.

Among all the authors of these languages none were so carefully studied or so thoroughly digested as Shakespeare and Byron. In 1821 Guizot completed the translation of Shakespeare begun many years before by Letourneur, and published it with a "Notice." This work proved of great value in giving to France a good translation of the plays. In 1826 Brugnière de Sorsum published the "chefs d'oeuvre de Shakespeare traduits en vers blancs, en vers rimés, et en prose." Alfred de Vigny in 1829 produced the "More de Venise." This was a faithful rendering of "Othello," with the mouchoir and the pillow, which had given such great offense to the early French critics, and "Yago" himself. Unfortunately, the French public was not even yet sufficiently advanced to acquiesce in the use of such a vulgar means of execution as a pillow nor such a common word as handkerchief in the "style noble" of tragedy, and the play was in consequence a total failure.

Meanwhile, Victor Hugo had produced his first drama, "Cromwell," with its long preface, in which he expresses his views on Romanticism in general and incidentally gives a great deal of criticism of Shakespeare's methods and results. This preface became the textbook, so to speak, of the whole Romantic school, and in consequence a widespread interest in Shakespeare followed. Just before this had appeared (in 1822) Stendhal's brochure on "Racine et Shakespeare." All these works show the great interest which was being taken in Shakespeare and show also that the French were coming to a finer appreciation of his merits than they had ever before had. Some years later appeared Victor Hugo's work "William Shakespeare." This is a curious medley of graceful tribute to a great poet and "philosophy." Finally, in 1863 Taine published his great work, "La Littérature Anglaise." There is nothing in the whole book better than the chapter on Shakespeare, which is the best and most sympathetic essay on him ever written by a Frenchman. The last paragraph of this chapter is a summary of the whole, and is worth being quoted here as a résumé of all the French study of Shakespeare during the present century:

"What a soul! What extent of action and what sovereignty of a unique faculty! What diverse creations and what persistence of the same impress! There they are all reunited and all marked by the same sign, void of will and reason, governed by mood, imagination, or pure passion, destitute of the faculties contrary to those of the poet, dominated by the corporeal type which his painter's eyes have conceived, endowed by the habits of mind and by the vehement sensibility which he finds in himself. * * * The drama reproduces promiscuously uglinesses, basenesses, horrors, unclean details, profligate and ferocious manners, the whole reality of life just as it is when it is unrestrained by decorum, common sense, reason, and duty. Comedy, led through a phantasmagoria of pictures, gets lost in the likely and the unlikely, with no other check but the caprice of an amused imagination, wantonly disjointed and romantic, an opera without music, a concerto of melancholy and tender sentiments, which bears the mind into the supernatural world and brings before our eyes on its fairy wings the genius which created it. Do you not see the poet behind the crowd of his creations? Ready, impetuous, impassioned, delicate, his genius is pure imagination, touched more vividly and by slighter things than ours. Hence his style, blooming with exuberant images, loaded with exaggerated metaphors, whose strangeness is like incoherence, whose wealth is superabundant, the work of a mind which, at the least incitement, produces too much and leaps too far. Hence his implied psychology, and his terrible penetration, which, instantaneously perceiving all the effects of a situation, and all the details of a character, concentrates them in every response, and gives his figure a relief and a coloring which create illusion. Hence our emotion and tenderness. We say to him, as Desdemona to Othello: 'I love thee for the battles, sieges, fortunes thou hast passed, and for the distressful stroke that thy youth suffered.'"

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, Jr.

Another Balzac Bust.

Although Rodin's Balzac was rejected by the Société des Gens de Lettres, the latter does not despair of obtaining a fitting memorial of the great writer. A delegate from the society, according to Le Figaro, is negotiating with M. Falguière, the eminent French sculptor, for a bust of the father of realism. The commission has been accepted, we learn from another source, and M. Falguière hopes to finish the ébauche in time for next year's Salon, and there is little doubt that the artist whose chisel made Cléo de Mérode the most-talked-about woman in Europe, more famous even than did her dancing or the notoriety that she won through the beauty prize contest or by a diamond necklace tale, will produce a masterpiece whose nobility of conception and grace of outline will form a striking contrast to the composition that was exhibited by Rodin last Spring.

Warnings to Book Borrowers.

Notes and Queries furnishes a tetraglot epigram on those who borrow books and don't return them:

Se l'uom che deruba un tomo
Trium literarum est homo,
Celui qui dérobe trois tomes
A man of letters must become.

George Wightwick, a Plymouth architect and author, had a printed copy of the following verses inserted in each of the books belonging to him:

To whomsoe'er this book I lend,
I give one word—no more;
They who to borrow condescend
Should graciously restore.
And whosoe'er this book should find
(Be't trunk-maker or critick,)
I'll thank him if he'll bear in mind
That it is mine—George Wightwick.

Comment and Query.

Mrs. Murray's Lunch to General Howe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART of July 30 has just reached me, and in reference to your editorial notice of "Mrs. Murray's Lunch to Gen. Howe on Murray Hill," will you kindly allow a direct descendant of the patriotic Quaker lady to record the family tradition of her saving Putnam and his army? In the Atlantic Monthly of August President Adams's article conveys the proper impression of that venturesome act, but you state that "the latest opinion on the subject, however, tends to deprive Mrs. Murray of any patriotic solicitude for the American cause; she befriended that cause without intending to do so. Her family associations seem to have been of a Tory, or at least a neutral kind, rather than the contrary, and the lunch party was an act of civility toward friends, in the acceptance of which Howe had not the wisdom to foresee the danger." This seems a plausible account but the fact is that Robert Murray was believed to be a Tory. His wife, personally, held other views, and she took advantage of the position of her husband to beguile Gen. Howe and his officers. She was well aware of Putnam's effort to escape, and her patriotic manoeuvre was successful.

JOHN MURRAY.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 5, 1898.

[It is always unpleasant to mar a pretty story—and always difficult as well. It seems unlikely that what may be called the patriotic version of Mrs. Murray's services will ever be suppressed—at least in the popular mind. But the latest account of the incident—one that represents, moreover, the latest research—is that contained in Prof. Henry P. Johnston's volume on "The Battle of Harlem Heights," (Macmillan, 1897,) where it reads as follows: "Why the enemy failed to head off and capture Putnam and Silliman has been usually explained by the familiar incident of Mrs. Murray's hospitality. Robert Murray, father of Lindley Murray, the grammarian, was a well-to-do Quaker merchant, whose country seat stood at about the corner of Park Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. His farm included all the high ground in the vicinity, and was known as 'Inclenberg.' Being a loyalist, it is assumed that his wife was one. The British Generals, including Howe, who had come over with or soon after the advance, are represented as having adjourned to the Murray mansion for lunch. Gen. Vaughn had been slightly wounded in advancing up the slope, and was probably cared for in this house. Mrs. Murray, we are told, entertained these officers so agreeably on the occasion that they neglected to run a cordon of guards or detachments across the island to intercept any late-retreating rebels. Another version makes Mrs. Murray an ardent American sympathizer, who, knowing that time was the one thing our distressed troops needed that day, exhausted the resources of her wit and larder to detain the General long enough to save Silliman. The incident probably occurred, but it fails as an explanation. Howe is simply chargeable with overconfidence, irrespective of lunch. He knew nothing about Silliman, and it is difficult to see how Mrs. Murray, whether a friend or foe, could have known. * * * It was evidently believed that all the rebels had made good their retreat. * * * That the British officers were outwitted by a genial hostess is less likely than than they had confidently assumed that the first effect of their early morning movements would be to clear the city immediately of every American. The praiseworthy feature of the affair is the resolution of our belated troops to push through and rejoin the main army when they felt that the chances of success were heavily against them."—ED.]

Steps in Civilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few great landmarks among the events of history stand out with more prominence than all others. Of course every thoughtful person has his own conception of what these landmarks are and of their value in the journey of the human race to its goal. My idea is as follows, placing the events in their chronological order and connecting them with events of the same class, some of which are sequelae:

1. The defeat of the Persians at Marathon by the Athenians and Plataeons. Salomis and Plataea followed, and the freedom and civilization of Greece were saved to mankind.

2. The battle of Arbela and conquest of the Greater East by Alexander spread Greek civilization over all the old countries of the world as known, and rejuvenated them as nothing else could have done.

3. Connected with this the failure of the Greek republics to set up a world empire, for which by their character and constitution and the genius of the people they were wholly unfitted, concentrated Greek thought and energy upon art, literature, and philosophy in which the noblest achievements were made.

4. The battle of Zama and overthrow of Carthage by Rome. The greatest military genius of all time, aided by the wealth of the leading commercial nation of the earth, was unequal to the task of reducing Europe to the condition of a province of Africa. In almost everything except coherence Carthage, the daughter of Phoenicia, was the superior of Rome at the moment.

5. The battle of Pharsalia and conversion under Caesar and Augustus of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. Hence have sprung all imperial notions, law in the scientific sense, (or logical jurisprudence,) and much else.

6. The conversion of Constantine and enthronement of Christianity—a step at once from the abyss to the summit.

7. The victory of Hermann over Varus and the preservation of Teutonic liberty—this, with the several colossal defeats of Eastern powers in Europe, first of the Huns and their allies under Attila by Aetius; next, of the Saracens in France by Charles Martel, and last, of the Turks in Austria by John Sobieski, saved Europe to the strong modern races who now occupy it.

Passing over the battle and campaign (Hastings or Senlac) that constituted the English nation, I come to their greatest achievement:

8. Magna Charta (1215) and the rebel Parliament of 1265, when Simon de Montfort introduced the practice of having the Commons represented. More than a century earlier there had been borough representation in the Cortes of Aragon and Castile, but the English representation of the Commons, although later, meant a great deal more in history.

9. The invention of printing.

10. Luther's repudiation of the supremacy of the Pope in 1519, linked with the other events of the Reformation and the peace of Westphalia, which closed the religious wars and brought in the modern period.

11. The colonization of British America—Virginia, 1607; New England, 1621.

12. The battle of Naseby, 1645; the Revolution of 1688.

13. The Declaration of Independence of the United States of America. All revolutionary movements and political enfranchisements since have proceeded from it, more or less directly, including the establishment of the third French Republic, the liberalization of Austria, the setting up of the Italian kingdom, the emancipation of Greece and the Danube countries, and the final expulsion of Spain from this hemisphere.

14. The invention of the steam engine, leading to that of the telegraph and telephone, and other labor-saving and distance-saving appliances.

15. The advance of medical science and hygiene, especially in the treatment of malignant diseases and of wounds, and the reform of the penal system, including prisons.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16, 1898.

How Every Man May Write Sonnets of His Own.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Verse making has always had its fashions, fads, and seasons, and it would seem largely that the sonnet predominates just at present over every other known form of poetry. If we are to judge by the magazines—and we have been always told to look up to them for all that is elevating, refined, and finished in current literature—it goes without saying that the sonnet enjoys the distinction of holding the front rank in the poetry of the period.

It is somewhat difficult, after all, to know exactly where to place the sonneteer. Shall it always remain an open question whether he is a poet or just a trifler with rhymed prose? At any rate it must be said that though he is only a manufacturer of small wares, yet it is simply deafening when he comes forth to sound his own trumpet. As soon as he conceives the idea of fashioning a thought into the limit of fourteen lines he will spend six months trimming, polishing, and sandpapering it, and when it is comfortably tucked away in the distant corner of a magazine, he will come forward unblushingly and tell you that he has produced the only Simon-Pure jewel that gleams on the shirt-front of literature. As soon as the sonneteer has eaten up every available theme peculiar to his favorite form of verse he isn't satisfied until he has piled Ossa on Pelion and produced a "Sonnet on the Sonnet." A collection of these has been issued recently, and, judging from the extravagant similes used in connection with it, many people would conclude that the sonnet is the only Protean freak in the poetical museum. The sonneteer tells us in ear-piercing accents about the "soulful beauty," the "exquisite polish," and the "seductive charm" of the sonnet, just because he is absolutely chained down to his fourteen-line achievement, all of which gives abundant proof that sonnet writing is not exactly poetry, but a sort of disease.

Is the sonnet an inspired production? It is safe to say that it is above suspicion in that respect, except perhaps in the case of Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, who, it is said, is given $50 in advance in order to coax him to give to the world "that chalice which holds the nectar of the gods," as some of its votaries dub the sonnet. Petrarch spent thirty years evolving a perfect sonnet to his divine Laura, and the average thinking reader will naturally ask if the game was worth the candle. Dante, too, left wife and family to return to his old, old love, all because of the hold the sonnet had taken of him. Other cases might be cited touching upon the "divine madness" of sonneteers, but the stories are only fit for the yellow journals.

There is a good deal of discussion going on from time to time about the decline of American poetry. One writer goes so far as to claim that there is no American poetry, and that the whole range of American poets could be easily wiped out of and never be missed from the domain of English literature. If such should be the case, and if our poets fail to try and live up to the standard of originality set by Whitman and Poe, then let the blame be laid at the door of our army of sonneteers, whose days are spent in hero worship of Shelley, Keats, and other effeminate poets of the past. Let it not be understood that these remarks are written in a spirit of levity, for there are at least five perfect sonnets in the English language. But when we consider the thousands who have affected this form of verse since the days of Sir Philip Sidney, and whose number is, unfortunately, growing every year, we are apt to conclude that their labors have been "the empty musings of an idle day."

Mr. William Sharp, an able and discriminating critic and a sonneteer himself, hits the nail on the head when he says: "It is a matter of surprise that even now there are many well-read people who have no other idea of what a sonnet is than that it is a short poem—what kind of a poem, they vaguely apprehend. I have heard it described as any poem of one or more stanzas used for filling up blank spaces in magazine pages." Mr. Sharp might have gone further and described it as a sort of literary iceberg that requires thawing out before it can be comprehended by people generally.

There are many ways of writing the sonnet. Some writers start at the last line and proceed with crab-like irregularity until the first line is reached. Others commence at the "sestet" with a thorough disregard for the burden of the "octave." These writers belong to the "impressionist" school, and it requires the aid of a search warrant to capture their "trend of thought"—whatever that means. But there is still another method of sonnet writing, which, perhaps, has not as yet suggested itself to our sonneteers. It is done by jotting down two separate columns of terminals and filling in the space between, so that with a little mathematical knowledge, aided by the alchemy of thought, a pretty fair sonnet can be produced. It is comparatively easy, and is introduced here for the first time. Let us take the following terminals:

Mine	bear
Day	lost
From	tossed
Ever	care
Though	where
Brought	cost
Far	crossed
Cloud	fair
Red	dear
Thought	large
Sky	through
Sorrow	fear
Breathe	charge
Blow	knew

When the muse heard the rattle of that skeleton's phalanges she refused to be coaxed, and no wonder, for it is still an open question whether the muse presides over the making of sonnets. However, it did not take twenty minutes before the aching void was filled in and the following sonnet produced:

LOVELESS.

Mine is a burden heavy sad to bear,
  Day after day I sigh for dreams long lost;
  From sea to sea my lone bark tempest-tossed
Ever doth rock, led on by winds of care.
Though once, a soul that shineth now somewhere
  Brought bliss unto my life. Ah me, the cost!
  Far into sunlit seas we joyful crossed,
Cloudless the skies and all was bright and fair.
Red were those lips that oft I pressed so dear,
  Thoughtful those dreamy eyes so dark and large,
    Skyward in bliss I pierced the ether through.
Sorrow now claims a heart that knows not fear,
  Breathe, lonely heart, that sorrow's overcharge,
    Blow, wintry winds, on one that joy once knew.

As can be seen, there is not a foot or fraction thereof missing in the foregoing lines: they are symmetrically arranged, and in the matter of construction they would come under the head of what Mr. R. H. Stoddard calls the "legitimate" class. But I thought it advisable to give the skeleton's bones another rattle, just to show how the sonnet can be made the vehicle of poetry in the major as well as in the minor key. Here is the result:

TO AN ORGAN GRINDER.

Mine ears are tortured. O thou fiend, forbear!
  Day comes and goes and yet my temper's lost.
  From morn till night on waves of discord tossed,
Ever the same old tunes; fiend, have a care!
Though I am quiet, yet who is he or where * * *
  Brought you into this land at any cost,
  Far better for us all you never crossed
Cloud-canopied Atlantic. * * * 'Tis not fair.
    Red, lurid streaks of discord and, oh, dear!
  Thought disappears in caverns dark and large,
      Sky-reaching notes like bay'nets pierce one through.
    Sorrow for "Rose O'Grady" mixed with fear,
  Breathe heart for "Louisiana Lou's" discharge,
      Blow, fiend incarnate, airs we never knew!

The writer would ask to be excused for iconoclastically entering the workshop of the sonneteer, if it were necessary, but it is almost time the reading public understood how these stony productions can be written and what a meagre amount of brains is needed to write a sonnet. But we are told that the sonnet will never die, which may be all very true, because people in general never had the faintest suspicion that it ever lived.

H. G.

New York, Aug. 23, 1898.

Three Dear Women Who Were Hungry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I note an article from "E. L. C.," Dorchester, Mass., entitled "Hungry in Spite of Science," the opening paragraph of which arrested my attention at once. I have seen no "previous discussions," nor do I know the attitude of your very interesting REVIEW toward science, but I beg the privilege of correcting the very erroneous statements made by the writer. Saying that science is "falsely so called" does not make it so, any more than saying that the sun rises and sets makes it so. What science proves or demonstrates to be a fact we are forced to accept whether it be in accord with our understanding or contrary thereto. Science, defined by our best lexicographers, is a "knowledge of law and principle," demonstrated according to fixed rules, "that which can be proven," and those who have sufficiently removed prejudice and limitation to look into this ("falsely so called") science do know that it is not only absolute science, a knowledge of law and principle, demonstrated by fixed rules, giving practical proof of its validity, but that it is also Christian in its highest sense, being based absolutely upon the teachings of Jesus, the great Master and Teacher of Christianity. Those "three dear women" spoken of were undoubtedly believers in science, but our belief in mathematics will never solve our problems for us. We must understand every statement from premise to conclusion, and then be able to prove our work. Christian science is no exception to this rule; belief can never solve or demonstrate it, for it rests upon a principle which must be understood and wrought out in life practice. In the teachings on Christian science I find this: "It was scientific for Jesus to walk the waves, inasmuch as He understood how, but it is neither scientific nor wisdom for poor humanity to step out upon the Atlantic. Be satisfied that Jesus, the great demonstrator, did this and left His example for us."

These "three dear women" who essayed to live without eating were in no less hopeless a plight than a student who believes he can solve a problem in Euclid because he understands the multiplication table, or the student in music who believes he can interpret a Brahms symphony because he can invent a triad. In either case the practice requisite to develop understanding is lacking, and the proof wanting. Is Christian science a "dangerous delusion"? Who that has not studied it dares to say so? And he that has can prove with absolute certainty that it is not. Of old, the world condemned the followers of truth and slew and stoned both prophet and apostle, saying of Jesus, who "spake as never man spake," "He is a winebibber and glutton, and He casteth out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils." With due respect, I ask, did these beliefs or opinions change the facts or make the words and works of the Master of "none effect"? Shall that be called "dangerous delusion" which lifts humanity from vice to virtue, from impurity to purity, and from immorality to morality? Never! He whose right it is shall reign above and beyond all such human beliefs and opinions, as far as the heavens above the earth. Science, based upon a never-changing principle, demonstrated by given rules, gives ample proof of its origin and utility, in uplifting mankind mentally, morally, and physically. "Happy is he that condemneth not himself in that thing which he alloweth." EMMA L. DE PROSSE.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898.

Another Typographical Error in Scott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the "advertisement," or preface, to the last edition of the Waverley Novels, published during the lifetime of Scott, and which, I believe, is known as his favorite edition, he tells us that he "has taken this opportunity to correct errors of the press and slips of the pen. That such should exist cannot be wondered at, when it is considered that the publishers found it to their interest to hurry through the press a succession of the early editions of the various novels, and that the author had not the usual opportunity of revision. It is hoped that the present edition will be found free from errors of that accidental kind."

Unfortunately Scott, like many other literary men, was not a very expert proofreader, and the number of trivial errors, such as "arrival" for "a rival," ("Pirate" Vol. I., p. 166,) which are to be found in this edition, is quite large. These, however, are unimportant, and in subsequent editions the ordinary proofreader of the printing office has frequently seen and corrected them, instead of blindly following copy. But there are some errors which, although in the eyes of a careful critic indisputable and evidently typographical, are beyond the authority of the mere printing office, and have, therefore, come down through edition after edition and now appear in the latest, most elaborately edited and most expensive editions, which have recently been published in Great Britain and in this country. I have already pointed out the substitution of "swathe" for "sward," making nonsense of a beautiful and striking metaphor. Allow me now to call attention to an evident misprint which introduces an important misstatement in regard to the natural history of Scotland.

Toward the beginning of Chapter XII. of "Waverley" page 177 of the edition of 1829) Scott enumerates the delicacies which loaded the breakfast table of the Baron of Bradwardine, and among other things names "reindeer ham." This must certainly be a misprint for "red deer," because the reindeer has been extinct in Scotland since the twelfth century, and it is not likely that an isolated highland chieftain would import common articles of food from Lapland or Greenland, whatever he might do in the way of delicacies like wine or oranges for marmalade from warmer climates.

So far as I know, there are but three kinds of native deer now existing in Great Britain. 1. The red deer. This is the largest species, standing four feet high at the shoulder. It is now confined almost entirely to Scotland, and is "the" deer of the northern deer forests. 2. The fallow deer. This is a smaller animal, more easily tamed and not now found wild except where it has escaped from domestication. It is the deer of the English and Scottish parks, and was the deer of England in the time of Robin Hood, though a few red deer were also to be found in England at that time. 3. The roe deer. It is the smallest of the three species, standing only about twenty-six inches at the shoulder. It is found wild and is a favorite object of pursuit to the sportsman. There have been no reindeer in Scotland for 700 years, and Scott knew this well, and undoubtedly wrote "red deer" and then overlooked the misprint when he came to read the proof. JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., Aug. 8, 1898.

Books Harmful to Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The utility of public libraries to the people can never be fully appreciated or overvalued. To all, and especially to those to whom no other places for obtaining books are open, they are of inestimable value. The public have free access to the accumulated wisdom of ages. They are given free admission to the realms of knowledge, where they may hold communion to their hearts' content with the earth's greatest geniuses in poetry, philosophy, history, and science. Such advantages and such privileges cannot but have a great educational and enlightening effect upon the people, and as these good effects are being more and more manifested and recognized, libraries are becoming actual necessaries to the public welfare as important and as far-reaching in effect as public schools.

The growth of free public libraries is nowhere so rapid and conspicuous as in the large cities. There there is scarcely a child of what class or grade soever that does not belong to one library or another. The libraries, acting in concert with the schools, form one of the principal instruments of modern education, as is plainly shown by the increasing intelligence and culture of the body of the younger generation.

Yet, though the benefits to be derived may be many and great, I have found what is in my estimation an evil, and that in New York City, affecting the children. The practice has been spreading among the smaller libraries of giving much undue prominence to the books of such authors as Horatio Alger, Oliver Optic, &c. Considering the large percentage these books form of the total number on the shelves, it seems as if the libraries were making a specialty of circulating them. What object they may have in doing this I cannot imagine, except that since these books seem interesting they serve to keep the children from the streets. This is all they accomplish. They are books devoid of truth, degrading and pernicious in effect. They have nothing in them that is instructive, nothing in them that is animating, and nothing in them that is elevating or ennobling. They treat mainly of the exploits and achievements of newsboys, bootblacks, street arabs, Fagins, thieves, gamblers, tramps, and robbers. Their utter disregard for truth gives them a novelty and fascination that are almost irresistible to children. Once they fall into the hands of children it is only with the greatest effort that they can be got rid of afterward. Naturally the harmful influence they exert molds much that is bad and unwholesome in the yielding minds of their inexperienced and youthful readers.

Recently I interviewed a boy in one of the smaller libraries with regard to the reading of such books. He told me he had read fifty-two Alger books, all taken out of the Yorkville Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, and that there were yet many more which he had not read. He avowed they were so much alike, repeating the same incidents, thefts, and hold-ups so many times, that he could now write one himself. He said they are just as attractive to him now as they ever were, and he wondered why he did not get sick of them.

Two years has he been reading them, and what good have they done him? His mind is simply overflowing with the gross deeds of the most stupid and despicable characters. He knows how to steal money at home, how to burn the barn of a school, how to speak the language of the slums, how to pick pockets, how to break open a safe, and how to hold up and rob a man.

What a sad training for the mind of youth! What a pernicious foundation of character! What a perverting of morals, and what a stupefying of senses! And what covers it all, what a fearful waste of time!

How much more beneficially might it have been for him if he had never known those books? Think of the treasures that would surely have fallen into his hands—"The Arabian Nights," "Robinson Crusoe," "Tales from Greek Mythology," the tales and poems of Scott, the poems of Longfellow, and a hundred other [illegible] treasures. Think of the sweet sentiments of love and beauty and of the noble thoughts of history, chivalry, and honor that would have become all his own. How much more interesting, how much more beautiful; and how much more brighter would life be to him!

Though the knowledge he has acquired through the books in question may not go so far as to urge him to the practice of it, yet it will harm him in its own way, silently and surely. In some way or other this knowledge must and will evince itself, and then the folly of having ever known it will be wholly apparent.

With whom the blame lies is obvious. Before the libraries began to circulate the books they were little known. Children were never at a loss for what to read, nor did they have any but the most healthful and instructive books. Then a few libraries that had more concern for their circulation than for the good they might do introduced the books and distributed them among children, notwithstanding the fact that our greatest libraries had one and all utterly condemned them. It may be that they think their duty is merely to supply what is demanded, and not to take into consideration the quality. Still, it hardly makes any difference what they think so long as the evil exists. All the blame rests with them, and it is through them that relief should be sought.

Have not also some of my fellow-readers of THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW noticed this evil? If none have I am surprised, for when I first comprehended the swift progress it was making I was alarmed and astonished, and naturally thought that many others would notice it.

The evil is too severe a one not to attempt to repress it. The reading public should bring as much pressure as possible to bear upon it. The sooner it is abolished the better. The remedy itself is very simple. Let all the erring libraries withdraw and abolish all their harmful juvenile literature and replace it by what is invigorating, culturing, and ennobling. Children can always be constrained to take what is better, if the bad is kept out of sight. EDISON T. FILMORE.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

Novels as Teachers of the Young.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the object of public school instruction be the preparation of the child for the struggle of life, why is the poor infant deprived of the greatest of all instructors, the novel? He is taught to spell words containing all the letters of the alphabet; to draw chairs sejant, couchant, and rampant regardant; to read "The Raven" and to declaim Mr. Blaine's eulogy of Garfield; to repeat lists of Kings and battles; to write stuff that no country editor would use in vacation time, and to write it in a hand that makes a typewriter necessary to his existence, and, armored in all these accomplishments, he goes forth into the world, and after five, ten, fifty years of experience, he is still a morsel for a Hooley or a Jernegan to swallow at a mouthful, or for South African or Klondike companies to engulf.

Now, suppose a youth thoroughly well skilled in reading English, with sufficient arithmetic in his mind to put two and two together, and well grounded in Charles Reade's "Love Me Little, Love Me Long." After reading that masterly chapter in which the novelist describes the rage for joint stock companies dealing in Mexican and South American mines and land, and of the following collapse in which the Bank of England narrowly escaped ruin, would he not be proof against all the artful hints of subsidized English newspapers as to South African shares? Would he not be indifferent to the American Klondike sirens? Had he studied "The Newcomes" and the history of the Bundlecund Banking Company, would great names upon a prospectus draw a quarter of a dollar from his pocket? Had he even been forced to submit to an examination paper on one little Blackwood story, Aytoun's "The Glen Mutchkin Railway," he would have known the cost of having a peer's name on a Board of Directors, and in "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," to go back to the originally cited source of light, he would have found "the price current of M. P. honor, in time of bubble, ought to be added to the works of arithmetic. Those two Brutuses get £500 apiece for touting those companies down at Stephen's." * * * "There is the Archbishop; he can't have sold his name to that company." "Who knows? He is over head and ears in debt." "But the Duke, he can't have." "Why not? He is over head and ears in debt. * * * Half-honest, needy men can be bought and sold like hogs in Smithfield, especially in time of bubble."

"Half-honest, needy men" is the phrase which tells the story of Hooley's noble pensioners, and the student of Reade would avoid a company with such a name upon its prospectus, no matter who the other Directors might be, for he would know that to an honest company such men would be worse than worthless.

Take away those baubles of schoolbooks! Give the child "The Honorable Peter Stirling," and perhaps a few letters from Santiago to show him the real nature of politics, Mr. Henry Merriman's "Roden's Corner," to teach him what philanthropy may be; "Hard Cash" and "A Simpleton" to ground him in physiology and therapeutics; "A Soldier of Fortune" to remove his misconceptions as to the angelic nature of the Spanish créole; Mr. Kipling's Indian stories, "The Head of the District" first, to clarify his theories as to the identity of a Christian democrat and a heathen descendant of generations governed by despotism. There is very good authority for [illegible] give the modern boy the modern parable, the novel, or the short story. M. N.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1898.

Nathaniel Morton and His Book.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the list of "Books About New England" I did not mention "New England's Memorial," by Nathaniel Morton, because it is little more than an abridgment of Bradford's Journal. In this "Journal," or "Mayflower Log," Gov. William Bradford "set down" the history of the Plymouth Colony, the voyage of the Pilgrims in the Mayflower, the landing at Plymouth, and an account of the first twenty-eight years of the colony. This narrative, for two centuries supposed to be lost, was published in 1856 in the Massachusetts Historical Collection, Fourth Series, Volume III. The wanderings of the manuscript after Bradford's death were traced at the time that Senator George F. Hoar secured its return to America. In the fac simile edition, now to be found in all the libraries of the country, the student can draw from the fountain head all the facts desired.

Nathaniel Morton was born at Leyden, Holland, in 1613. His father, George Morton, (also called Mourt,) became a Puritan in 1600, and was one of the earliest of the Pilgrim settlers in Holland. He sailed for America with his family in the ship Ann, in 1623. His famous book, known as "Mourt's Relation of the Beginning and Proceeding of the English Plantation Settled at Plymouth New England," (London, 1622,) was the first history of the Plymouth Colony. After his death, in 1628, his son, Nathaniel, went to live in the family of Gov. William Bradford, who had married his maternal aunt. From December, 1645, until his death, he was annually elected Secretary of the Court of the Colony, and nearly all the records of that period are in his handwriting. He had access to all of his uncle's manuscripts, and from them prepared his "New England's Memorial," which was dedicated to Gov. Thomas Prince, and contains a preface by the Rev. John Higginson of Salem and the Rev. Thomas Thatcher of Weymouth, subsequently pastor of the Old South.

MRS. MORRIS P. FERRIS.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1898.

New York Newspapers Long Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Between sixty and seventy years ago New York got most of its news through the medium of four or five principal newspapers. The most prominent that I recall reading were The New York Commercial Advertiser, edited by the talented and versatile Col. William L. Stone, an author as well as editor. Its office was at the corner of William and Pine Streets, and Francis Hall was the owner of the paper, which was largely taken by the most respectable old families. When the eccentric Methodist preacher, Lorenzo Dow, visited New York he met by appointment Col. Stone in company with Profs. Root and Bush, who attempted to corner Dow in the course of their interview by asking him questions. One was, "What do you suppose heaven will be like?" Dow replied, without a moment's hesitation, "It seems to me like a vast plain in which neither a Stone, a Root, nor a Bush will be seen."

The Courier and Enquirer, edited by James Watson Webb, and published upon Wall Street, near Pearl, was the great political and financial paper of the time, also taken by the aristocracy of New York. Mr. Webb I remember as a tall, imposing looking man, somewhat pompous in manner, but a man of much force of character, and a Whig in politics. His Democratic contemporary was The New York Evening Post. This I seldom read.

The Journal of Commerce, headed by Hallock, seemed to me to be the great mercantile paper, and second only in circulation among the better classes of people to Webb's paper. I think it endeavored to be non-partisan in politics.

All of those papers were high-priced, and I think cost about $10 for yearly subscription. The era of cheap newspapers began with the greatest success in The New York Sun by Moses Y. Beach as publisher, a "penny paper," circulated to "shine for all," and read mostly by the "plain people" of the city. Its office was at the corner of Nassau and Fulton Streets. Mr. Beach was a very excellent man, and by attending strictly to business himself got up a large circulation. But this was long before The Sun was intensified by the brilliancy of a Dana. I surmise that none of the other papers had a very large circulation at that time, as the population of the city did not exceed four or five hundred thousand and the great "reading public" was not yet formed.

Not long after the rise of The Sun followed Bennett's Herald, located on the opposite corner of Fulton and Nassau Streets, a two-cent daily. James Gordon Bennett was a tall, gaunt Scotchman, (blind in one eye,) imperturbable and stern in demeanor on the street, but an enterprising tactician in the modern sensational school of journalism. By his novel methods he soon gained a large circle of readers, especially among the "sans souci" class of readers. He was a well-known figure on the streets, and figured in some personal encounters from the ire aroused by some of his newspaper personalities.

The next notable cheap paper was The Tribune, started by the equally eccentric but more benevolent and philosophic Yankee, Horace Greeley, renowned as much for his famous white coat and hat, and general obliviousness of outward appearance, as for the genius and political power of his paper. His genuine sincerity of heart and originality of views soon placed him much higher in the estimation of thoughtful people than Bennett. His clear-cut views upon the tariff and protection to American industries made him a power in the Whig Party and among the partisans of Henry Clay, as well as afterward in the Republican Party. Last but not least among this celebrated list of modern cheap newspapers, came THE NEW YORK TIMES, which, as I remember, sprang (like Minerva) full armed into the arena of New York newspaperdom and into popular favor. Henry J. Raymond, descendant of a sturdy New England ancestry transplanted into Western New York, well educated, well disciplined by early journalistic experiences, manly, natural, refined, as well as enterprising, was the animating power of this popular journal. Personally, Raymond was superior as an editor to any of the trio of the other modern sheets I have referred to. His talents were equal. if not superior to those of any of the three others, and if he had lived longer his fame would have been greater. He was more like "other people," and produced upon the whole a paper better suited to the tastes and likings of the great middle as well as highest class of readers, which accounts for its marvelous success in the newspaper world. It was by this combination of good qualities in its founder that THE TIMES, as I believe, captured many of the patrons of the "old-fashioned" journals, as well as many of the best readers of the modern New York press at that time. As a Congressman, traveler, author, and lecturer, my recollections of Henry J. Raymond are of the most pleasant character. I regret that my early removal from the metropolis, at the age of twenty, prevented me from knowing more of THE TIMES and its progenitor. H. M. HALL.

Titusville, Penn., Aug. 10, 1898.

Still of "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have eagerly followed the "Comin' Through the Rye" controversy in THE TIMES's SATURDAY REVIEW. To my mind the import of the words of the song clearly means a pathway through a grain field—not the crossing of a burn or stream. Mossgiel, (Burns's farm,) Mauchline, Ayrshire, is in a cold moorland district not adapted for wheat nor barley, but suitable for rye, which thrives upon poor soil and yields a straw which was likely in demand in Burns's time for stuffing beds, saddlery, braiding mats, &c. In my young days this district was more given to sheep raising than to dairy purposes, for which the rest of Ayrshire is famed.

The song is an old one. Burns removed its coarseness and fitted it for the Museum. While I am not familiar with the song in its original wording, yet it may be that the use of the word rye in it long antedated the time of the poet. The poems of Burns—the "Scotch" ones—are in a mere dialect of the English language. In fact, "broad Scotch," so called, "is probably more like the speech of the Angles than that more cultivated and literary speech which has, by a certain right, arrogated to itself exclusively the name English." The word rye is from the Anglo-Saxon ryge. I see no reason to doubt the meaning of the word "rye" in the lines other than as descriptive of grain. But whether or not it was a ryefield or other grain is immaterial. Burns was a man of high intellectual attainment, and certainly was not ignorant of the existence of the grain called rye. Even had he never seen it grow, still he must be allowed the poetic license for the sake of rhyme. That the poet had in mind a meeting in the narrow pathway through a field of grain, is borne out by the signification of the words of the song. It was the custom to leave a narrow pathway through grain-fields for convenience in cutting across. Right by father's house was such a path that crossed a field and cut off a mile of the distance going by the road. Many a time when a lad have I been well wetted from my neck to below the knees—and yet dry footed—as I made my daily journey for our milk. The song says "she draiglet a' her petticoatie."

Here a word of description as to this garment will not be amiss. In Scotland even to the present day the young women (not ladies as here) wear as an outer garment a petticoat made of wool, called wincey cloth. The garment is cut short, never coming below the ankle, oftener not reaching to it. The upper garment, somewhat similar to the American shirtwaist, is held tight at the waist by the apron-string, and comes below the string a few inches. Coming through the grain field, Jenny would be in a narrow pathway, most of the time having to brush her way through, and the grain, wet from dew or rain, would make her "a wat poor body"—or from her waist, the height of the grain, down. The lines clearly indicate a meeting in close quarters, where they would have to pass each other sideways, hedged in by standing grain which they would not wish to injure by treading upon, such a meeting as you often see occur here in a railway carriage. Again, you will note the lines declare that "Jenny's seldom dry," which would indicate that she was a farm worker, and that her duties kept her passing through the fields. If the poet intended to describe a meeting on crossing a stream surely there would have been some mention of Jenny's feet! Draiglet is the dialectal form of draggled. "In the song the use of this word does not convey the impression that Jenny was untidy, or that her garments trailed in the dirt; considering the costume, that would be impossible. Nor could the crossing of a burn on stepping stones have draiglet a' her petticoatie. She would have had to ford a deep stream to do that.

It is of interest to observe that it was "a bonnie, sweet, sonsie lass," his partner in the harvest field that first awakened in the poet that "delicious passion." "I hold

Comment and Query.

(Continued.)

to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below!" Her singing "made my heartstrings thrill like an Aeolian harp." She first inspired him to write songs, commit "the sin of rhyme." "Thus with me began love and poetry."

The sympathetic pathos of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" may in a measure be due to the recollections of that "bewitching creature" of his initiatory period.

R. H.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 8, 1898.

A Word from Carlisle.

To the Editor of The New Yor. Times:

A doot, Mr. Eeditor, I'm a day ahint the fair, but if ye be as slow, oot in Ameerlky, in printin as ye are in fechtin I'll still be in time ti talk pairt in the discussion. Ma gude freend Collins frae Ayshire and the bonnie lassie Lucy S. V. King are richt, and yer other co-respondents are a' wrang. The latter likely ken something about kissen, but they ken little about rye, and naething ava aboot comin through the rye.

A' ye'r readers, Mr. Eeditor, will agree wi' me when I say that ae "kiss ahint the door" is worth a dizzen afare folk. Your co-respondent Mr. Phin has a dale o' humour, but nae poetic sentiment. Maybe the farm on which he was brocht up is near Jethart, my native toon, where they used ti hang folk first an' try them after. The rye is na muckle biggen than a big burn. But ye canna jump ower it in Summer, and its ower cauld to wade across it in Winter. Sae the bodies hae placed half a dizzen big steppin stanes in the gravelly bed whereby lasses can step across without draigglen their petticoats and men without wettin their feet. Here Mr. Phin, puir bodie, to be comin across frae ae side and a bonnie lassie frae the other, dy'e think she wad stand on ae slippery stane and reach forrit to be kissed by him balancin himself on anither? The siteation wad be clean different in a field o' rye. And sic fields were quite common in Scotland in the days o' Burns. The lairds an' the ladies only had "white bread" in thae days; the common people, "whose blood"—socially speaking—had "run through scoundrels ever since the flood," had to put up wi oatmeal cakes, barley scones, rye bread, an' pease and barley bannocks. Hence fields of rye were quite common in Scotland in thae days. Rye grows to the height of an ordinary man, and narrow footroads ran through many fields of rye. Jalousin that "somebody" may be comin through the rye, Maister Phin danders along the wet clayey footroad atween twa high walls o' rye, wet at the roots; he meets the other body, who pretends to run past him, and so "she draiggles a' her petticoats comin through the rye." And naebody kens. To draiggle, or draggle, means to become wet or dirty by being drawn on mud or wet grass. Similarly, and secrecy is the quintessence of the whole affair, "If a body meet a body comin through the glen, if a body kiss a body, need a body ken—in his "Lassie wi the lint white locks" Burns writes:

"Thro yellow waving fields we'll stray,
And talk o' love, my dearie, O."

To prove that Burns perfectly understood the meaning of the old song, which he only amended, he inscribed on a pane of glass in the window of a room in the Globe Tavern, Drumfries, (which was his "howff,") a verse from the song "Coming Through the Rye." But instead of "rye" he wrote "grain," and altered the last line of the verse, making it end with the word "ain" to preserve the rhyme. Should Maister Phin be spared to visit Dumfries he can see it for himsell.

Annexed is a copy of the song as it appears in Chambers's Centenary edition of Burns:

Coming through the rye, puir bodie,
Coming through the rye,
She draiglet a' her petticoatie
Coming through the rye.

Chorus—Jenny's a' wat, puir bodie,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She's draiglet a' her petticoatie
Coming through the rye.

Gin a body meet a bodie,
Coming through the rye,
Gin a body kiss a bodie,
Need a body cry?

Gin a body meet a bodie
Coming through the glen,
Gin a body meet a bodie,
Need the warld ken?

JOHN SINTON.

Carlisle, Great Britain, Aug. 1, 1898.

Small Literary Clubs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have pleasant recollections of a small literary club with which I was associated when in England. This club—or circle, as it is named—being a branch of the National Home Reading Union. The avowed object of the union was the formation of reading circles, to cultivate intellectual fellowship, and to promote interest in the beautiful in literature. From October to June of each year the union publishes a magazine that is mainly responsible for the general course of reading each month, and also containing essays conveying the salient points of books, new and old, from the pens of eminent writers. The fee for membership and the magazine was 1s. 6d. (about 40 cents) per annum.

We found that the essential point for the successful and harmonious conducting of a literary circle was to limit the number of members, for, in addition to the great difficulty of gathering all the members together, a large circle becomes unwieldy.

This particular circle consisted of six—no ladies. We obtained membership tickets and associated ourselves with headquarters. We met on Sunday evenings, but not every Sunday, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ing place [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by a [illegible] arrangement [illegible] [illegible] at each member's house—[illegible] [illegible] we found the circle limitation a wise thought.

During the Winter season we read as a general rule the N. H. R. U. course, but, I must confess, we did not strictly confine our reading to the union list. We wandered from "Silas Marner" to "The Tempest," from "The Story of the Plants" to "Ancient Man," from "Extinct Civilizations in the East" to "David Grieve."

Many publishers were courteous enough to publish N. H. R. U. editions of their copyright books at special prices, (supplied to members only,) when approached by the union authorities.

Pertinent to our reading course—but apart from the union—we visited the play. In this connection I pleasantly recall to memory many enjoyable Shakespearean revivals. Calvert's superb "Antony and Cleopatra," E. F. Benson's magnificent "Tempest," and "As You Like It."

Prospero's island, in "The Tempest," is a Shakespearean discovery, a new region added to the poetic map of the world, but this by the way.

Irving was seen in "The Merchant of Venice." Although religious attention was paid to the master, we frequently sat through other performances by noted people, and then, "around the study fire," would compare impressions.

We strongly advocated travel as a great educator, and so it naturally fell that in the Summer we organized periodical outings to places possessing literary or historical associations. I will cite a few instances: We've explored "David Grieve's" country, walked over his sheep track, climbed the frowning Scout, and had many teas at the Sign of the Snake.

We went to Eyam, the Place of the Great Plague, walked down "Dorothy Vernon's" steps at old Haddon Hall, where the ivy and the lichen grow now. Do you know what Hawthorne did when he went to England? He almost cried with delight to see the moss-grown, gray-lichen covered stone walls. There's a brook runs at the base of Haddon, and a stone bridge across it, by the gate. The waters gurgle 'neath the bridge, singing a song. There are fish, too, and after the heat of the day, men come out and "hint back the waters."

But I wander! I've read Gilbert White, under the trees of Chatsworth Park. Some of us toured to Belgium and saw Rubens's masterpieces in the city dedicated to high art.

Then we had a "Book Club" for the purchase of books. Each member paid 1s. per week for a year, and as the total payments reached £2 12s. a named member purchased books to that amount, our bookseller allowing us a discount of 27 per cent.

Space prevents a recital of the Union's Co-operative Holiday system, or mention of the Winter reunions in connection.

Circles on the lines enumerated should be successful here, even if unassociated with the union.

First form the circle, by asking desirable people of pronounced literary tastes. Then elect a President, and one of the members to act as Secretary and "Keeper of the Sketch Book," in which is detailed the accounts of the outings written by whom the vote of the circle decides, the Secretary taking charge, and having a smaller volume for the minutes. If the circle desires the union's magazine, remit by international postal order, adding postage, and, I almost forgot to say, that to members resident abroad, any of the N. H. R. U. editions will be sent direct from the office upon receipt of price and deposit for postage.

Then you will, of course, decide upon your course of reading. Do not forget the play. I have no personal object in advertising any play, but read "The Christian," in readiness for the play. Reread "Romeo and Juliet," and see little Miss Adams's—whom we associate with the rowan berries—impersonation.

For next Summer's outings I suggest the Hudson. Rich in historical associations. Then there is Rip Van Winkleland in the Kaatskill district, and also Sleepy Hollow "at that broad expansion of the river denominated by the ancient Dutch navigators the Tappan Zee." West Point and Cornwall have something of interest, and doubtless readers better acquainted with the neighborhood than the writer can multiply these places, and easily suggest other destinations for his pilgrimage.

The writer concludes by expressing the hope, should any one form such a circle as here outlined, he will not forget to invite

PERCIE VIAL.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

Pictures Made Carelessly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rapid development of pictorial illustration and the high degree of perfection to which it has attained in these closing days of the nineteenth century certainly form one of the wonders of this wonderful age—bringing to us month by month and week by week the work of the best artists of the world, and at a comparatively trivial cost.

Pictures appear to be the order of the day, and the magazine or book put upon the market without illustrations seems to be greatly handicapped in its bid for popularity. Pity it is that artists are not as careful as publishers are generous. For some illustrators—and not always second-class ones at that—are so careless in following their subject that in some cases one wonders if they read the text at all. For instance, in a recent issue of a periodical which enjoys a very large circulation there is a drawing, the foremost figure of which, according to the text, should wear an [illegible] old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] whereas the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] hands are bare. A [illegible] book now enjoying the favor of the public—and justly—[illegible] of short stories previously published in a monthly magazine, from time to time. As the stories were needed for periodical publication they were given to different artists to illustrate, and charming pictures they made. But the result of their combined labors, when placed between covers, is extremely grotesque, to say the least; for they present three different conceptions of the leading character, who is supposed to relate all the tales. As the writer of these stories is gifted with a keen sense of humor, one can readily fancy his feelings every time he looks at that book!

Another writer mentioned the fact that one of her characters was entirely bald. Imagine her astonishment when the illustrator produced a head with a growth of hair luxuriant enough to serve for a "hair restorative" advertisement. But all these are insignificant compared with the fate of the unhappy author who wrote a story about a boy named "Patsy"; for the artist metamorphosed her juvenile hero into a member of the opposite sex.

J. F.

New York, Aug 17, 1898.

The Bonapartes and Dr. Hale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you please give in the next issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a table showing the principal members of the Napoleon family?

Will you also give a list of E. E. Hale's books?

E. C. M.

Aug. 10, 1898.

[The father of the great Napoleon was Carlo Buonaparte, a Corsican lawyer. His illustrious son changed the spelling of the name to Bonaparte, so that the French would have less difficulty in pronouncing it. Signor Buonaparte, whose wife was Maria Letizia Ramolino, had five sons and three daughters. The best-known members of the Bonaparte family are: Napoleon I.; Napoleon III., nephew of Napoleon I. and son of Louis Bonaparte; Caroline Marie Annonciade, (Queen of Naples,) sister of Napoleon I.; Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, (Prince of Canino,) son of Lucien Bonaparte; Jerôme, (King of Westphalia,) brother of Napoleon I.; Jerôme Napoleon, son of the preceding by his first wife, Miss Patterson of Baltimore, Jerôme Napoleon, grandson of Jerôme; Joseph, (King of Spain,) eldest brother of Napoleon I.; Louis, brother of Napoleon I.; Louis Lucien, son of Lucien; Lucien, (Prince of Canino,) brother of Napoleon I.; Lucien Louis, son of Charles Lucien; Marie Ann Elise, (Princess de Piombino,) sister of Napoleon I.; Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, son of Jerôme; Pauline, (Princess Borghese,) sister of Napoleon I. The principal members of the family now alive are Napoleon Victor Jerôme Frédéric, son of Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul, and his brother and sister, Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerôme and Marie Létitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaide.

Mr. Hale's works, according to Oscar Fay Adams's "Dictionary of American Authors," are "The Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One Is Ten," "In His Name," "Mrs. Merriam's Scholars," "His Level Best," "The Ingram Papers," "Four and Five," "Crusoe in New York," "Christmas Eve and Christmas Day," "Christmas in Narragansett," "Our Christmas in a Palace." Longer essays in fiction are "Margaret Percival in America," "Mr. Tangier's Vacations," "Ups and Downs," "Philip Nolan's Friends," "The Fortunes of Rachel," "Sketches of Christian History." "Kansas and Nebraska," "How To Do It," "What Career?" "Gone to Texas," "Seven Spanish Cities," "June to May," a collection of sermons; "Boys' Heroes," "The Story of Massachusetts," "Sybaris and Other Homes," "Sunday School Stories on the Golden Tetxs of 1889," "For Fifty Years," a collection of poems; "A New England Boyhood," an autobiographic work; "Chautauquan History of the United States," "If Jesus Came to Boston."—ED.]

Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you give me the titles, authors, and publishers of any works on Dante Gabriel Rossetti and the pre-Raphaelite movement? I want books on his life, literary work, work as painter, influence on the art world, both in literature and painting; his controversies, principles—anything about him and the movement. Do you know where I could procure the English review of his poems, called "The Fleshly School of Poetry," and his reply thereto, "The Stealthy School of Criticism," and also Swinburne's reply to the same attack, called "Under the Microscope." Kindly answer in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, which I take and highly enjoy.

BRAINERD P. EMERY.

Portland, Conn., Aug. 18, 1898.

[See the "Memoir and Family Letters of D. G. Rossetti," by his brother, W. M. Rossetti, (2 volumes, Little, Brown & Co.;) "The Letters of D. G. Rossetti to William Allingham," (published in 1892, and to be had of any large bookstore in New York;) the memoir by Joseph Knight in the Great Writers' Series, (Scribners;) the monograph by F. G. Stephens, an old pre-Raphaelite comrade of Rossetti, in The Portfolio, (1894, Macmillan;) Theodore Watts-Dunton's article, "The Truth About Rossetti," in The Nineteenth Century for March, 1883, and Hueffer's "Life of Ford Madox Brown." (1896.) "The Fleshly School of Poetry" appeared in The Contemporary Review in 1871 (Vol. 18, page 334,) its author being Robert Buchanan. We should expect to find "The Stealthy School of Criticism" among the prose writings of Rossetti, as published by his brother (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.,) and "Under the Microscope" among the collected essays of Swinburne.—ED.]

Authors at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be greatly pleased if any reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW can tell me where to find sketches of the lives of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, C. D. Warner, and T. B. Aldrich. I want more than any encyclopedia gives, and hope to find magazine articles similar to those I have found of several of the great New England writers—something suitable for use in a young people's literary club.

G.

Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 15, 1898.

[Mr. Aldrich has been the subject of a sketch in the "Authors at Home" series of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. The article appeared in the number of March 5, 1898.—ED.]

Pope's Homer in Quartos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the possessor of Pope's translation of Homer's "Iliad" in the original subscription edition, (six volumes, bound in three large quartos,) with the names of all the subscribers, from royalty down to plain Mr. printed in the front of the first volume.

These books were bought several years ago at a sale in Paris, and belonged originally to Richard Caryl, whose name appears among the subscribers, and in faded ink on the title page. It seems to me that this edition must be rare, as the number of copies printed was limited, and probably most of those now in existence are carefully preserved in the libraries of the descendants of the original subscribers. Can you, in your invaluable SATURDAY REVIEW, give me any information as to the rarity, value, &c., of these volumes?

CARYL.

New Brighton, S. I., Aug. 11, 1898.

[The editor does not find any record of a sale of this edition in this country within a few years past—the only period for which records are available. What its value may have been in earlier years our correspondent could learn from Lowndes's "Manual." But it is quite doubtful if the edition has any large value. Pope has not yet become fashionable with collectors.—ED.]

A List of French Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give a list of desirable French books in your paper?

AN INTERESTED SUBSCRIBER.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 15, 1898.

[A list of such books, three columns long, was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of June 4—an abridgment of a longer list prepared for the American Library Association by William Beer, Librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, and published by the association in small pamphlet form, price 10 cents.—ED.]

A Numerous but Unidentified People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wrote you some weeks ago, using a fictitious signature, but giving my own name, asking for information about the mythical "Klings." According to my recollection, the Klings were descendants of Lilith (Adam's first wife) and Lucifer, but I cannot find anything written on the subject, and so apply to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW as the best bureau of information.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898.

D. A.

[The editor has regretted being unable to answer this question. The study of genealogy has for many years been pursued with great eagerness and voluminous results in this country and Europe; but it has shed feeble light on this question, so far as the editor has known. It is quite certain that the descendants of such a marital alliance as our correspondent names—or some other resembling it paternally—are extremely numerous in the world, and extremely influential; but they do not seem to have published any records showing their direct descent from this renowned male progenitor.—ED.]

Alice Brown's Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one in the lists of New England books has said anything of Alice Brown's "Meadow Grass," with its graceful humorous pathos, its excellent description, and its admirable style. "By Oak and Thorn" is her charming contribution to English travel, and you must know "In the Days of His Youth," one of the most remaarkable novels of the last season.

C.

West Brooklin, Me., Aug. 9, 1898.

The Finest Woman in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW were giving through its columns their choice of the finest woman in fiction. I have just finished within this hour "John Marmaduke," by S. H. Church. His heroine, Catherine Dillon, is a wonder among the women in good books. She has the tenderness of Rosalind, the piquant fire of Di Vernon, and a soul of flesh and blood. I dare to say deliberately that she is the finest woman in fiction.

HENRY L. WILSON.

Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 10, 1898.

George Meredith.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Le Gallienne is the man for the correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "C. D. A.," in his book, "George Meredith: Some Characteristics," (United States Book Company, 1890,) in which there is an elaborate chapter, entitled "Modern Love and Nature Poetry." In the same volume is a Bibliography of Meredith, compiled by John Lane, which contains a letter by Mr. Swinburne to The Spectator, making a strong protest to an article in its columns depreciative of G. M.'s poetry. These contain specially what is wanted by C. D. A.—"an expression of those who believe him to be a great poet." A. B. D.

Irvington, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1898.

The Cornhill Cover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the informing letter of Mr. Louis Mead in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the 13th he is doubtful if The Cornhill cover was done for Thackeray. I am not absolutely certain, but rather suspect Thackeray "scores" here against Mr. Mead. He was the first editor, and I think the "beautiful cover" was on the first number. Please let us have this settled for the sake of accuracy, which I am sure Mr. Mead will be pleased to secure. UN SCIOCCO.

Oshkosh, Wis., Aug. 16, 1898.

Mole St. Nicholas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW kindly inform an appreciative reader what and where "Mole St. Nicholas" is? A. S. F. P.

Markesan, Wis., Aug. 12, 1898.

[Mole St. Nicholas is a seaport town of Haiti, at its northwestern extremity, and has the best harbor in that island. The trade is chiefly in cotton, coffee, and indigo. —ED.]

"Shall" and "Will."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Notice the play of "will" and "shall" in the official statement of the peace protocol. Leaving out verbiage, it goes on as follows:

1. Spain will relinquish Cuba.
2. Puerto Rico shall be ceded to the United States.
3. The United States will occupy Manila. A treaty of peace shall determine the control of the Philippines.
4. Cuba shall be evacuated and Commissioners shall meet at Havana.
5. The United States and Spain will each appoint Commissioners.
6. On the signing of the protocol hostilities will be suspended, and notice to that effect will be given to the commanders.

Will somebody state a rule which excludes "will" where "shall" appears and vice versa? ROCKCORRY.

New York, Aug. 14, 1898.

New York in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask why you omit from your list in to-day's literary supplement of novels the scene of which passes wholly or in part in New York Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," with its sale of nearly 100,000 copies, certainly the most successful New York novel ever written, and J. A. Altsheler's "A Soldier of Manhattan," which, though out but a year, has already passed through several editions, and has been received with universal critical favor by the press of both this country and Great Britain? AN ADMIRER OF BOTH.

New York, Aug. 13, 1898.

[Our correspondent has not read the list carefully, else he would know that Mr. Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling" was not omitted. He will find it near the top of the fourth column on Page 538. As for "A Soldier of Manhattan," the compiler of the list, Robert F. Roden, said in his introduction: "The following list of New York novels and stories is not a full one, much less is it an exhaustive bibliography. It would be impossible to include everything, but still it is hoped that no important work, the scene of which is laid either in whole or in part in this city, has been omitted."—ED.]

"Hannibal of New York."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your article on New York in Fiction in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Aug. 13, the following novel was omitted: Thomas Wharton, "Hannibal of New York," New York: Henry Holt, 1886.

New York, Aug. 15, 1898. D. L.

Colloquial Spanish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have met with considerable difficulty in obtaining certain expressions in colloquial Spanish. May I ask that you will assist me by referring the following question to some department of your paper where they can be answered?

1. A cry for help in Spanish, such as might be uttered by a person who is bound and alone, and hears some one approaching.
2. A translation of the phrase, "Cut it, quick!" or an equivalent expression.
3. An equivalent for "Good night!" Not necessarily a translation, but whatever form is most commonly used by the Spaniards at parting in the evening.

I would prefer the Spanish current in our Southwestern States, if it differs from the native speech. E. P. NEARING.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 30, 1898.

[The Spanish equivalents are: A cry for help, "Socorra!" also "Auxilio." "Cut it, quick!" is "Cártalo, pronto!" "Good night!" "Buenas noches!" "Adiôs, buenas noches," and "Buenas noches, que le vaya á usted bien." Any of the three will do for "Good night."—ED.]

Crawford's Most Popular Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you be so kind as to give through the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW the dates of the production of Marion Crawford's works—those five which, in your estimation, are the best? You would confer a favor upon a constant reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW by so doing.

H. S. P. N.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1898.

[It would be so much a matter of individual opinion to answer our correspondent's question directly that perhaps he will be as well pleased if we indicate instead the five novels which have been most popular. These are "Saracinesca," (1887,) which in January, 1897, was in its one hundred and tenth thousand; "Mr. Isaacs," (1882,) which on the same date was in its fifty-fifth thousand; "Sant' Ilario," (1889,) then in its forty-fourth thousand; "Don Orsino, (1893,) in its thirty-eighth thousand, and "Dr. Claudius," (1883,) in its thirty-seventh thousand.—ED.]

Papers Written by Others.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have the letter you forwarded to me from Mrs. Seymour asking for a paper which she assumes that I have written, but which I did not write; also, a letter from Miss Eldredge denouncing me for a literary criticism on her translation of "The Shackler of Fate," by Nordau. Of this I am equally innocent; so having enough sins of my own to repent of, I desire not to be taken to task for those of my neighbors, and beg of you to say that to my printed papers I always sign my name.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

Delhi, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1898.

A Portrait and Sketch Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I request that some kind reader inform me whether a portrait of Ada Clare, ("Queen of Bohemia,") has been published in any form, and if so where such may be procured? Also whether a reliable biography or sketch has at any time appeared.

F. K. P.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1898.

The Little Minister.

The only authorized edition of J. M. Barrie's "The Little Minister" is published uniform with other novels by the same author by Charles Scribner's Sons, in The Thistle Edition. But the form in which that novel first gave its author fame in this country was a close copy of the first English edition, with ten wood cuts, including as frontispiece a portrait of the author. This edition, which was published by one of the concerns of the United States Book Company—Lovell, Coryell & Co. of this city—we believe is now out of print. In fact, inquiry at the book shops leads to the supposition that it is already quite rare.

Perhaps one of the most pleasing episodes in the book is where the Egyptian gypsy, who was later to become the Little Minister's bride, forces the preacher to take her in spite of himself, by the sentries, who had orders to arrest her at all hazards. It runs as follows:

"Stop," cried the Sergeant, hearing some one approaching, and then Gavin stepped out of the darkness, with the gypsy on his arm.

"It is you, Mr. Dishart," said the Sergeant, "and your lady?"

"I—," said Gavin.

His lady pinched his arm.

"Yes," she answered, in an elegant English voice that made Gavin stare at her, "but, indeed I am sorry I ventured into the streets to-night. I thought I might be able to comfort some of these unhappy people, Captain, but I could do little, sadly little."

"It is no scene for a lady, Ma'am, but your husband has—Did you speak, Mr. Dishart?"

"Yes, I must inf—"

"My dear," said the Egyptian, "I quite agree with you, so we need not detain the Captain."

"I'm only a Sergeant, Ma'am."

"Indeed!" said the Egyptian, raising her pretty eyebrows, "and how long are you to remain in Thrums, Sergeant?"

"Only for a few hours, Mrs. Dishart. If this gypsy lassie had not given us so much trouble, we might have been gone by now."

"Ah, yes, I hope you will catch her, Sergeant."

"Sergeant," said Gavin, firmly, "I must—"

"You must, indeed, dear," said the Egyptian, "for you are sadly tired. Good-night, Sergeant."

"Your servant, Mrs. Dishart. Your servant, Sir."

"But—," cried Gavin.

"Come, love," said the Egyptian, and she walked the distracted minister through the soldiers and up the manse road.

The soldiers left behind, Gavin flung her arm from him, and, standing still, shook his fist in her face.

"You—you—woman!" he said.

This, I think, was the last time he called her a woman.

But she was clapping her hands merrily.

"It was beautiful!" she exclaimed.

"It was iniquitous!" he answered. "And I a minister!"

"You can't help that," said the Egyptian, who pitied all ministers heartily.

"No," Gavin said, misunderstanding her, "I could not help it. No blame attaches to me."

"I meant that you could not help being a minister. You could have helped saving me, and I thank you so much."

"Do not dare to thank me. I forbid you to say that I saved you. I did my best to hand you over to the authorities."

"Then why did you not hand me over?" Gavin groaned.

"All you had to say," continued the merciless Egyptian, "was, 'This is the person you are in search of.' I had not my hand over your mouth. Why did you not say it?"

"Forbear!" said Gavin, wofully.

"It must have been," the gypsy said, "because you really wanted to help me."

"Then it was against my better judgment," said Gavin.

"I am glad of that," said the gypsy. "Mr. Dishart, I do believe you like me all the time."

"Can a man like a woman against his will?" Gavin blurted out.

"Of course he can," said the Egyptian, speaking as one who knew. "That is the very nicest way to be liked."

Seeing how agitated Gavin was, remorse filled her, and she said, in a wheedling voice—

"It is all over, and no one will know."

Passion sat on the minister's brow, but he said nothing, for the gypsy's face had changed with her voice, and the audacious woman was become a child.

"I am very sorry," she said, as if he had caught her stealing jam. The hood had fallen back, and she looked pleadingly at him. She had the appearance of one who was entirely in his hands.

There was a torrent of words in Gavin, but only these trickled forth:

"I don't understand you."

"You are not angry any more?" pleaded the Egyptian.

"Angry?" he cried, with the righteous rage of one who, when his leg is being sawn off, is asked gently if it hurts him.

"I know you are," she sighed, and the sigh meant that men are strange.

"Have you no respect for law and order?" demanded Gavin.

"Not much," she answered. honestly.

He looked down the road to where the redcoats were still visible, and his face became hard. She read his thoughts.

"No," she said, becoming a woman again; "it is not yet too late. Why don't you shout to them?"

She was holding herself like a queen, but there was no stiffness in her. They might have been a pair of lovers, and she the wronged one. Again she looked timidly at him, and became beautiful in a new way. Her eyes said he was very cruel, and that she was only keeping back her tears till he had gone. More dangerous than her face was her manner, which gave Gavin the privilege of making her unhappy; it permitted him to argue with her; it never implied that though he raged at her he must stand afar off; it called him a bully, but did not end the conversation.

Now, (but perhaps I should not tell this,) unless she is his wife a man is shot with a thrill of exultation every time a pretty woman allows him to upbraid her.

"I do not understand you," Gavin repeated weakly, and the gypsy bent her head under this terrible charge.

"Only a few hours ago," he continued, "you were a gypsy girl in a fantastic dress, barefooted—"

The Egyptian's bare foot at once peeped out mischievously from beneath the cloak, then again retired into hiding.

"You spoke as broadly," complained the minister, somewhat taken aback by this apparition, "as any woman in Thrums, and now you fling a cloak over your shoulders, and immediately become a fine lady. Who are you?"

"Perhaps," answered the Egyptian, "it is the cloak that has bewitched me." She slipped out of it. "Ay, ay, ou, losh!" she said, as if surprised, "it was just the cloak that did it, for now I'm a puir ignorant bit lassie again. My certie, but claithes does make a differ to a woman!"

This was sheer levity, and Gavin walked scornfully away from it.

"Yet, if you will not tell me who you are," he said, looking over his shoulder, "tell me where you got the cloak."

"Na faags," replied the gypsy out of the cloak. "Really, Mr. Dishart, you had better not ask," she added, replacing it over her.

She followed him, meaning to gain the open by the fields to the north of the manse.

"Good-bye," she said, holding out her hand, "if you are not to give me up."

"I am not a policeman," replied Gavin, but he would not take her hand.

"Surely, we part friends, then?" said the Egyptian, sweetly.

"No," Gavin answered. "I hope never to see your face again."

"I cannot help," the Egyptian said, with dignity, "your not liking my face." Then, with less dignity, she added, "There is a splotch of mud on your own, little minister; it came off the divit you flung at the Captain."

With this womanish revenge she tripped past him, and Gavin would not let his eyes follow her. It was not the mud on his face that distressed him, nor even the hand that had flung the divit. It was the word "little." Though even Margaret was not aware of it, Gavin's shortness had grieved him all his life. There had been times when he tried to keep the secret from himself. In his boyhood he had sought a remedy by getting his larger comrades to stretch him. In the company of tall men he was always self-conscious. In the pulpit he looked darkly at his congregation when he asked them who, by taking thought, could add a cubit to his stature. When standing on a hearthrug his heels were frequently on the fender. In his bedroom he has stood on a footstool and surveyed himself in the mirror. Once he fastened high heels to his boots, being ashamed to ask Hendry Munn to do it for him; but this dishonesty shamed him and he tore them off. So the Egyptian had put a hairpin into his pride, and he walked to the manse gloomily.

NEW BOOKS.

Jewish Religious Life After the Exile.

Third series in the course of the American Lectures on the History of Religions. By the Rev. T. K. CHEYNE, M. A., D. D.; Oriel Professor of the Interpretation of the Holy Scripture in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Rochester. 12mo, $1.50.

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Author of "L'Abbe Constantin" Dying.

Lodovic Halévy, the French dramatic author and romancer, who is said to be lying at the point of death in Paris, is known to Americans chiefly through the fact that he is the author of that charming idyl "L'Abbé Constantin." Seventeen years ago M. Halévy, having been seized with the academic fever, parted company with Meilhac, with whom he had collaborated in many inimitable operettas and in "Fanny Lear" and "Frou Frou," and a host of vaudevilles during the closing years of the Second Empire, and he began to cultivate the good graces of the immortals. It was to secure a place among them that he wrote "L'Abbé Constantin," which proved one of the greatest successes of modern fiction. The institute doors were therefore thrown open to him at the first vacancy, which occurred three years later.

In the Steps of the Exposition of 1900.

The coming exposition of 1900 in Paris has made it necessary to demolish many buildings whose career has been identified with some of the greatest scenes in French history. The prison of Mazas is gone, and Ste. Pélagie will soon be no more, but the demolitions which will appeal particularly to the literary and artistic world are those of the Palais de L'Industrie in the Champs Elysées, where the salons of many years were held, and the wreck of the Cour des Compes; only the lowest stage on the south side of Rue de Lille has yet to be carted away. The river side of this memorable building being removed leaves a great gap. The group of large mansions opposite the foot of the Pont Royal at the corner of the Rue du Bac, will give place to the new terminous of the railway which is rapidly advancing along the Quai d' Orsay.

War and West Point.

Guns Recently Fired Up There—Reminiscences and Reflections.

The echo of guns from this historical circle of hills is not the least of its attractions. The French word for thunder has always seemed to me descriptive—"grondeur" exactly describes that noble and terrible sound. So when thirteen guns announced the victory at Santiago (from a gentleman's country seat) and were followed by forty-four from the official standpoint, the way the hills took them up and sent them all over this piece of country was something glorious. There is a great deal to think of, past and present, up here in this romantic locality. One cannot but think of the shades of Washington and Lafayette, like those shadows on the Brocken calmly standing on old Cro'nest, and as the eleven guns were fired over the body of Sergt. Hamilton Fish it seemed as if the shade of his great-grandfather, Nicholas Fish, stood with his chapeau in his hand, saying "Well done!" Here the friend of Washington came to consult with his great chief and dear friend, and the young boy who was almost the first to be shot at Santiago was entitled to wear the Order of the Cincinnati of the first class. It is good patriotic fighting blood. Here more than anywhere is a soldier's funeral impressive, and when the gallant Gilman was laid away in the beautiful West Point cemetery, "a place to make one in love with death," it seemed that the guns said: "Sweet and decent is it to die for one's country."

And scarcely had these echoes died away when the rousing salute of twenty-one guns was ringing merrily to greet a prince of good fighting blood, Victor Emmanuel. The cadets were drawn up in royal good order, the tents were ready for a march, for Col. Hein, a "beau sabreur" himself, full of his profession, was sending them off for an experience of camping out and doing their own cooking. Then the trumpets rang out like a carillon. The royal young man, educated as becomes the grandson of Victor Emanuel, was delighted with that hour before sunset, when he saw how we made republican soldiers. He knew how they could fight, for he had read history and the daily newspapers, and he saw how well they were trained. Perhaps these twenty-one guns will reverberate further than we think on the Italian plains. A friend writes me from Berlin: "Europe very much respects America's big guns, and listens now for them respectfully." We have become of age; we are now twenty-one ourselves, and must enter the family of nations and play the part of an heir who has come into his inheritance, no longer the "Yonker"—as the old Dutch settlers called the boy of the family. The Yonker has put on the toga virilis.

One thinks great thoughts as, wandering back into the valleys behind the Bull Head Mountain, which faces Cro'nest, one comes on a graveyard, not less solemn than that at Arlington, but unmarked by a monument save one lately put up by the patriotic Daughters of the Revolution to those heroes who fell at the battle of White Plains, for the wounded and sick, of all those years so full of misery, who were brought here, as when Washington and Nicholas Fish paced their horses up through this serene and delicious valley, with grave faces, talking of ways and means. For the army was so poor that when a man died his body was buried in a blanket and his clothes were given to the next man. The grassy field at which I looked on Sunday evening holds thousands of these farmer warriors who fell during those dreadful years from 1772 to 1775. Nor does it make a sign; but one hopes that these echoes, these reverberations from West Point, reach the departed heroes, to tell their undaunted souls that they did not die in vain.

How strange it seems to realize that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton could have found no better man to quote than supercilious Horace Walpole when, referring to our brave army, he found nothing more appropriate to say than "I should love my country better were it not for my countrymen." One is rather proud of one's countrymen when he looks at this monument to the memory of Washington and Lafayette and to those who fell, after patient suffering, hidden away in these hills,

"Traveler going hence to Sparta, tell,
Here in obedience to her laws we fell."

That is poetically what the modest stone says. In a pretty old Colonial farmhouse near here Lafayette lay ill for a long time. He is now honored at Fishkill by a Lafayette Post and handsome monument. Gen. Butterfield, in full uniform, made the address at the monument, in which he said some beautiful things. Among others one was that "while the duty of a soldier in action is obedience, the duty of a retired soldier is remembrance of those who are gone." All this neighborhood, from Cold Spring up to Fishkill, is rich with the breath of heroes, and is filled with noble shades.

The soldier of to-day is no longer a machine, as he was in the day of Frederick the Great. He became in our Revolutionary War a thinking bayonet, a citizen, not isolated, as in the States where mercenaries are bought and sold, but a living part of ourselves. Look for a [illegible] man in a suit of khaki, with [illegible] over which is draped a scarf of red velvet, while a helmet, like that of Achilles, with a dozen nodding plumes of blue, makes his head look like that of a fashionable lady. The uniforms of the past removed the soldier from human sympathy. In the early days of Napoleon the white cloak and red jacket and the chapeau bras and long boots which caught quarts of water if it rained were all very pretty and looked well on parade, but the poor fellows who fell in Cuba needed no such paraphernalia. Well for them if they had a suit of denim.

The man of battles is no longer a ferocious animal. He is a Christian gentleman, and the law of Christ has changed all former usage toward a fallen foe. The captive is no longer enslaved or massacred. He is fed, clothed, and sent home to friends and country. We hear no more of villages sacked and pillaged. We hear only of feeding and clothing the forlorn. If war is cruel in its onset it is merciful in its afterthought. We have been going through all the cruel misfortunes of not knowing how to transport our wounded, not knowing how to feed our army. But we shall learn. We have fortunately a real army in these educated men of West Point, who, if they are allowed to lead, will instruct our brave but undisciplined troops in the great art of war.

The modest tableau of our past has faded away. We no longer are spectators but actors in the great game of war. Whether from our own fault or from manifest destiny we must now enter the exciting war councils of the globe. It is not for us to see China partitioned without saying a word. It is no longer the "Yonker" who has made money and taken care of the farm at home. It is the Alexander who with proud step comes to the front.

"I saw young Harry with his beaver on." While these thoughts reverberate and mingled tears and smiles greet the daily bulletin, (we shall live on bulletins for the rest of this year, perhaps,) it does us no hurt to listen to the voice of the past. I had the pleasure to talk to a veteran, an Englishman aged eighty-nine, the other evening, and he told me how as a boy of five he remembered Waterloo. He, with his little brother of three, in a window seat in London, fought the battle over again, he as Boney and his brother as Sir Arthur, when he put his little elbow through the window pane, at which his father was very angry, and gave him a good trouncing—one that Bonaparte would have remembered. But the little boy saw London illuminated for the great victory, and now in a very wonderful old age he remembers that above his pain.

From Waterloo to Santiago! from the sound of Grouchy's reluctant tardy guns to that splendid triumph of modern gunnery which Schley led off—what a long road! Here between it lies our own bloody war for the Union, and how strange it is that in all our wars France has sympathized with us only on her aristocratic side. The Reds have never been our friends. Louis Napoleon secretly tried to ruin us, but the Count de Paris came over to help us, and now republican France turns against us. "The most difficult problem to solve is why people do things." If we go to the right, we may wish we had gone to the left. The future is not ours to read:

"The smiling harvest hides its growth of tares,
We idly fortify against ill-fate.
Calamity to most comes unawares,
The throne of grace our sole protectorate."

To my great regret I find that all men love war, and all nations respect it. It must be in the life of every great nation; but peace, the world's best friend, has been driven afar, and grim-visaged war, in peacock's plumes, has paid us a visit. It is the mother of great thoughts and heroic dreams. It swept away the grimace of Horace Walpole, the sneer of Bonaparte and of Byron. It will sweep away much inferior literature. So learned a man as Prof. Norton should have thought of that.

And these reverberations at West Point have carried with them many a mistaken ambition; many a foolish prejudice, many an idle gossip. What are they worth when old Cro'nest sends back an echo to forty-four guns! There is no finer music than that march composed on the "Death of a Hero," and its composer said that in it he only tried to echo a funeral gun.

There are no more beautiful stories or poems in the world than those attributed to old soldiers. He who sits resting his wounded leg and allows his grandchildren to climb up the well one—that man talks poetry. And why? Because selfishness was eliminated from his experience; he tells only of what he saw that was patient, generous, and powerful. He speaks with the wisdom of a philosopher of his own service. He gives the honors of victory to his chief. All those complex deceptions of life wherein we think ourselves of some account are swept away on the field of battle. We see that one bullet can let them all out of us, but the tender care of the surgeon, the kindness of that good fellow next to us, who carried us off the field, that cup of cold water—these facts remain to teach us that goodness remaineth forever, while evil passes away.

Tacitus and Plato retire before Shafter and Sampson; the best room in Holwor[illegible] plant on the [illegible] side of a [illegible] in Cuba, and [illegible] give way to [illegible]. Starvation, [illegible] and very poor, take the place of meals at Delmonico's to the man of luxury and fashion. He likes to come back to primitive man, and see on how little he can subsist. Rude, severe, uncomfortable privation seizes luxury by the curls and turns her out of camp. How often have I wondered at that scorn of life which I have seen seize the very prosperous? How often have I asked myself what could make one willingly give up the joy of living, each day more beautiful and more full than the last, and yet I have seen weary brains turn from the fullest cup and seek solace in suicide, and I cannot but believe that to many a man the summons to battle and even to death has been a welcome one.

"Ah, happy he who knowing how to wait,
And also how to watch, to bow, to stand
On life's broad deck alert, and at the prow
To seize the happy moment big with Fate
From opportunity's extended hand,
When the great clock of Destiny strikes now!"

The most unlucky part of this suddenly improvised war of ours is the unnecessary loss of life. It is said by experts that the loss of life at Santiago was twice as great as it should have been. In the first place we underrated our enemy and sent undisciplined soldiers to meet the trained experts of a European nation. There was such morale and such bravery that victory perched on our banners, but at what terrible sacrifice! One can hardly talk of economy of life when the reverberations of West Point are echoing in one's ears, but when it is your son or mine who is sacrificed we are apt to think of something besides valor, obedience, patriotism.

It is, however, no longer an indifferent Caesar who looks down on a dying gladiator. It is no longer a dissolute Empress who turns down her thumb that he may fight the longer. It is a father who watches for his son. It is a mother who prays for him. It is a sister who goes to the front as a trained nurse. It is a President full of compassion and gentleness who desires peace more than conquest. With these conditions the Nation becomes one great heart, whose veins and arteries are bleeding through their sons. It is the most extended sympathy. Our soldiers are all dear to us.

"Their lives are bound to ours with mighty bands,
No mortal strait, nor Death itself, with his prevailing hands, can separate."

Therefore these reverberations of West Point are most solemn, most profoundly affecting. It is the place where one likes to be when one hears of a victory, which the Duke of Wellington said was the next most dreadful thing to a defeat. It is the place where one can hear a volley fired over a grave with patience, because one feels that the young hero has conquered the last enemy, that Death is swallowed up in Victory.

And what a noble place to hear the hundred guns that announce Peace. Sound trumpets! Ring out ye bugles, wave the Star-Spangled Banner, for Peace, Blessed Dove, only scared away for a little, has come back to us, and over a few hallowed graves weaves with us the unfading chaplet of Fame.

M. E. W. SHERWOOD.

A Librarian in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—It is during the hottest of hot weeks that circumstances have brought me to Washington. The upper rooms in my hotel are, however, cool and command a delightful view of the Capitol, which, against the early morning sky, is the peer of any building in the world.

My principal business was to visit the Congressional and departmental libraries. I found that those connected with the militant forces were all more or less affected by the increased demand for space for war purposes. The Army and Navy and Surgeon General's libraries were all in this condition. In the second named it will interest librarians to hear that the expansive classification is about to be adopted. The collection of books on the secession period in the library of the War Department has received large accessions under the superintendence of Gen. Greely. It will take some years to make the collections as complete as they should be and available in the library to which all military men go for special information. The excellent special lists recently published will help very much to popularize the library and draw attention to the books lacking. The books of the Surgeon General's and agricultural libraries are overflowing the space allotted to them and more room will soon have to be provided. These two libraries, however, have ample space compared with that of the Ethnological Bureau, in which every inch of the closely placed book shelves is filled. The splendid work achieved by this bureau deserves for it better accommodation. The encyclopedia of Indian tribes is rapidly making progress, and the first volume is likely to appear within twelve months.

Readers are not numerous just now at the Congressional Library. Mr. Young is taking a few days off, and the restaurant has cut down its menu to the simplest possible elements of a meal. Mr. Spofford and Mr. Hutchison kindly interested themselves in the special object of my visit and showed me many rarities of Louisiana historical literature. The two most interesting were the address of Louisianans to Congress on their becoming Americans, a well-printed quarto in French and English of some twenty pages, and a fragment of an almanac of 1817 containing a diary of the battle of New Orleans in 1808 by a merchant residing in this city. The first twelve pages of this matter are arranged opposite the monthly calendars and the remainder runs along unbroken for some fifteen pages; five pages more are taken up with witticisms of a cheap kind. The title page and introductory matter are missing, and the volume begins on Page 5. The size is six inches square. Perhaps some collector of almanacs may possess a complete copy of this valuable pamphlet. If this meets his eye I should be glad of a copy of the title page.

W. B.

Words of the Negro.

Passages from the Writings and Speeches of Booker T. Washington.*

I think a part of his [the negro's] mission is going to be to teach white men a lesson of patience, forbearance, and forgiveness. I think he is going to show people of this country what it is possible for a race to achieve when starting under adverse conditions. Again, I believe he is destined to preach a lesson of supreme trust in God and loyalty to his country, even when his country has not been at all times loyal to him. I think my people will excel in the missionary spirit. It will take the form of reaching down after the less fortunate both at home and abroad.

It takes 100 per cent. of Caucasian blood to make a white American. The minute it is proven that a man possesses one one-hundredth part of negro blood in his veins, it makes him a black man. He falls to our side; we claim him. The 99 per cent. of white blood counts for nothing when weighed against 1 per cent. of negro blood.

The prejudice against the negro is not on account of color, but because of the badge of slavery—the slavery we used to be in and the industrial slavery we are now in.

It is all very well to bewail our wrongs. I feel them as keenly as any one else. But, I think, we have had quite enough talk about them, and that the thing to do now is to try to get our rights.

Education is the sole and only hope of the negro race in America. Transportation, colonization, and other schemes of misguided enthusiasts, are impracticable and futile.

No schoolhouse has been opened for us that has not been filled.

We are a new race, as it were, and the time, attention, and activity of any race are taken up during the first 50 or 100 years in getting a start.

We are led into saying that there is no difference between us and other people. We must admit that there is a difference produced by the unequal opportunities. To argue otherwise is to discredit the effects of slavery.

I only ask an equal chance in the world for the negro.

The negro's present great opportunity in the South is in the matter of business, and success in the South is going to constitute the foundation for success and relief along other lines.

If in the providence of God the negro got any good out of slavery, he got the habit of work.

Immediately after freedom we made serious mistakes. We began at the top. We made these mistakes, not because we were black people, but because we were ignorant and inexperienced.

Do not think life consists of dress and show. Remember that every one's life is measured by the power that that individual has to make the world better—this is all life is.

Any colored man with a reasonable education, common sense, and business ability, can take $1,000 in cash and go into any Southern community and in five years be worth $5,000. He does not meet with the stern, relentless competition that he encounters when he butts up against a Northern Yankee.

The Georgia Legislature has before it a bill, recently introduced, proposing to greatly reduce the amount of money annually appropriated for the education of the black youth of that State, on the ground that it cannot afford to spend so much money for negro education. I would reverse the proposition. I would say, with all the earnestness of my soul, that the State of Georgia is not able to let the 800,000 negroes within her borders grow up in ignorance. It will cost Georgia more not to educate them than to educate them.

In spite of all talk of exodus, the negro's home is permanently in the South; for, coming to the bread and meat side of the question, the white man needs the negro, and the negro needs the white.

The North should help the South educate the negro, if it would finish the work begun by Abraham Lincoln.

One man in the West, riding behind two fine horses, sitting upon a machine that laps off two furrows at a time, and drops and covers the corn at the same time, does as much work as four Southern corn planters of the present method of planting corn. So long as this is true, so long will the South buy corn from the West.

The prime condition of slavery was to keep closed every avenue to knowledge. The negro had no estate, no family life. His sole inheritance was his body.

One of the saddest sights I ever saw in the South was a colored girl, recently returned from college, sitting in a rented one-room log cabin attempting day by day to extract some music from a second-hand piano, when all about her indicated want of thrift and cleanliness.

Learn all you can, but learn to do something, or your learning will be useless.

The fact that a man goes into the world conscious that he has within himself the power to create a wagon or a house gives him a certain moral backbone and independence in the world that he could not possess without it.

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*BLACK-BELT DIAMONDS. Gems from the Speeches, Addresses, and Talks to Students of Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Selected and Arranged by Victoria Earle Matthews. Introduction by T. Thomas Fortune. 18mo. New York: Fortune & Scott, 4 Cedar Street.

The Tuskegee Institute was founded at Tuskegee "in a church made of logs," by Mr. Washington seventeen years ago, and "has steadily grown in extent and importance, so that to-day it contains nearly 1,000 pupils and about 100 instructors and helpers, and is conducted at an annual outlay of something like $100,000, all of which is raised by voluntary subscriptions, except about $5,000 contributed by the State of Alabama. It is thoroughly normal and industrious in character. The dignity of labor is the cornerstone of the whole structure."

Not much religion can exist in a one-room log cabin or on an empty stomach.

The progress along material lines is marked, yet the greatest lesson that we have learned during the last two decades is that the race must begin at the bottom, not at the top, that its foundation must be in truth and not in practice. We have learned that our salvation does not lie in the direction of mere political agitation or in hating the Southern white man, but that we are to find a safe and permanent place in American life by first emphasizing the cardinal virtues of home, industry, education, and peace with our next-door neighbor, whether he is white or black.

There are a million and a half black men in the South who have never worn a necktie, but send them to school and educate them and they will want neckties, cuffs, and, instead of the bare floors in their little log cabins, they will want carpet in neat frame houses.

There are several reasons why the South should give special attention to the matter of industrial education. Slavery taught both the white man and the negro to dread labor—to look upon it as something to be escaped, something fit only for poor people and slaves.

There is a custom that prevents a black man in some parts of our country from sleeping in a hotel, or eating in a restaurant, or riding in a first-class car. The average black man has the opportunity only to be denied this privilege about twice a year, but, thank God! there is no law or custom that prevents him from occupying the most convenient, comfortable, and attractive residence, and sleeping in the most luxurious bed, and dining at the best table in the country for 365 days in the year.

We might as well settle down to the uncompromising fact that our people will grow in proportion as we teach them that the way to have the most of Jesus and in a permanent form is to mix with their religion some land, cotton, and corn, a house with two or three rooms, and a little bank account. With these interwoven with our religion, there will be a foundation for growth upon which we can build for all time.

To right his wrongs, the Russian appeals to dynamite, Americans to rebellion, the Irish to agitation, the Indian to his tomahawk, but the negro, the most patient, the most unresentful and law-abiding, depends for the righting of his wrongs upon his songs, his midnight prayers, and his inherent faith in the justice of his cause.

I would call Lincoln the emancipator of America—the liberator of the white man North, the white man South, the one who in unshackling the chain from the negro has turned loose the enslaved forces of nature, and has knit all sections of our country together by the indissoluble bonds of commerce.

Another element which shows itself in the present stage of the civilization of the negro is his lack of ability to form a purpose and stick to it through a course of years, if need be, years that involve discouragement as well as encouragement, till the end is accomplished. The same, I think, would be true of any race with the negro's history.

Just so sure as the rays of the sun dispel the frosts of Winter, so sure will brains, property, and character conquer prejudice.

The longer I live and the more I study the question, the more I am convinced that it is not so much the problem of what you will do with the negro, as what the negro will do with you and your civilization.

No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem.

It will be needless to pass a law to compel men to come in contact with a negro who is educated and has $50,000 to lend.

Close to the spot where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office, swearing to sustain African slavery, a negro has erected a three-story drug store. When people go and see the thousands of dollars invested there, it is not in reason that they should try to drive that man away.

The education that the American negroes most need for the next 50 or 100 years should be mostly, but not exclusively, along scientific and industrial lines. When I say scientific, I mean science so applied that it will enable the black boy who comes from a plantation where ten bushels of corn were being raised to return to the farm and raise fifty bushels on the same acre.

One of the most encouraging things in connection with the lifting up of the negro race in this country is the fact that he knows that he is down, and wants to get up—he knows that he is ignorant, and wants to get light.

Just as sure as right in all ages and among all races has conquered wrong, so sure will the time come, and at no distant day, when the negro in the South shall be triumphant over the last lingering vestige of prejudice.

My first acquaintance with our hero was this: Night after night, before the dawn of day, on an old slave plantation in Virginia, I recall the form of my sainted mother, bending over a bundle of rags that enveloped my body, on a dirt floor, breathing a fervent prayer to Heaven that "Massa Lincoln" might succeed, and that one day she and I might be free.

Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the production of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor, and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life.

The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of the question of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing. No race that has anything to contribute to the markets of the world is long in any degree ostracized.

At the end of 250 years of enforced labor, the negro finds himself without warning, and with no preparation, competing with the world for a market for his labor.

Sooner or later this country is going to realize that it has at its very doors the best labor that the world has seen.

Picture Sales.

Notable Prices Obtained in the Season Just Closed in London.

An examination of the prices of pictures by leading artists bought at auction in London during the past season will show that there have been many augmentations in value, and occasional lessenings of former figures. The recent Burne-Jones sale, in which were many drawings, that produced £29,475, was a phenomenal one. The following list gives the prices realized for pictures by contemporaneous artists, with some few of the past century. Generally there has been a marked increase in price:

ENGLISH ARTISTS.

L. Alma Tadema, R. A.—"The Roman Flower Market," £924; previous known price, £672, (1873.)

Sir E. Burne-Jones—"Sowing," £420. "The Mirror of Venus," £5,722 10s.; previous known price, £3,885, (Leyland sale, 1892.) "Chant d'Amour," £3,360; previous known price, £3,307 10s., (Graham sale, 1886.) "The Story of Pygmalion," (four pictures,) £2,940; previous known price, £3,675, (Craven sale, 1895.) "Perseus and Andromeda," £462. "The Syrens," £519 10s. "Elijah in the Wilderness," (unfinished,) £997 10s. "The Wizard," £556 10s. "Love and the Pilgrim," £5,775. "The Fall of Lucifer," £1,050.

R. P. Bonington—"A French Sea Coast," £1,050; previous known price, £1,018 10s., (1890.)

Vicat Cole, R. A.—"Autumn on the Thames," £472 10s. "View on the Thames Above Henley," £735.

J. Constable, R. A.—"Hampstead Heath, with Figures, a Cart, Donkeys, and Sheep," £498 10s. "On the Stour: the Landscape of the Young Waltonians," £420.

T. S. Cooper, R. A.—"A Summer's Day: Five Cows on the Banks of a Stream," £325 10s.; previous known price. £210.

H. W. B. Davis, R. A.—"An Autumn Afternoon: Ben Slioch," £504.

Copley Fielding—"Distant View of Rievaulx Abbey," £357; previous known price, £236 5s., (1875.)

Luke Fildes, R. A.—"Playmates," £735.

Stanhope A. Forbes, A. R. A.—"The New Calf," £420.

T. Gainsborough, R. A.—"Repose: Old White Horse, Black Cow, Peasant Asleep," £945; previous known prices, £819, (1863,) £945, (1851 and 1872,) £1,470, (James Price, 1895.) "Lady Clarges Seated at a Harp," £1,942 10s.; previous known prices, £367 10s., (1878,) £2,100, (1895.)

J. C. Hook, R. A.—"Gathering Seaweed," £399; previous known price, £913, (1882.) A picture presumedly the same, called "Seaweed Gatherers," sold for £682 10s., (1868,) £789 10s., (1873.)

J. Hoppner, R. A.—"Portrait of Mrs. Inchbald," £1,050.

Sir E. Landseer: "Hare and Stoat," £357; previous known price, £640, (1890.) "Canine Friends," £173 5s; previous known prices, £1,102 10s, (1874,) £325 10s, (1879.)

B. W. Leader, R. A.: "A Bright Autumn Afternoon, North Wales," £399.

Lord Leighton, P. R. A.: "Moretta," £472 10s.

J. F. Lewis, R. A.: "In the Harem," £619 10s.

J. Linnell, Sr.: "Landing Eel Pots, Evening," £425 5s. "The Noon-Day Rest," £735; previous known price, £1,470, (1879.) "The White Cloud, or the Sheep Drove," £945; previous known price, £1,942 10s, (1887.) "The Timber Wagon," £525; previous known price, £892 10s, (1880.) "Arcadian Shepherds: Sunset," £162 15s; previous known price, £430 10s, (1883.)

W. Logsdail: "A Venetian Al Fresco," £157 10s; previous known price, artist received 800 guineas.

Sir J. E. Millais, P. R. A.: "The Order of Release, 1745," £5,250; previous price known, £2,835, (1879.) "The Black Brunswicker," £2,782 10s; previous known price, £819, (1862.) "Yes," £1,050. "Urquhart Castle on Loch Ness," £682 10s. "Afternoon Tea," £1,365. "Forbidden Fruit," £336. "The Naturalist," exhibited in 1885 as "The Ruling Passion, or the Ornithologist," £892 10s, (bought in;) previous known price, £1,785, (1897.)

G Morland: "Evening; or, the Post Boy's Return," £1,250; previous known prices, £630, (1876,) £745 10s, (1888.) "Going to the Barn," £420; previous known price, £163, (1879.)

H. Morland: "Portrait of the Countess of Coventry," £3,412 10s.

W. Mulready, R. A.: "The Widow," £483; previous known price, £1,155, (1881.)

Sir E. J. Poynter P. R. A.: "A Corner in the Villa," £924. "A Corner in the Market Place," £840.

Sir J. Reynolds: "Portrait of Capt. Toning, R. N.," £504.

G. Romney: "Portrait of Mrs. Crouch," in white dress, seated in landscape, £1,365. "Head of Lady Hamilton," slightly turned to left, oval, £420. "Portrait of the Marchioness of Townshend," £5,460; previous known price, painter received 100 guineas. "Portrait of Madame Susan Jouenne," £8,150.

D. G. Rossetti: "Veronica Veronese," £1,627 10s; previous known price, £1,050 (1892.) "Dante at the Bier of Beatrice," £8,250; previous known price, £1,050, (1886.) "La Ghirlandata," £3,250; previous known price, £1,050, (1888.)

J. M. W. Turner, R. A.: "Falls of the Clyde," £924; previous known price, £846 10s, (1874.)

E. M. Ward, R. A.: "The South Sea Bubble, £210; previous known price, £399, (1879.)

G. F. Watts, R. A.: "The Eve of Peace," £1,417 10s; previous known price, £997 10s, (1887.) "Portrait of Lady Lilford," £472 10s; previous known price, £895, (1887.) "Portrait of the Artist," £682 10s; previous known price, £270, (1887.)

R. Wilson, R. A.: "View on the River Mawddach: Evening," £399.

CONTINENTAL MODERN SCHOOL.

G. Bargue—"The Sentinel," £925; previous known price, £420, (Paris, 1877.)

J. B. Corot—"La Chevière," £1,680.

J. L. Gerome, "In the Mosque at Prague," £367 10s.; previous known price, £766 10s., (1874.) "Botzaris, an Albanian Patriot," £301 10s.; previous known price, £556 10s., (1895.)

J. Israels—"Watching: The Interior of a Fisherman's Cottage, with Two Female Figures and a Child," £735; previous known price, £399, (1886.) "A Fisher Girl on the Seashore," £609. "The Anxious Family," £997 10s.; previous known price, £525.

L. Knaus—"The Cup of Coffee," £1,102 10s.; cost the late owner, Mr. Grant Morris, £1,200; replica sold in 1888 for £819.

E. Van Marcke, "Two Cows Standing in a Pool, a Third to Left, Tree and Foliage Background," £1,323. "The Homestead: Three Cows in a Paddock," £861; previous known price, £462.

J. Maris—"The Seaweed Gatherers: A Coast Scene with a Cart and Peasant Gathering Seaweed," £924; cost Mr. Grant Morris £252.

J. L. E. Meissonier—"Valentine: German Soldier, Sixteenth Century," £420. "Gemito, the Neapolitan Sculptor, Giving the Last Touches to His Statuette of Meissonier," £2,625.

L. C. Muller (Vienna)—"An Egyptian Street Scene, with Numerous Figures," £630.

J. M. Nattier—"Portrait of the Duchesse de Rohan," £1,155.

T. Rousseau—"In the Forest, Fontainebleau," £420.

C. Troyon—"The Gathering Storm," (45 inches by 61½ inches,) £1,102 10s.

OLD MASTERS.

A. Canaletto—"Verona: View on the River, with Bridge and Boats," £840.

Paris Bordone—"Portrait of a Lady Represented as Venus in Purple and Red Dress," £756.

F. Francia—"The Virgin and Infant Saviour," £504; previous known price, £525, (1892.)

Holbein—"Portrait of a Lady," (pen and ink sketch,) £294.

G. Honthorst—"William II. of Nassau When a Boy" and "Princess Mary Stuart, Princess of Orange," a pair, £525; previous known price, £420, (1893,) and £462, (1882,) respectively.

H. Minderhout—"A Naval Battle," £504.

P. Moreelse—"Portrait of Maria Alewyn," £693; "Portrait of Dirck Alewyn," £714.

D. Mytens—"Sir William Crofts Created Baron Crofts, 1655," £420.

Rembrandt—"Portrait of Nicholas Ruts," £5,250; previous known prices, £4,935, (1894,) £283 at sale of collection of William II., King of Holland. "A Jewess in Brown Dress," £315.

P. P. Rubens—"The Repose of the Holy Family," panel, £1,365.

A. del Sarto—"Pieta, Madonna and Two Angels Mourning Over the Dead Christ," £630; previous known prices, £735, (1878,) £945, (Dudley sale, 1892.)

D. Teniers—"A View of the Chateau of Teniers," £682 10s.

Sir A. Vandyck—"The Virgin and Child," £1,050; previous known price, £525, (1886.) "Prince Rupert, Son of King Frederic of Bohemia," £756. "Prince Maurice, Younger Brother of Rupert," £609. "Time Clipping the Wings of Love," £840; previous known prices, £241 10s., (1886,) £1,102, (1897.)

DRAWINGS.

Sir E. Burne-Jones—"Dawn" and "Night," a pair, £1,050; previous known price, £1,417 10s., (1892,) "Departure of the Knights in Quest of the Holy Grail," (pastel,) £640 10s. "The Dream of Launcelot at the Ruined Chapel," (pastel,) £687 10s. "Head of Niume," £525. "Sir Galahad at the Shrine of the Holy Grail," £420. "St. Cecilia," £756. "The Tree of Life," £808 10s. "Paradise," £546. "The Last Judgment," (set of three,) £630.

Sir J. E. Millais, P. R. A.: "Sir Isumbras at the Ford," £294; previous known price, £99 15s., (1877.)

S. Prout—"Entrance to Chartres Cathedral, with Numerous Figures," £336; previous known price, £105, (1891.) Several drawings with same title.

B. Riviere, R. A.—"His Only Friend," £283 10s.; previous known price, £147.

J. M. W. Turner, R. A.—"Malmsbury Abbey," £819; previous known price, £771 15s., (1878.) "Lulworth Castle, with Angler and Cattle in Pool," £210; previous known prices, £262 10s., (1869) and £241 10s., (1874.)

Books and Autographs Sold.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold a collection of letters and autographs, including the following: A volume containing nine quarto letters of Sir Walter Scott, dating from 1806 to 1831, £25; a volume comprising a series of nine octavo and quarto letters from Percy B. Shelley to various correspondents, also a letter of Horace Smith regarding the Shelleys, dating from 1810 to 1822, £55; another volume containing a series of five quarto letters from Shelley to Jane Clairmont, dated 1821, giving particulars of his child, of Lord Byron, "Allegra," &c., £37; another volume with five quarto letters of the same to his father-in-law, William Godwin, all written in the year 1816, £30, and another volume containing a series of four quarto letters from Shelley to his friend Leigh Hunt, dating from 1819 to 1821, and principally devoted to literary and religious matters, £21; a series of twenty-three signed and dated autograph letters written by Mr. W. E. Gladstone while at Eton and Oxford to William W. Farr, during the years 1826-32, also letters addressed to the same by Arthur Hallam, (ten,) G. S. Harcourt, and others, a volume of great interest, (the letters are long and elaborate; the writers were all members of the Eton Society and intimate friends,) £131, and a complete and original manuscript, 114 pages quarto, with the autograph of William Cowper, being the variations made from the first edition of his translation of the Iliad, £26 10s.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold an exceptionally varied and interesting collection of books. The principal books in the sale were: Rudyard Kipling, "Letters of Marque," 1891, first edition, in the original cover, uncut, £6 15s.; J. Bunyan, "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1682, a genuine and very large copy, with some rough leaves of the extremely rare fifth edition, £22; Robert Burns, "Poems," 1787, the first Edinburgh edition, an interesting copy, having some of the names disguised by asterisks written out fully by the poet himself, £82; P. B. Shelley, "Queen Mab," 1813, first edition, with notes and corrections copied by Middleton from the copy corrected by Shelley for the publication of "The Daemon of the World," £10 10s.; I. Walton, "The Compleat Angler," 1668, the fourth edition, a fine copy in the original sheepskin, £16 16s.; Lord Tennyson, "Lyrical Poems," 1885, with 101 original drawings by Major David Cronin, £22 10s.; M. M. Grim, "German Popular Stories," 1823-6, with fine impressions of the etchings by Cruikshank, in the original boards, uncut, £28; Crispin de Passe, "Hortus Floridus," 1614, with numerous beautiful plates of flowers, &c., £9 10s.; Geofroy Tory, "Champ Fleury," 1529, the first edition of this remarkable and interesting work, of very great rarity, £9; R. Hakluyt, "The Principal Navigations, Voiages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," with the genuine suppressed leaves of the voyage to Cadiz, 1598-1600, £27; G. Morland, "Sporting Scenes," 1792, £28; W. Shakespeare, a copy of the first folio, 1623, wanting the portrait, title page, and with several pages slightly defective, £205, and "Hortus Sanitatis," 1491, the extremely rare editio princeps with a date, £18.

Wisdom from "The Choir Invisible."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inclosed you will find a selection of brief extracts from James Lane Allen's "Choir Invisible," for which, if you see fit, you may find space in the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. To those of your readers who are familiar with this charming work, the extracts may recall the pleasure excited by its perusal, while to those who are not yet acquainted with "The Choir Invisible," they may lend a stimulus to read this, the most powerful of James Lane Allen's productions.

With best wishes for the continued success of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, I am, yours very truly, R. T., Jr.

New York, Aug. 8, 1898.

Some women begin to let themselves go after marriage; some women after the promise of marriage.

Some women in marrying demand all and give all; with good men they are the happy; with base men they are the broken-hearted. Some demand everything and give little; with weak men they are tyrants; with strong men they are the divorced. Some demand little and give all; with congenial souls they are already in heaven; with uncongenial they are soon in their graves. Some give little and demand little; they are the heartless, and they bring neither the joy of life nor the peace of death.

Every complete man embraces some of the qualities of a woman, for Nature does not mean that sex shall be more than a partial separation of one common humanity; otherwise we should be too much divided to be companionable. And it is these womanly qualities that not only endow a man with his insight into the other sex, but that enable him to bestow a certain feminine supervision upon his own affairs when no actual female has them in charge. If he marries, this inner helpmeet behaves in unlike ways toward the newly reigning usurper; sometimes giving up peaceably, at others remaining her lifelong critic—reluctant but irremovable. If many a wife did but realize that she is perpetually observed not only by the eyes of a pardoning husband, but by the eyes of another woman hidden away in the depths of his being, she would do many things differently and not do some things at all.

Oh, if you ever marry, don't make the mistake of treating the woman as an ideal! Treat her in every way as a human being exactly like yourself! With the same weakness, the same struggles, the same temptations! And as you have some mercy on yourself despite your faults, have some mercy on her despite hers.

A jest may be the smallest pebble that was ever dropped into the sunny mid-ocean of the mind; but sooner or later it sinks to a hard bottom, sooner or later sends its ripples toward the shores where the caves of the fatal passions yawn and roar for wreckage. It is the Comedy of speech that forever dwells as Tragedy's fondest sister, sharing with her the same unmarked domain; for the two are but identical forces of the mind in gentle and in ungentle action, as one atmosphere holds within itself unseparated the zephyr and the storm.

Have you ever thought how much of life can be expressed in terms of music? To me every civilization has given out its distinct musical quality; the ages have their peculiar tones; each century its key, its scale. * * * Whole events in history come down to me with the effect of an orchestra, playing in the distance; single lives sometimes like a great solo.

From a false point of view the truth itself always looks false.

Who when worsted has not fought many a battle through again merely to show how different the result would have been if his artillery had only arrived in time!

Perhaps it is the instinctive trait of most of us to seek an explanation for any great happiness, as we are always prone to discuss the causes of our adversity. Accordingly, and in accord with our different points of view of the universe, we declare of our joy that it is the gift of God to us despite our shortcomings and our transgressions; or that it is our blind share of things tossed out impersonally to us by the blind operation of the chances of life; or that it is the clearest, strictest logic of our own being and doing—the natural vintage of our own grapes.

Defeat is always the hardest thing for you to stand, even in trifles. But don't you know that we have to be defeated in order to succeed? Most of us spend half our lives in fighting for things that would only destroy us if we got them. A man who has never been defeated is usually a man who has been ruined. * * * There are things stronger than the strongest will and purpose; the sum of other men's wills and purposes, for instance.

Ideals are of two kinds. There are those that correspond to our highest sense of perfection. They express what we might be were life, the world, ourselves, all different, all better. * * * But there are ideals of another sort. * * * As we advance into life out of larger experience of the world and of ourselves are unfolded the ideals of what will be possible to us if we make the best use of the world and of ourselves, taken as we are. Let these be high as they may, they will always be lower than those others which are perhaps the veiled intimations of our immortality. These will always be imperfect; but life is not a failure because they are so.

Ginn & Co. of Boston have just published "Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor," edited with introduction and notes by W. B. S. Clymer, formerly instructor in English at Harvard; an edition for school use of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner," with introduction and notes by Lincoln R. Gibbs, and a new volume, "Harold's Rambles," in their series of "Nature Study Readers," edited by John W. Troeger

Books and Writers.

News of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

I.—NEW YORK.

"Her Memory," by Maarten Maartens, which will shortly be published by D. Appleton & Co., is, like other romances by this author, an analysis of character detailed with much delicacy and suffering. The scene is laid at the present day and in Monte Carlo.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press what is said to be a curious and interesting cook book, presenting many new phases of the culinary art, by Mrs. Alice L. James. It is entitled "Catering for Two."

Some more information is forthcoming in regard to Mr. Sidney Colvin's biography of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, noted in these columns last week. Only certain letters, it seems, will be published as a serial in Scribner's Magazine, with the necessary notes and explanations. The series, as stated, will begin with the January number. The order and grouping of this selection will be quite different from those to be adopted in the book itself.

Hamilton W. Mabie has written a volume entitled "Essays on Work and Culture," which will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in a uniform edition with the other works of Mr. Mabie presented by these publishers. Mr. Mabie occupies an interesting place among writers, not only as an interpreter of literature, but of nature and life, and his efforts particularly appeal to the student of human nature.

It is now reported that "Tuen, Slave and Empress," by Kathleen Gray Nelson, which is really a biographical sketch of the present Dowager Empress of China, will be brought out before its appointed time by E. P. Dutton & Co. It will be recalled that a number of pertinent selections from the little book appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of a fortnight ago, and it is evident that people are curious to know more about "Tuen," even though the volume is classed under the head of juvenile literature.

A new illustrated edition of Frank R. Stockton's "The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine" is promised in the near future by the Century Company. This is probably the most widely known and characteristic of all Mr. Stockton's works. The illustrations in the new edition have been drawn especially for it by Frederick Dorr Steele. The volume will also include a sequel to the title story, "The Dusantes." The same publisher will also bring out an interesting issue, in its Thumb-Nail Series, of Charles Dickens's "The Cricket on the Hearth." This will have an introduction by Joseph Jefferson, and the frontispiece will be by C. M. Relyea.

In 1875, when Bismarck was at the climax of his fame and power, Henry Holt & Co. brought out a little volume, translated from the German of Wilhelm Görlach; it was entitled "Prince Bismarck," and was proved to be not only entertaining, but highly interesting and instructive, reading. Its sub-title was "A Biographical Sketch," but it seems to have been something more than that, for questions of politics were touched on in a brief but significant way. We believe the book is still in print.

Among the gift books announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company are "Ships and Sailors," with twelve fac similes of water colors by Rufus F. Zogbaum, and numerous half-tone engravings, with words and music of famous sea songs and explanatory text by James Barnes; an édition de luxe of Owen Meredith's "Lucile," with fac simile water colors after Madeline Lemaire, and Paul de Longpré's "Roses."

The Macmillan Company promises for immediate publication a new edition of the story of "Gladstone's Life," by Justin McCarthy, M. P., author of a "History of Our Own Times." The new impression will have additional chapters, describing the last few months of Mr. Gladstone's life, at Cannes, Bournemouth, and Hawarden, closing with an account of the imposing funeral scene at Westminster Abbey.

Charles Scribner's Sons have added a new volume to those interesting sketches of French Court life by Imbert de Saint-Amand. It is entitled "The Court of the Second Empire, (1856-1858.)" As will be noted, the volume covers a period between the birth of the Prince Imperial and the events immediately leading to the war with Austria—the Embassy of St. Petersburg in 1856, the visit to Paris of the Crown Prince Frederic William, and the founding of the Louvre. Two other works of this author already published by Charles Scribner's Sons complete the epoch of the great Napoleon's nephew's rule in France, and make particularly interesting reading at this time, in the light of the reported illness of ex-Empress Eugénie. They are entitled "Louis Napoleon and Madame de Montijo" and "Napoleon III. and His Court."

This note appeared in the catalogue of an auction sale of autographs recently held in Paris: "No. 42,337. Murger, Henry, the celebrated author of 'La Vie de Bohème.' A curious letter, in which he begs for the gift of 200f. 'I am,' said he, 'obliged to provide for my life from day to day, and also against ennui and chagrin.'" It may readily be believed that Murger did not find the real Bohemia as gay as that he painted in his book which made his fortune littéraire.

It is odd how novelists seem to turn with one accord toward certain names. Hagar and Judith, for example, have been little under the notice of readers for some years, but suddenly behold, there is a run on each. Within the past few weeks we have had "Hagar of the Pawnshop," by Fergus Hume, which is soon to appear in an American edition, it is said, from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons, and "Hagar of Homerton," by Mrs. Dudeney, which is said to be in good demand in London, and will also appear in an American imprint, and now there comes "Aunt Judith's Island" and "The Ambition of Judith," announced by two London publishers.

"David Harum," a story of American rural life, by Edward Noyes Westcott, soon to come from the press of D. Appleton & Co., has an interesting history. It is a posthumous [illegible] David Harum [illegible] shrewd, illiterate, but [illegible] in the memory. Some of his sayings are in the form of proverbs, and suggest a "Pudd'nhead Wilson." For example, "A reasonable amount of fleas is good for a dog—they keep him f'm broodin' on bein' a dog," and "Tha's as much human natur' in some folks as th' is in others, if not more."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are contemplating publishing in the late Fall "The Life of George Borrow."

Among the Fall publications announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. are "The Women of Homer," by Walter Copland Perry. The volume, which is profusely illustrated, is intended principally for English readers, but an exhaustive appendix is made to appeal exclusively to Greek scholars who may fancy the work for its very explanations.

A new edition of the Henty books is said to be contemplated by E. P. Dutton & Co. G. A. Henty, the author of them, it will be recalled, has just had a book entitled "The Queen's Cup," presented from the press of D. Appleton & Co. Many adults have found interest in Mr. Henty's juvenile literature. Some of his titles are "Friends, Though Divided; a Tale of the Civil War in England"; "In Times of Peril; a Tale of India"; "Out on the Pampas; a Tale of South America," and "The Young Franc-Tireurs; a Tale of the Franco-Prussian War."

Alexis de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America," with an introduction by President Daniel C. Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, is announced for early Fall publication by the Century Company. It is now undoubtedly a firmly established classic on the subject of American institutions. As a frontispiece there will be given the only portrait of de Tocqueville that has received the indorsement of his family.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company has in preparation a new volume of selections from the English poet Herrick. They are principally lyrics, and the volume is entitled "Songs from Herrick."

Six volumes have been arranged for by the Macmillan Company for their Foreign Statesmen series. The titles and authors are as follows: "Louis XI.," by G. W. Prothero; "Mazarin," by Arthur Hassall; "Louis XIV.," by H. O. Wakeman; "Ferdinand," by E. Armstrong; "Catharine II.," by J. Bury, and "Cavour," by the Countess Cesaresco.

J. A. Altsheler, author of "A Soldier of Manhattan" and "The Son of Saratoga," whose books, although thoroughly American, have been gathering a quantity of good praise from London, has in press with D. Appleton & Co. a new novel, entitled "A Herald of the West, Romance of 1812." In this book the author opens his story with some interesting pictures of the social life and political conditions in Washington just before the war, and later the reader gains an insight into the contemporary life of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. One characteristic feature of the book is an adroit delimitation of views between the East and West at that time, and the characterizations of sentiment in New England. The story moves briskly and is told in fine spirit and humor.

D. C. Heath & Co. of Boston announce a book on "American Indians," the work of Dr. Frederick Starr, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Chicago. Some of the principal chapters of the work are the "Mound Builders," the "Algonkins," the "Six Nations," and "The Pawnee and the Sioux." The book has illustrated work by George Catlin, and also contains several serviceable maps.

The discovery has been made that there is no memorial of Byron in Aberdeen, where he spent the first ten years of his life, and a movement has been started to remedy the neglect. It will be recalled that the poet received his early education at the Aberdeen Grammar School, where, in a long honor roll, he was its most famous pupil. Though the Granite City itself has nothing to remind it of Byron, it is a matter of satisfaction to the rector that the school is not without some visible record of its greatest genius. Aberdeen has done honor to the memory of Burns and Wallace, and it is expected that the proposal to commemorate Byron's connection with the city will be heartily taken up in literary and artistic circles.

A new edition is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons of their "Navy and Civil War," which includes "The Blockade and the Cruisers," by Prof. J. Russell Soley, United States Navy; "The Atlantic Coast," by Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy, and "The Gulf and Inland Waters," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy.

John R. Spears has in preparation for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons a volume of timely interest, entitled "Our Navy in the Spanish War." Mr. Spears is the author of "The History of Our Navy," which was published last Fall, and it at once took its place as the definite record of our fighting force afloat.

A new edition of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell's "Far in the Forest" is in press at the Century Company. For this edition Dr. Mitchell has revised the story and written an additional chapter.

A new translation of Emile Zola's "Doctor Pascal" will soon be published by the Macmillan Company in uniform imprint with "Paris," "Rome," and "Lourdes."

Reimhold Schoener's elaborate work on "Rome," with nearly 300 full-page and text illustrations by the best Italian artists, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Our Conversational Circle," by Agnes H. Morton, is a familiar essay on the art of conversation put in a clever and attractive form. Some of the subjects treated are "The Choice of Topics," "The Adaptation of Topics," "Some Essentials of an Agreeable Style." The work will be published some time in the Fall by the Century Company.

A new volume by Dr. Theodore F. Wolfe is announced by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is entitled "Literary Haunts and [illegible] "Alone in Puerto Rico."

The leading article in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for September will be a discussion of "Geological Waterways Across Central America," by J. W. Spencer. This subject should be of special interest now because of the imminence of the Nicaragua Canal. It will be fully illustrated.

Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard University, whose book "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" will shortly be published by Dodd, Mead & Co., is not a teacher of the German language per se, as one might gather from the notice given him and his book in these columns last week, but a lecturer on German literature and art. The distinction is important as showing that his forthcoming "Glimpses of Modern German Culture" is in the direct line of his professional work.

Cole, the engraver, and Castaigne, the draftsman—both identified with The Century—will be represented prominently in the September number. Cole's contribution comprises two of Hoppner's portraits—the noble figure of Pitt from the painting now owned by Lord Rosebery, and the beautiful one, in Windsor Castle, of Princess Sophia, daughter of George III., engraved by permission of her Majesty the Queen. Castaigne contributes three sets of drawings—"The Colossus of Rhodes" and "The Temple of Diana at Ephesus," fanciful restorations in the series on "The Seven Wonders of the World"; a scene for Dr. Weir Mitchell's "François," and a group of ten unique drawings illustrating popular superstitions of Europe, such as the korrigans, the banshee, Fata Morgana, the chasse-galerie, werwolves, ghosts, &c. There is also an engraving, by Henry Wolf, of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Mrs. John Travis, and monotypes by Joseph Jefferson, the comedian, and Charles A. Walker.

Col. Henry Inman and William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) have written a book on Western life entitled, "The Great Salt Lake Trail," which has just been announced by the Macmillan Company. Like the "Old Santa Fé Trail," Col. Inman's book is a complete arsenal of stories relating to the Great Salt Lake Trail. The chapter on the Mormon hegira will probably be considered of much interest, and not only has Col. Cody collaborated with Col. Inman throughout the book, but he has written some autobiographical chapters which throw much light on his own interesting career.

G. A. Henty, further notice of whose works will be found in another place in these columns, supplies to Charles Scribner's Sons this Fall three new volumes of daring adventure, such as all true boys delight in. The fifty or sixty volumes of juvenile historical romance that have fallen from the pen of this author abundantly attest his popularity among the young. His three new books are: "Under Wellington's Command, a Tale of the Peninsular War," "At Aboukir and Acre, a Story of Napoleon's Invasion of Egypt," and "Both Sides the Border, a Tale of Hotspur and Glendower."

"Down Durley Lane," by Virginia Woodward Cloud, is to be published some time in the Autumn by the Century Company. The verses are in the same vein as the ballads of Cowper and Goldsmith, and so appeal to the young as well as to the old.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—Mr. Arlo Bates's "The Puritans," the third volume of what he would solemnly call his Boston trilogy, stands first on the list of novels to be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. this Autumn. The chief characters are High Churchmen, for it is in their type of Christianity that Mr. Bates discovers the latest manifestation of the Puritan spirit as it was in the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This firm also announces "A Great Love," by Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham; "Prisoners of Hope," by Miss Mary Johnston, a story of Sir William Berkeley's Virginia; and "The Black Curtain," a California tale of innocent "claim-jumping," and a novel solution for the difference of opinion between jumper and jumped.

"The Count's Snuff Box," by Mr. George R. R. Rivers, to be published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., recalls the half-forgotten story of John Henry, the Irish adventurer whose pretended disclosures were one of Mr. Madison's pretexts for the war of 1812. The scene of the story is chiefly laid in Washington, and many of the characters are historical. "I am the King," by Mr. Shepard Stevens, challenges comparison with "The Talisman," being a story of Saladin, Richard, and the crusaders, but some of the scenes of the story take place in England, and the author improves the opportunity to describe the home life of the period. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. have discovered an author new to American readers in a Swedish lady, Miss Lagerlöf, whose "The Story of Gösta Berling," published in her own country a few years ago, was very successful, and attracted the attention and favor of the Crown Prince.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. do not indulge themselves in a season of entire repose in Summer, and some of their novels intended for the holiday trade have already appeared. "To Arms!" a story of the '45, by Mr. Andrew Balfour; "Omar, the Tentmaker," by Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole, a story of Persia's golden time; "Midst the Wild Carpathians," by Maurus Jókai; "The Rejuvenation of Miss Semaphore," by Mr. Hal Godfrey; and the late Miss Pool's "Friendship and Folly," yet remain to be published.

"Sielanka, a Forest Picture," is the title of the sixth volume of the works of Sienkiewicz, and it renders the authorized library edition of his works complete. A play in five acts, a "dramatic picture" in one act, and fourteen stories and descriptive papers are included in the large [illegible] Mr. Curtis finds the Indian version of the tale of Troy much richer in interest than the Greek, and has no doubt that the Indian Homer is right, and there is no difficulty in foreseeing a battle in which the great chiefs, Max Müller and Andrew Lang, will sound the warwhoop with much vigor. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish both books.

Mr. Gilbert Parker's "The Battle of the Strong" will appear in book form as soon as it is finished in The Atlantic Monthly. The Isle of Jersey and the domain of a French noble still in possession of the ancient rights of his class are the places in which the story is acted out, and both are novel to most readers.

Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier of The Youth's Companion is the author of a romance of the Harvard Summer School, to be published this Autumn by Messrs. Copeland & Day under the title "The Educators." Originally the book was called "The Second String," but its publication having been delayed by the recent war, a new title has been selected. "Doomsday," by Mr. Crabtree Hemenway, is also announced by this house.

Not many volumes of short stories are announced for this season. A collection of fifteen from the pen of the late Mr. Bellamy, entitled "The Blind Man's World," and "Stories of the Cherokee Hills," by Mr. Maurice Thompson, from Messrs. Houghton & Mifflin; "The Man Who Worked for Collister," by Miss Mary Tracy Earle; "The Godmother," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and "How Hindsight Met Provincialitis," by Mrs. Louise Clarkson Whitelock, from Messrs. Copeland & Day, and "Cinch," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole, from Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., nearly complete the Boston list.

Boston will give the small boy one story of the late war for the holidays, "Under Dewey at Manila," by Mr. Edward Stratemeyer. The book is the first of the Old Glory Series, published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, and will be followed later by "A Young Volunteer in Cuba" and "Fighting in Cuban Waters." The only other juvenile stories of life and work in the existing American Navy have regarded fighting from the officer's point of view, but the heroes of these books are boys trained only by experience. Mr. Stratemeyer appears on the list of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. with "The Minute Boys of Lexington," a story sufficiently described by its title.

Mrs. Ellen Olney Kirk forsakes the novel readers this year, and gives the children a story entitled "Dorothy Deane." It is a girl's book, and the behavior of the small heroine and her friends is the behavior of to-day. The story will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who will also issue "In the Brave Days of Old," by Miss Ruth Hall, a tale of two boys who so planned their lives as to be a part of the most interesting events in the reign of James I. They aided in detecting the gunpowder plot and in saving Sluys from the Spanish; they sailed with Hudson in the Half Moon, and, after visiting France, returned and settled in New Amsterdam. "Little Jane and Me," by M. E., describes the lives and amusements of small New York girls and boys in the middle of this century.

More than one of the American writers for boys may be found, like Mr. Henty, in widely separated places and many periods of history every Christmas. Mr. James Otis, for instance, imagines himself in the French and Indian war, and writes a little quarto, "When Israel Putnam Served the King"; then he advances a few years, and is with three boys on "The Charming Sally" when she sailed from New York with the intention of meeting a British vessel and destroying her cargo of stamped paper. "The Cruise of the Comet" belongs to the "Privateers of 1812" series, and the port of sailing is Baltimore, and after all these comes "The Princess and Joe Potter," a "Jenny Wren" book, that is to say, a tale of newsboys. "The Charming Sally" is published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; the other three books by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co.

"'Twixt You and Me," by Mrs. Grace Le Baron, a combination of school story and flower verse; "The Young Puritans in King Philip's War," by Miss Mary P. Wells Smith; "Belle," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission"; "Teddy, Her Book," a Smith College story by Miss Anna Chapin Ray; "Among the Lindens," by Miss Evelyn Raymond, and "Hester Stanley and Her Friends," by Mrs. Spofford, are Messrs Little, Brown & Co.'s provision for the young folk this season.

A formidable platoon of children's books will be issued by the new firm of Messrs. Dana Estes & Co. in time for the holidays. "Margaret of Fernley," by Mrs. Laura E. Richards; "The Strange Adventures of Billy Trill," and "Little Mr. Van Vere of China," by Miss Harriet A. Cheever; "A Boy's Battle," by Miss Will Allen Dromgoole; "Daddy Darwin's Dovecote," by Mrs. Juliana H. Ewing; "Under the Rattlesnake Flag," by F. H. Costello; "The Lost City," by Mr. Joseph E. Badger, Jr.; "Stories True and Fancies New," by Jenny Wallis"; "The Pleasant Land of Play," by Miss Sarah J. Brigham, and the ever-young "Chatterbox," and "Chatterbox Picture Book," "The Nursery," and "Oliver Optic's Annual" make up the array.

Dr. Everett T. Tomlinson closes the War of 1812 Series, published by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, with "The Boys with Old Hickory," taking his heroes to the Gulf of Mexico on a privateer and indulging them with a final appearance at the battle of New Orleans. Having satisfactorily disposed of them, he begins a new series with "The Boys of Old Monmouth," in which one of the heroes is the son of a victim of the Tories, and the other is apprenticed to a traitor, Washington, Lee, Wayne, and "Captain Molly" are among the real personages in the story. The book will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the author has a third in press with the Baptist Publication Society.